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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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VOLUME 9.

FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1879.



VOLUME XII.



MacLean, Roger & Co., Parliamentary and Departmental Printers, Ottawa, Ont.

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No. 32*b*.. Return to Order; Statement of damage caused by the break on the lower level of the Welland Canal in September, 1878; the amount required to make good the damage, &c. (*Not printed.*)

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No. 32*f* Return to Order; Reports by the Superintendent, Welland Canal, as to the damages to Lock No. 21 on the Welland Canal, in the year 1874, by the schooner "Louise."

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No. 35*a*.. Memorandum from the Hon. Hector L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, dated Ottawa, 4th February, 1870, submitting that the dams, slides, booms, &c., which had been constructed on a proposed line of navigation following the River Trent, &c., had become the property of the Dominion of Canada by the "British North America Act, 1867."

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No. 37.. PATTESON, MR., POSTMASTER, TORONTO:—Return to Address; Order in Council, under and by which the late Postmaster of the City of Toronto was superannuated; and also, all correspondence respecting the appointment of Mr. Patteson to the said office.

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No. 42.. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order; For a Statement of moneys due by certain persons, residents of the County of Rimouski, since 1st August, 1878, for the carriage, during the last General Elections, on the Intercolonial Railway, of supporters and agents of the candidate in favor of the Administration of the day.

No. 42*a*.. Return to Order; Shewing the monthly receipts from that portion of the Intercolonial Railway between River du Loup and Halifax, for the two years ending December 31st, 1878, with Statement of the actual working expenses. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42*b*.. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order; Papers in connection with the purchase of Deal ends and other refuse lumber in the County of Northumberland, N.B., from 1st January, 1873, to 1st of January, 1879, for the use of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42*c*.. Return to Order; Statement shewing the names of the parties who tendered for the last contract for Sleepers on the Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)

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No. 42*i*. Return to Address; Papers relating to the disputed claims of Messrs. Murray & Co., Contractors on the Intercolonial Railway.

No. 42*j* Return to Order; Return in detail of the fund known as the Intercolonial Railway Employés Insurance Fund. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42*k*. Return to Order; Statement of damages to cattle and goods on the Intercolonial Railway paid during 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42*l*.. Return to Order; Correspondence with Henry Clarke, of Truro, in reference to claim for property destroyed by officers, Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42*m* Return to Order; Complaints against L. O. Bouchard, Station Master at St. Simon Station, Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43.. CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY:—Articles of Agreement between Heney, Charlebois and Flood, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to do the excavation, etc., of Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Station O, South River, to French River, 50 miles (37th Contract). (*Not printed.*)

No. 43*a*.. Articles of Agreement between Kavanagh, Murphy and Upper, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to do the excavation, etc., of part of Pembina Branch, between St. Boniface and Emerson, Canadian Pacific Railway (33rd Contract). (*Not printed.*)

No. 43*b*.. Agreement by Joseph Whitehead (13th September, 1878), to make embankments on Sifton, Ward & Co's. Contract (No. 14), Canadian Pacific Railway, at a less cost to Government than per Contract of Sifton, Ward & Co., No 4572, accepted by the Minister of Public Works, 8th October, 1878; and further Agreement by Joseph Whitehead. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43*c*. Articles of Agreement between Gouin, Murphy and Upper, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to build a ten-stall Engine-house on the Station ground at Selkirk, Manitoba, on the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway (40th Contract). (*Not printed.*)

No. 43*d*.. Agreement (3rd August, 1878), respecting running powers over the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with George Stephen (No 5696.) (*Not printed.*)

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No. 43*f*.. CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY :—Return to Order : Reports of Engineers and others made since the 1st of October last, respecting the route or construction of any part of the Pacific Railway, and the removal of rails from Vancouver Island to Yale.

No. 43*g*.. Return to Order ; Reports of Engineers and others, respecting the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo, which was made in 1875. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43*h*.. Articles of Agreement between Frazer, Manning & Co., and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to do the excavation, etc., from Eagle River to Keewatin, 67 miles, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway (B).

Articles of Agreement between Thomas Marks, John Ginty, P. Purcell and H. Ryan, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to do the excavation, etc., from English River to Eagle River, 118 miles, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway (A).

Schedules of Tenders for contracts, Canadian Pacific Railway, viz. :—Schedule A, from English River to Eagle River, 118 miles ; Schedule B, from Eagle River to Keewatin, 67 miles, and Schedule C, from English River to Keewatin, 185 miles.

No. 43*i*.. Return to Address ; Correspondence relating to the removal of the Railway Office from Victoria to New Westminster ; also, the cost of repairing and fitting up the old Government House at New Westminster as a Railway Office. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43*j*. Return to Order ; Statement of all moneys paid up to the 1st March, 1879, on the Pembina Branch Extension ; the part from Fort William to Sunshine Creek ; from Sunshine Creek to English River ; from Rat Portage to Cross Lake, and the expenditure at Thunder Bay ; and the expenditure on the Fort Frances Canal. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43*k*.. Return to Address ; Order in Council passed in June, 1876, locating the line of the Canada Pacific Railway between Thunder Bay and a point at or near Fort George, in British Columbia ; also between Yellowhead Pass and Burrard Inlet.

No. 43*l*.. Return to Order ; Tenders containing schedules of quantities and prices at the letting of Contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 25, Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Further communication from Sandford Fleming, Esq., of the 12th February, 1879, in reference to his Report of the 1st February, 1879, on the Tenders received for constructing the Sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between English River and Keewatin.

No. 43*n*.. Report addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, Canada, by Sandford Fleming, Esq., C M G., Engineer-in-Chief, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1879.

No. 43*o*. Agreement between Joseph Upper & Co. and Her Majesty the Queen to equip and work the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in lieu of Government, under agreement of 3rd August, 1878, of Geo. Stephen and St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44.. MANITOBA :—Statement of the number of immigrants who have come to Manitoba under the auspices of the Immigration Agents during 1878. (*Not printed.*)

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No. 44*b*.. Return to Address ; Order in Council by which certain lots of land on the Red River, in Manitoba, were reserved for settlement. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44*c*.. MANITOBA:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the number of Leases granted by the Government to cut timber on the Public Land of the Dominion within the settlement belt on the Red River, Manitoba. (*Not printed.*)

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No. 49.. MACKEREL:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the practice of mackerel seining in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. (*Not printed.*)

No. 50... PURDY, CAPTAIN:—Return to Order; Correspondence referring to the dismissal of Captain Purdy from the command of the Government Steamer *Newfield*.

No. 51... COMMON PLEAS, ONTARIO, COURT OF:—General Rules made by the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario, under the Act of the Dominion of Canada, intituled, "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874." (*Not printed.*)

No. 52... SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA:—Report of, for the year ended 31st December, 1878.

No. 53... CATTLE TRADE:—Return to Address:—Correspondence between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Imperal Government and the Government of the United States, on the subject of the importation into Great Britain of cattle from America.

No. 54... TEA, SUGAR, &c., DUTY ON:—Return to Order; Amount of duty paid during the month of February, 1879, on the articles of tea, sugar, wines, cottons and spirits, respectively. (*Not printed.*)

No. 55.. LACHINE CANAL, EMPLOYÉS:—Return to Order; Statement giving the names of all persons now permanently or temporarily employed on the Lachine Canal. (*Not printed.*)

No. 56... JORDAN BAY BREAKWATER:—Return to Order; Tenders received for the erection of the Breakwater at Jordan Bay, in the County of Shelburne. (*Not printed.*)

No. 57... BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY:—Return to Address; Report made by the Deputy Adjutant-General in British Columbia, complaining of the Warden of the Penitentiary in that Province. (*Not printed.*)

No. 58... CASCUMPEC HARBOR:—Return to Order; Engineers' Plans and Reports, relating to the improvement of Cascumpec Harbor. (*Not printed.*)

No. 59... YAMASKA RIVER:—Return to Address; Reports of Engineers, during the year 1878, respecting the improvement of navigation on the River Yamaska. (*Not printed.*)

No. 60... BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, EMPLOYÉS:—Return to Order; Shewing the number of persons employed on the Beauharnois Canal and the number dismissed or pensioned since the 5th November, 1873. (*Not printed.*)

No. 61... CORNWALL CANAL, HYDRAULIC LEASES:—Return to Order; Return of all Hydraulic Leases on the Cornwall Canal. (*Not printed.*)

No. 62... CLARK, W. R. Esq.:—Confidential Memorandum from W. F. Whitcher to the Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on account fyled by W. R Clark, Esq., of Boston, U S., for services in connection with the Fisheries Commission. (*Not printed.*)

No. 62*a*.. Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the payment of $10,000 to W. R. Clark, for alleged services rendered to the Canadian Government in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission. (*Not printed.*)

No. 63... CAMPBELL, W. D.:—Return to Order; Copies of the lease of the rivers of the Seigniory of Bic, in the County of Rimouski, granted to W. D. Campbell, Esquire, Notary, of Quebec. (*Not printed.*)

No. 64.. CANALS, U. S., FREE NAVIGATION OF:—Return to Address; Correspondence subsequent to a Return made on the 5th of April, 1876, respecting the action taken in denying to Canadians the free navigation of the United States or State Canals and the Hudson River.

No. 65.. STATUTE LABOR:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Dominion Government and that of the Province of Quebec, respecting the adjustment of certain statute labor (*droits de corvée*) in the Parishes of St. Fabien, &c., during the last General Elections. (*Not printed.*)

No. 66.. ST. JOHN AND ST. FRANCIS RIVERS, BRIDGING OF:—Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, in relation to the navigation and bridging of the Rivers St. John and St. Francis, where said rivers are the line of boundary between the said United States and the Dominion of Canada. (*Not printed.*)

No. 67.. NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY OF CANADA:—Annual Report of, to 31st December, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 68. ACTIVE MILITIA, MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the names of the officers, non-commisioned officers and men, forming No. 1 Company of the 21st Battalion of the Active Militia in Military District No. 5. (*Not printed.*)

No. 69.. NAVIGATION, SCHOOL OF, QUEBEC:—Return to Address; Correspondence since 1872, between the Dominion Government of the Province of Quebec, in relation to a school of navigation at Quebec. (*Not printed.*)

No. 70.. MCCLARY, PETER:—Return to Order; Correspondence which led to the superannuation of Peter McClary, Collector of Inland Revenue, for the City of London, and East Riding of Middlesex. (*Not printed.*)

No. 71.. OFFICE, DISMISSALS FROM:—Return to Address; Correspondence between His Excellency Lord Dufferin and the Members of the late Administration on dismissal from office of those appointed in October and November, 1873; and also, appointments made between 17th September and 10th October, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 72.. CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY EXTENSION:—Return to Address; All contracts or agreements for the extension of the Canada Central Railway, since the 1st day of January, 1878; also, for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch Railway. (*Not printed.*)

No. 73... FISHERY AWARD, APPROPRIATION:—Return to Address; Correspondence addressed by the Local Governments to the Dominion Government, upon the question of the appropriation of the Fishery Award.

No. 73*a*.. Return to Address; Correspondence which has passed between the Local Government of Prince Edward Island and the Government of the Dominion, having reference to the award of the Fishery Commission or to the disposal thereof.

No. 74... ROBERTSON, WILLIAM:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the dismissal or replacement of William Robertson, Clerk of Works and Inspector under the contract for building the Penitentiary, Dorchester, N.B. (*Not printed.*)

No. 75... BONDED WAREHOUSES:—Return to Order; Return of all Merchandize remaining in the Bonded Warehouses, by Provinces, on the 31st December, 1878; also, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 76... COLLINGWOOD, HARBOR OF:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the amount expended on Harbor of Collingwood during the season of 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 77... IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:—Return to Order; Return of all Imports and Exports, by Provinces, for the six months ending 31st December, 1878; also for the months of January and February, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 78... CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES:—Return to Order; Return of the sum paid on account of Customs and Excise Duties during the month of February, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 79... PENITENTIARY, ST. JOHN:—Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the claim of the City and County of St. John, to send prisoners under sentence for less than two years to the St. John Penitentiary.

No. 80... TASCHEREAU, THOMAS:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the late Administration and the Honorable Jean Thomas Taschereau, late Judge of the Supreme Court, respecting his superannuation, &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 81... SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER:—Return to Address; Statement shewing the number of judgments rendered by the Supreme Court and the Court of Exchequer of Canada, and the number of employés of the said Courts.

No. 82... CARDINAL, REGIS:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the recent dismissal of Regis Cardinal, heretofore an employé of the Inland Revenue Department. (*Not printed.*)

No. 83... MORPETH HARBOR:—Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the construction of a Harbor at or near Morpeth, in the Electoral District of Bothwell, Ontario.

No. 84... TIN CANS, DUTY ON:—Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the duty imposed by the Government of the United States on Tin Cans containing Lobsters, &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 85... QUARTZ MINING MACHINERY, B.C.:—Return to Order; Letters and telegrams received by the Minister of Customs, during the year 1878, from parties in British Columbia, in regard to the admission during that year into the said Province of Machinery for Quartz Mining, on the condition of security being given that the duties thereon would be paid within twelve months. (*Not printed.*)

No. 86... NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES:—Ordinances passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the North-West Territories, on the 2nd August, 1878.

No. 87... LAYTON, RICHARD:—Return to Address; Correspondence with the Government relative to the appointing of Mr. Richard Layton as Warden of the Penitentiary in British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)

No. 88... VOTES POLLED, GENERAL ELECTION:—Return shewing the number of votes polled for each Candidate in the different Electoral Districts during the late General Elections.

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No. 89... CANADIAN VESSELS, LAKE MICHIGAN:—Return to Address; Correspondence in relation to Canadian vessels, bound for Lake Michigan, reporting at Port Huron instead of at Sheboygan, as is the practice at present.

No. 90... MILITIA, ACTIVE:—Return to Order; Transmitting the names, rank, &c., of all officers of the Active Militia who offered their services to Great Britain. (*Not printed.*)

No. 91... RIVER DU LOUP PIER:—Return to Order; Instructions given to the Engineer and Superintendent, of works done on River du Loup Pier, in the County of Temiscouata, in 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 92... LETTER, PRIVATE:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the transmission during the recent Dominion Elections, of a certain letter, marked private and confidential, then on file in the Post Office Department, Ottawa, to a voter in the East Riding of Northumberland. (*Not printed.*)

No. 93... DRUMMONDVILLE, WENDOVER AND SIMPSON MAILS:—Return to Order; Shewing the distance traversed, and the amount paid for the carriage of the mails between Drummondville, Wendover and Simpson. (*Not printed.*)

No. 94... STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY:—Return to Order; Copies of contract for Mail Service with Steam Navigation Company of Prince Edward Island, at the time the Island entered Confederation. (*Not printed.*)

No. 95... PRITTIE, R. W.—Return to Address; Order in Council, authorizing an arrangement to be made with Mr. R. W. Prittie, and others, relating to the introduction and settlement of settlers in the Province of Manitoba. (*Not printed.*)

No. 96... KETCHUM, MR., CORRESPONDENCE:—Return to Order; Correspondence from the Warden of the St John Penitentiary, relating to the Inspector, Mr. Moylan's Report of the investigation of Mr. Ketchum, the Warden. (*Not printed.*)

No. 97... KETCHUM, MR., AND INSPECTOR'S REPORT:—Return to Order; Copy of Inspector Moylan's Report of the investigation of the case of Mr. Ketchum, Warden of St. John, N.B, Penitentiary. (*Not printed.*)

No. 98... NEW BRUNSWICK, GOVERNMENT OF:—Return (*in part*) to Address; Correspondence between the Government of New Brunswick and the Government of the Dominion, relating to certain claims preferred by the former against the latter Government.

No. 99... RIMOUSKI, HARBOR OF REFUGE:—Return to Address; Correspondence respecting the non-appropriation by the late Administration of the sum of $250,000, voted in 1874, for a Harbor of Refuge at Rimouski. (*Not printed.*)

No. 100. MERCANTILE MARINE OF CANADA:—Return to Address; Documents relating to the examination before the Boards of Examiners of the Mercantile Marine of Canada of Masters desirous of obtaining certificates as extra Masters. (*Not printed.*)

No. 101.. TIDAL HARBOR, QUEBEC, AND GRAVING DOCK, LÉVIS:—Return to Address; Return of the names of persons tendering for the construction of the works in the Tidal Harbor at Quebec, and the Graving Dock at Lévis, respectively.

No. 102. CARON, CLOVIS, FISHERY OVERSEER:—Return to Order; Copies of the complaint made last Autumn by Mr. Clement Rouleau, of St. Anne de la Pocatière, in the County of Kamouraska, against Mr. Clovis Caron, Fishery Overseer. (*Not printed.*)

No. 103.. ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the names of the several permanent and temporary officers and employés of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. (*Not printed.*)

No. 104.. YARWOOD, C. ST. GEORGE:—Return to Address; Correspondence respecting the superannuation of C. St. George Yarwood, Landing Water at Chippewa, County of Welland. (*Not printed.*)

No. 105.. OLD BIC HARBOR:—Return to Address; Petitions presented since 1875, in relation to the improvements to be made in the Harbor, commonly called "Old Bic." (*Not printed.*)

No. 106.. L'ASSOMPTION RIVER:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the deepening of the River l'Assomption. (*Not printed.*)

No. 107.. LANGELIER, CHARLES:—Return to Order; Statement of all money paid to Mr. Charles Langelier, for the use of his bridge on the Chambly Canal. (*Not printed.*)

No. 108.. PRINCE EDWARD ISLE, CIVIL SERVICE:—Return to Order; Sessional Paper No. 73, (not printed) 1875, respecting dismissals from, and appointments to the Civil Service, in Prince Edward Island. (*Not printed.*)

No. 109.. BRITISH COLUMBIA IMPORTS, &c.:—Return to Order; Shewing the quantities and values of the different articles of merchandize imported into British Columbia from other Provinces of the Dominion in 1878; also, the Exports, &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 110.. COLUMBIA, FISHERIES OF:—Return to Order; Sessional Paper 12 (not printed) 1877, respecting Fisheries of Columbia.

No. 111.. NORTH RIVER AND ST. ANDREWS:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the dredging of the North River to St. Andrews. (*Not printed.*)

No. 112.. GROSSE ISLE, PUBLIC WORKS:—Return to Order; Contracts for public works, &c., on Grosse Isle, between the 15th November, 1873, and 1st January last. (*Not printed.*)

No. 113.. Intercolonial Railway, Through Freight Rates:—Return to Order; Correspondence with the Intercolonial and Steamship Companies, with a view of obtaining through freight rates upon grain, as will constitute Halifax the winter shipping port of the Dominion.

No. 114.. Indians, Chicoutimi, Vaccination of:—Return to Order; Instructions given to Dr. Lacombe, of Chicoutimi, as to the vaccinating of the Indians of the County of Chicoutimi. (*Not printed.*)

No. 115. Official Assignees, Quebec:—Return to Order; Statement of all moneys paid over by the Official Assignees of the Province of Quebec, under the provisions of the Act 38 Vic., Chap. 16, sec. 42. (*Not printed.*)

No. 116.. Veterans of 1812-15:—Return to Order; Giving the names and residences of all the veterans of the war of 1812-15, who received a pension during the year 1878. (*Not printed*)

No. 117.. Hamilton, City of, Appointments:—Return to Order; Of the names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue Office, &c., in the City of Hamilton, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 118.. Wood, Honorable Chief Justice:—Return to Address; Report of all cases returned to the Government by the Honorable Chief Justice Wood, Commissioner under the Act 38 Vic., Chap. 53. (*Not printed.*)

No. 119.. Public Property, Transfer of:—Return to Order; Papers relative to the sale or transfer of the Barracks at Fredericton, New Brunswick; also, relative to the lease of certain military properties for the purpose of constructing a Graving Dock at Quebec; also, relating to the transfer of certain military properties at Toronto for the purpose of erecting buildings for the Provincial Exhibition. (*Not printed.*)

No. 120.. Spirits and Tobacco:—Return to Order; Return of the quantity of spirits, malt, malt liquor and tobacco, manufactured, &c., remaining in warehouse, and revenue accruing therefrom, from 1st January to 31st March, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 121.. Chenal du Moine Piers:—Return to Address; Correspondence respecting the construction of Piers to be built in the Chenal du Moine. (*Not printed.*)

No. 122.. Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia:—Return to Order; Returns of numbers, tonnage, and weight of general cargo of vessels that have entered and cleared from Prince Arthur's Landing and the Kaministiquia, respectively, during the season of 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 123.. Lady Head Steamer;—Return to Order; Minutes of the enquiry held as to the loss of the steamer "Lady Head," last autumn, and of the number of vessels the Government has at its disposal for the protection of our Fisheries. (*Not printed.*)

No. 124.. Sarah E. Bryant, Steam Tug:—Return to Order; Correspondence in reference to the seizure of the steam tug, "Sarah E. Bryant," of Buffalo, N. Y., by the Customs authorities at Dunnville.

No. 125.. River du Loup, Freight:—Return to Order; Shewing the number of car loads of the different kinds of freight forwarded from River du Loup into the Maritime Provinces, &c.

No. 126.. L'Assomption River, Bridge:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the construction of the bridge over L'Assomption River, at L'Assomption. (*Not printed.*)

No. 127.. Indian Land Claims:—Return to Address; Correspondence in reference to the arrears due on account of Indian Land Claims on Lakes Huron and Superior.

No. 128. Green or Adam's Island:—Return to Order; Instructions given to Mr. John Davidson, the Indian Agent at Dundee, respecting Green or Adams Island, in the St. Lawrence. (*Not printed.*)

No. 129.. Vaccination—Indians, Saguenay:—Return to Order; Instructions given to Dr. F. X. Laterriere, of Chicoutimi, as to vaccinating the Indians of the County of Saguenay. (*Not printed.*)

No. 130.. Indians Enfranchised:—Return to Order; Return of all Indians who have become enfranchised within the past ten years. (*Not printed.*)

No. 131.. ALASKA BOUNDARY:—Return to Address; Memorandum of the circumstances that led to the conclusion of the Convention between Great Britain and Russia, of February, 1825, &c. Also, a copy of the most reliable maps and any Reports respecting the Alaska boundary. (*Not printed.*)

No. 132.. AMET ISLAND BREAKWATER:—Return to Order; Estimates of cost of relaying the Stone Breakwater around Amet Island, in the Province of Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)

No. 133. RIVER ST. JOHN, N.B.:—Return to Order; Correspondence in connection with Bridges placed across the River St. John, N.B., at Woodstock and at Andover, County of Victoria. (*Not printed.*)

No. 134.. ELLA G. MCLEAN, SCHOONER:—Return to Order; Correspondence in any way connected with the chartering and purchase of the schooner "Ella G. McLean." (*Not printed.*)

No. 135.. DESCHAMPS, ANTOINE:—Return to Order; Papers relating to the discharge of Antoine Deschamps, Light Keeper of St. Anne's, in the County of Jacques Cartier. (*Not printed.*)

No. 136.. SIMPSON, GEORGE ., AND SHERWOOD, W. H.:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the dismissal of George B. Simpson and the appointment of William H. Sherwood as Keeper of the main Lighthouse at Presqu'Isle Harbor. (*Not printed.*)

No. 137.. PILOTS' FUND:—Return to Order; Petition of the Pilots, praying that the Pilots' Fund may be placed under the control of the Government, as it was formerly. (*Not printed.*)

No. 138.. SAUGEEN RIVER LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order; Correspondence relative to the erection of a Lighthouse at the mouth of Saugeen River. (*Not printed.*)

No. 139.. RICHARD, MR.:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the resignation of Mr. Richard, Lighthouse Keeper at the Brandy Pots. (*Not printed.*)

No. 140.. PRESQU'ISLE BAY LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order; Respecting the site and building of Lighthouse at Presqu'Isle. (*Not printed.*)

No. 141.. COX, MR.:—Return to Order; Reports in relation to the appointment of Mr. Cox, Keeper of the Lighthouse at Cape Beale. (*Not printed.*)

No. 142.. RIVER ST. LAWRENCE HARBORS:—Return to Order; Contracts for provisioning the Harbors in the River St. Lawrence. (*Not printed.*)

No. 143.. BRITISH COLUMBIA GRAVING DOCK:—Message transmitting certain papers having reference to advances to be made to the Province of British Columbia, for the construction of a Graving Dock.

No. 144.. CAPES TORMENTINE AND TRAVERSE:—Report of Survey of Coast in vicinity of Capes Tormentine and Traverse, in Prince Edward Island, and a suggested Railway, with a view to secure Winter communication with the Island.

No. 145.. MASON, WILLIAM:—Return to Address; Instructions to Solicitors by the Hon. Rodolphe Laflamme, as Her Majesty's Attorney General, against William Mason, and several others, for trespass upon lands of the Crown upon Presqu'Isle Peninsula. (*Not printed.*)

No. 146 MIRAMICHI, MARINE HOSPITAL:—Return to Order; Correspondence, "between 1st January, 1877, and 1st January, 1879." in reference to the Marine Hospital at Miramichi, New Brunswick. (*Not printed.*)

No. 147.. PRESQUE'ISLE PENINSULA, FREE GRANTS:—Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the last survey and proposed sale or free grant of the lands upon Presqu'Isle Peninsula. (*Not printed.*)

No. 148.. INDIAN AGENTS, MANITOBA:—Return to Address; Relating to the dismissal of Indian Agents and Indian Superintendents for Manitoba or the North-West Territories. (*Not printed.*)

No. 149.. LOUGHEAD, SAMUEL:—Return to Order; Relating to the dismissal of one Samuel Loughead, Postmaster at Molesworth. (*Not printed.*)

No. 150.. TALBOT, ACHILLE :—Return to Address; Complaint lodged on the 21st August, 1875, by Achille Talbot, Esq., late Deputy Post Office Inspector, against certain Postmasters in the County of Montmagny. (*Not printed.*)

No. 150*a* Return to Address; Report made on 21st August last, by Achille Talbot, Esq., against Stanislaus Vallée, Esq, Postmaster at Montmagny. (*Not printed.*)

No. 151. WILKINS, JUDGE:—Return to Order; Correspondence in connection with the resignation of Judge Wilkins. (*Not printed.*)

No. 152.. CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA:—Return to Order: Shewing the names, etc., of all persons appointed as Commissioners or Secretaries, in connection with the Canadian Exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia.

No. 153.. WRECKING AND COASTING, CANADIAN WATERS:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to Wrecking and Coasting in Canadian waters.

No. 154.. BERTHIER WHARF:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the number of men employed in repairing the wharf at Berthier, Montmagny, in each year since 1874. (*Not printed.*)

No. 155.. TARIFF DESPATCH:—Message; Despatch on the subject of the Tariff recently introduced to the Legislature.

No. 156.. MITCHELL & Co., SUPPLIES:—Return to Order; Accounts, with prices of goods, etc., furnished to the Department of Marine and Fisheries by the late firm of Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Montreal, etc. (*Not printed.*)

No 157.. CUSTOM DUTIES ON SALT, ETC.:—Return to Address; Correspondence on the Customs duties which the Government of Newfoundland levies on salt, barrels, etc., used in the Fisheries, on board Canadian vessels resorting to the coast of Newfonndlaad.

No. 158.. ENGINEERS LICENSED IN CANADA:—Return to Address; For the names and residences of all Licensed Engineers in the Dominion of Canada. (*Not printed.*)

No. 159.. INLAND REVENUE, P.O., AND CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS, TORONTO:—Return to Order; Names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue, Post Office, and Customs House in the City of Toronto, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 160.. 'NORTHERN LIGHT' STEAMBOAT:—Return to Order; Tenders received for the building of the steamboat "The Northern Light," &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 161.. 'CANADA GAZETTE,' N B.:—Return to Order; Shewing the names of all officials in New Brunswick who are entitled to receive copies of the *Canada Gazette*. (*Not printed.*)

No. 162.. LIGHTHOUSES, RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, OILS:—Return to Order; Correspondence in relation to the furnishing of coal oil or other oils for the Lighthouses on the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Quebec and in the Gulf, since 1873. (*Not printed.*)

No. 163.. REPORT SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Report and profiles of a survey for a line of Railway from Sault Sainte Marie eastward, made in 1871, by Mr. Murdoch, C.E.

No. 164.. TENDERS, PUBLIC WORKS:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the dates upon which tenders were received for Public Works, &c., between the 1st November, 1873, and the 10th October, 1878.

No. 165.. RYLAND, MR:—Return to Address Correspondence, relative to the claim of Mr. Ryland, for interest due him on the Canadian moiety of Chief Justice Carter's award. (*Not printed.*)

No. 166.. WESTERN DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING—EXPENDITURE ON:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the total expenditure in detail, upon the addition made to the Western Departmental Building. (*Not printed.*)

No. 167.. RIDEAU CANAL DAMAGES:—Return to Order; Return of all claims for damages, caused by waters dammed back for the purposes of the Rideau Canal since 1st January, 1872. (*Not printed.*)

No. 168.. DUSSEAULT, J.B. :—Return to Order; Statement shewing all sums paid from the year 1875 up to this date, to Mr. Jean Baptiste Dusseault, Merchant, of L'Islet, in the County of L'Islet, &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 169.. IRON RAILS :—Return to Order; Statement shewing the quantity of old Iron Rails the Government now has at its disposal, &c.

No. 170.. QUEBEC—REPAIRING WALLS :—Return to Order; Statement shewing the sums of money expended for repairing the walls of the City of Quebec, between the 1st of August and the 1st of October, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 171. RONDEAU HARBOR :—Return to Order; Contracts since 1874 for repairs to Rondeau Harbor of Refuge. (*Not printed.*)

No. 172.. MARITIME COURT, ONTARIO :—Return to Address; Cases disposed of by the Maritime Court of Ontario up to 1st March, 1879.

No. 173.. CANALS, WELLAND AND ST. LAWRENCE :—Return to Order; Correspondence from Messrs. Booth and others, with reference to supplying oak for the construction of lock gates on the new line of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. (*Not printed.*)

No. 174.. PICTOU AND TRURO RAILWAY :—Return to Order; Correspondence with respect to the transfer of the Pictou and Truro Railway. (*Not printed.*)

No. 175.. CARILLON DAM AND LOCKS :—Return to Order; Shewing all tenders received for the completion of the Carillon Dam and Locks and Report of Messrs. Shanly and Keefer thereon.

No. 176.. FEES PAID COUNSEL BY GOVERNMENT :—Return to Order; Fees paid by the Government to, and the names of all Counsel, &c., employed by the Dominion Government.

No. 177.. POSTMASTER, TORONTO :—Return to Address; Accounts rendered by the Postmaster at Toronto, between the first day of July, 1874, up to the first day of July, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 178.. ST. FABIEN POST OFFICE :—Return to Order; Correspondence between the Government and the Postmaster of the Parish of St. Fabien, Mr. Vidal Roy, respecting the change in the Post Office of that Parish. (*Not printed.*)

No. 179.. LESUEUR, MR. :—Return to Order; Reports relating to the superannuation of Mr. LeSueur, formerly of the Post Office Department. (*Not printed.*)

No. 180.. FORSYTH, W. F. :—Return to Order; Reports relating to the employment of W. F. Forsyth in the Post Office Department. (*Not printed.*)

No. 181.. ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS :—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom, upon the subject of the Royal Instructions, prior to the 5th October, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 182. ST. FABIEN, P.O. :—Return to Order; Correspondence since the 10th of October, 1878, respecting the contract for carrying the mail between the Railway Station and the Post Office of the Parish of St. Fabien. (*Not printed.*)

No. 183.. LÉVESQUE, S. :—Return to Order; Complaint brought against Mr. Salutre Lévesque, in his quality of Postmaster and Mail Carrier, in and for the Parish of St. Donat. (*Not printed.*)

No. 184.. GRANTS OF LAND :—Return to Address; Correspondence since the 1st July, 1878, on the subject of Grants of Lands for the encouraging of Immigration and the settlement of lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. (*Not printed.*)

No. 185.. SELKIRK, ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF :—Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the recount of ballots at the last Election for the Electoral District of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba. (*Not printed.*)

No. 186.. KAMINISTIQUIA RIVER, DREDGING OF :—Return to Order; Correspondence relative to the dredging of the Kaministiquia River, and the practicability of forming a Harbor, &c.

No. 187.. RAILWAY STATISTICS OF CANADA :—Reports for 1877-8. (*Printed in English as No.* 188.)

No. 188. North-West Mounted Police:—Return to Order; Expenditure during 1876, 1877 and 1878 on account of the North-West Mounted Police, with Statement of moneys paid to J. G. Baker & Co., of Fort Benton, Montana Territory, U.S.

No. 189.. Public Service of Canada:—Return to Address; Statement shewing the names of all persons who received any appointment or engagement, either permanent or temporary, in the Public Service of Canada, between the tenth day of October last and the first day of April, instant.

No. 190.. British Columbia, Indian Reserves:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Commissioners of the Indian Reserves in British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)

No. 191.. 'Glendon' Steamer:—Return to Order; Papers connected with the purchase, repairs, and sea-worthiness of the Steamer "Glendon." (*Not printed.*)

No. 192.. Rivière du Loup Branch, G. T. R.:—Correspondence respecting the Rivière du Loup Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway.

No. 193.. Windsor and Annapolis Railway:—Return to Order; Gross earnings, year by year, of the Windsor Branch Railway, from the 1st January, 1872, to the 1st August, 1877. (*Not printed.*)

No. 194.. Fort Frances Lock:—Return to Order; Expenses incurred in connection with the building of the Fort Frances Lock up to the 1st day of January, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 195.. Dominion Railways, Persons Employed, &c.:—Return to Order; Number of persons employed on the 31st December last on each of the railways of the Dominion, &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 196. Kincardine Harbor Works:—Return to Order; Expenditure in Kincardine, County of Bruce, in connection with Harbor Works from the 1st May, 1873, to the last of October, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 197.. Prince Arthur's Landing Harbor:—Return to Order; Documents in reference to the Harbor of Prince Arthur's Landing. (*Not printed.*)

No. 198. Matane and River Blanche:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the nature of the work done at Matane and at River Blanche, in Rimouski, from 1st July to 10th October, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 199. Peck, Thomas:—Return to Order; Correspondence relative to an increase of salary to be paid to Thomas E. Peck, Customs Officer, Nanaimo. (*Not printed.*)

No. 200.. Drawback allowed on Canadian Goods:—Return to Order; Shewing what drawback was allowed on goods manufactured in Canada in 1877 and 1878 and exported.

COMMUNICATION.

(No. 43*m*.)

From Sandford Fleming, Esq., Engineer in Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, dated Ottawa, 1st February, 1879, accompanied by Tenders for the construction of works from English River to Eagle River, 118 miles,— from Eagle River to Keewatin, 67 miles,—from English River to Keewatin, 185 miles,—and letter from Marcus Smith to Sandford Fleming, Esq , in relation thereto, dated the 31st January, 1879.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER IN CHIEF,
OTTAWA, February 1st, 1879.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Public Works,

SIR,—On the 30th ultimo, at noon, the time had elapsed for the reception of tenders for the construction of that portion of the Pacific Railway between English River and Keewatin, 185 miles.

It had previously been arranged that the tenders should be opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Accordingly the Secretary, F. Braun, to whom the tenders were addressed, laid on the Table all the tenders received. They were opened, numbered and endorsed in the usual way, in presence of the Deputy Minister, Mr. Trudeau, Mr. Marcus Smith, the Secretary and myself.

We first saw that the prescribed conditions with respect to an accepted bank cheque accompanying each offer, the printed forms, and other matters, were strictly complied with.

In each case that the conditions were not complied with, the tenders were thrown out as irregular. The regular tenders only were recorded as they were opened, on sheets 1, 2, 3 and 4, which accompany this.

The following is the number of regular tenders received :—

Rails to be laid 1st July, 1882.

Form A. English River to Eagle River, on Sheet No. 5	17	
Form B. Eagle River to Keewatin, on Sheet No. 6.....	12	
Form C. English River to Keewatin, on Sheet No 7.....	11	
		— 40

Rails to be laid 1st July, 1881.

Form A. English River to Eagle River, on Sheet No. 8.....	20	
Form B. Eagle River to Keewatin, on Sheet No. 9.....	12	
Form C. English River to Keewatin, on Sheet No. 10.....	13	
		— 45
Total.....		85

The tenders being opened and properly registered, I asked Mr. Marcus Smith to make a critical examination of the six lowest tenders for the separate Sections A. and B and for the combined Section C, taking care to have the printed quantities accurately moneyed out at the rates given in the tenders, in order to test the accuracy of the total amounts in each case.

I herewith enclose Mr. Smith's report, and I would direct attention to what he says, with much of which I concur.

First, he refers to the tenders on Form A Section, English River to Eagle River. Second, he takes up the tenders on Form B Section, Eagle River to Keewatin.

He points out what is perfectly true, that there are some manifest errors and inconsistencies in the lower tenders. I could not, therefore, recommend their acceptance as they now stand, and to attempt to correct the mistakes would alter the relative amounts.

Coming to the tenders on Form C, for the combined section from English River to Eagle River, and Eagle River to Keewatin, I find No. 15 to be the lowest. The parties tendering being Messrs. Morse & Co. (Morse, Nicholson & Marpole), of Toronto, the amount being $5,699,707.

There are certain advantages of having the whole work placed under one contract, but these advantages would be of little avail, unless the contractor had prices sufficient to enable them to execute the work, and unless they were men of well-known experience and contracting capacity in a case circumstanced like this, and involving such an enormous outlay. I have not sufficient personal knowledge of the gentlemen whose names are attached to this tender, to judge, and I am at a loss to understand how they can possibly do the work at the exceedingly low rates which they propose to do it for. Had the rates in their tender for the heaviest kinds of work been higher, and had enquiries which I have made, indicated that Morse & Co. had unquestionable experience in similar works and ample resources at their command, I would have at once recommended the Government to award them the contract for the combined section. I consider, however, that it would be hazarding the satisfactory completion of the work, and the early opening of the line, to place the whole 185 miles in their hands.

I would rather advise relieving them of the difficult section of 67 miles east of Keewatin, their price for which is $3,364,336, and leave them the remaining 118 miles from Eagle River to English River, this contract would amount to $2,335,371, and I am of opinion that this work would be sufficiently large to place in their hands, and that it would be inexpedient to give them more, unless Morse & Co. can satisfy the Government that they possess or control greater skill and capacity than I am aware of.

Referring to Sheet No. 5, I find that there are several parties, who offer to execute the section from English River to Eagle River, for less than Morse & Co., With regard to these tenders I would refer to the report of Mr. Smith, the mistakes discovered, the insufficiency of the prices, and the absence of information respecting

the ability and standing of the parties for such a large contract. Messrs. Wardrop & Ross, of Toronto, (No. 10), well known men, however, undertake to do the same work for practically the same amount as Morse & Co., the difference between the totals in these tenders being only about $1,000, and which difference may ultimately be found, one way or another, as the quantities may vary in actual execution. Some of Wardrop & Ross' prices are very low, but these men have the reputation of being skillful contractors of wide experience, and not likely to fail in anything they may undertake.

By awarding this portion of the railway to Morse & Co., or to Wardrop & Co., there would remain the sixty-seven miles from Eagle River to Keewatin, for which, I think, Morse & Co's. prices are inadequate. I find the next lowest tender for this section is No. 11, Andrews, Jones & C., of Newburgh and Brooklyn, New York, and St. Catherines, $3,915,942, but I have no personal knowledge of the men, and I can learn nothing in the Department regarding them; besides their prices are somewhat incongruous, and, taken with their tender, generally indicate a want of due appreciation of the difficulties. For example, rock excavation, by far the heaviest item in the tender, is rated at very much less than experienced men think it can be done for, and less than five-ninths the price we are actually paying for the same class of work on the contiguous section west of Keewatin; and again, they do not appear to think that time is an important element to them in executing the work, as they make no offer, except for the shorter period prescribed, indicating, I think, a great lack of knowledge of the peculiarities of the country through which the line is to be built.

The next tender (No. 25, Fraser & Co.,) Fraser, Grant & Pitblado, of New Glasgow, the amount is $4,130,707. I know these contractors to be skillful, energetic men, having satisfactorily completed, under my supervision, portions of the Intercolonial Railway and its branches. I would not hesitate to place this work in their hands at the prices they offer to do it for.

By thus dividing the works, I think there is a reasonable probability of its being completed within the specified time, at as low rates as it can be done for—at lower rates indeed than are being paid on the contiguous Sections, Nos. 15 and 25, now under construction.

I am aware that there are objections to discriminating in this or any other way, but of one thing I am satisfied, unless the works be put under contract at prices which will involve the contractors in no serious loss, the consequences will be most unsatisfactory, and it can scarcely fail, in the long run, to cost the public a great deal more than if let in the first place to good, skilful men and at fair paying prices.

Should the Government be disinclined to discriminate in any way, the only course left is to let the work on the lowest tenders, and deal with the difficulties or disasters which may follow as they arise.

I have not referred to the tenders for completing the work, so as to have the rails laid throughout by July, 1881. I have always entertained doubts as to the practicability, at a reasonable cost, of accomplishing this. There would not be the slightest difficulty in getting some men to undertake it, regardless of the peculiar circumstances of the case. It would be quite another matter to get the work out of their hands by the time fixed, unless their resources were great and their prices very liberal indeed, such, in fact, as would warrant them in pushing the work at whatever cost.

I am aware that it is considered of very great moment that the line should be opened for public use as early as practicable. I would accordingly suggest that, in addition to the stipulation in the 18th Clause of the printed form of Indenture, that "time" shall be deemed to be of the essence of "this contract," a substantial bonus be offered the contractors for every month they may be in advance of the time, and, on the other hand, a heavy penalty be exacted for every month or week that they may be behind, ample funds being retained in the hands of the Government, out of which to deduct the penalty should it be necessary to enforce it.

Whichever course the Government may adopt, I would strongly advise that no time be lost in having contracts executed, so as to afford the contractors an opportunity of making an early and vigorous beginning of the work.

In the country draining into Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg, the sun is generally very powerful after the month of February, and soon renders the winter roads unserviceable.

Full advantage should be taken of the short period that will elapse before the breaking up of the ice, in conveying to the accessible portions of the sections, food for men and horses, explosives, tools, plant and all necessary supplies. Unless this be done, I greatly fear that a great part of the coming summer will be lost before an actual beginning of construction be effected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING,
Engineer-in-Chief.

FORM OF TENDER A.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

English River to Eagle River—118 miles.

(*To be opened* 1*st July*, 1882.)

List of Tenders received, 30th day of January, 1879.

No.	Name.	Envelope No.	1st Column.	
			As per Tender.	As Revised.
			$	$
1	Marks & Connell	13	2,203,896	2,203,869
2	Charlebois & Shanly	17	2,207,534	2,207,674
3	Denis O'Brien	12	2,305,754	2,310,754
4	Wardrop & Ross	10	2,324,499	2,334,499
5	J. R. McDonell	18	2,353,602	2,353,602
6	James Goodwin & Co	14	2,397,335	
7	Robert H. McGreevy	26	2,412,520	
8	Manning, McDonell & Co	19	2,504,523	
9	James S. Grant & Co	20	2,508,420	
10	Purcell, Ginty & Ryan	21	2,528,843	
11	F. B. McNamee & Co	6	2,612,565	
12	Walsh & McCarron	22	2,661,591	
13	Pitblado, Fraser & Grant	25	2,699,005	
14	Stevens, Turner, Burns & Co	23	2,805,794	
15	H. C. O'Reilly	5	2,825,217	
16	Wm. Hendrie	3	3,019,766	
17	Ferguson, Symmes, Mitchell & Co	4	3,190,294	

FORM OF TENDER B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eagle River to Keewatin—67 miles.

(*To be opened* 1st *July*, 1882.)

LIST of Tenders received, 30th day of January, 1879.

No.	Name.	Envelope No.	1st Column.	
			As per Tender.	As Revised.
			$	$
1	Morse, Nicholson & Marpole	15	3,364,274	3,364,336
2	Fraser, Grant & Pitblado	25	4,130,707	4,130,707
3	Manning, McDonell & Co	19	4,158,933	4,157,933
4	James Goodwin & Co.	14	4,313,135	4,313,135
5	Wardrop & Ross	10	4,343,747	4,347,847
6	F. B. McNamee & Co	6	4,404,196	
7	Joseph Whitehead	8	4,587,064	
8	Ferguson, Symmes, Mitchell & Co	4	4,682,639	
9	Loss & McRae	9	4,774,544	
10	Denis O'Brien	12	4,774,740	
11	Robert H. McGreevy	26	4,833,005	
12	Hunter, Murray & Booth	2	4,987,870	

FORM OF TENDER C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

English River to Keewatin—185 miles.

(*To be opened* 1st *July*, 1882.)

LIST of Tenders received, 30th day of January, 1879.

No.	Name.	Envelope No.	1st Column.	
			As per Tender.	As Revised.
			$	$
1	Morse, Nicholson & Marpole	15	5,699,645	5,699,707
2	Denis O'Brien	12	6,678,859	6,628,859
3	Wardrop & Ross	10	6,668,246	6,682,346
4	James Goodwin & Co	14	6,731,000	6,731,015
5	Purcell, Ginty & Ryan	21	6,731,614	
6	Manning, DcDonell & Co	19	6,793,467	
7	F. B. McNamee & Co	6	7,021,301	
8	Joseph Whitehead	8	7,516,811	
9	Ferguson, Symmes, Mitchell & Co.	4	7,872,933	
10	Loss & McRae	9	8,051,873	
11	Stevens, Turner, Burns & Co		9,547,181	

FORM OF TENDER A.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

English River to Eagle River—118 miles.

(*To be completed* 1st *July*, 1881.)

LIST of Tenders received, 30th day of January, 1879.

No.	Name.	Envelope No.	2ND COLUMN.	
			As per Tender.	As Revised.
			$	$
1	Andrews, Jones & Co.	11	2,248,585	2,239,525
2	Marks & Connell	13	2.300,196	2,300,196
3	Denis O'Brien	12	2,421,041	2,426,291
4	Charlebois & Shanly	17	2,423,036	2,431,386
5	Wardrop & Ross	10	2,440,724	2,440,724
6	Hunter, Murray & Booth	1	2,490,980	
7	J. R. MacDonnell	18	2 505,744	
8	James Goodwin & Co.	14	2,573,297	
9	Purcell, Ginty & Ryan	21	2,604,643	
10	James S. Grant & Co	20	2,633,842	
11	Manning, McDonell & Co	19	2,726,172	
12	Robert H. McGreevy	26	2,774,328	
13	H. C. O'Reilly	5	2,825,217	
14	Pilblado, Fraser & Grant	25	2,860,199	
15	Hurlburt, Crennell & Campbell	24	2,945,707	
16	F. B. McNamee & Co	6	2,976,565	
17	Stevens, Frazer, Burns & Co	23	3,086,373	
18	Wm. Hendrie	3	3,160,766	
19	Walsh & McCarron	22	3,202,459	
20	Ferguson, Symmes, Mitchell & Co	4	3,366,488	

FORM OF TENDER B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eagle River to Keewatin—67 miles.

(*To be completed* 1st *July*, 1881.)

LIST of Tenders received, 30th day of January, 1879.

No.	Name.	Envelope No.	2ND COLUMN.	
			As per Tender.	As Revised.
			$	$
1	Morse, Nicholson & Marpole	15	3,467,506	3,467,568
2	Andrews, Jones & Co.	11	3,915,942	3,915,942
3	Manning, McDonell & Co.	19	4,470,275	4,470,272
4	Wardrop & Ross	10	4,647,809	4,652,196
5	James Goodwin & Co.	14	4,716,606	4,716,606
6	Joseph Whitehead	8	4,722,954	
7	Ferguson, Symmes, Mitchell & Co	4	4,920,230	
8	Denis O'Brien	12	5,013,477	
9	F. B. McNamee & Co	6	5,136,796	
10	Loss & McRae	9	5,213,544	
11	Hulbert, Crennell & Campbell	24	5,250,852	
12	Robert H. McGreevy		5,799,606	

FORM OF TENDER C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

English River to Keewatin—185 miles.

(*To be completed 1st July*, 1881.)

LIST of Tenders received 30th day of January, 1879.

No.	Name.	Envelope No.	2ND COLUMN.	
			As per Tender.	As Revised.
			$	$
1	Morse, Nicholson & Marpole	15	5.937,670	5,937,732
2	Andrews, Jones & Co	11	6,062,559	6,062,559
3	Purcell, Ginty & Ryan	21	6,903,364	6,903,364
4	Denis O'Brien	12	7,012,802	7,012,802
5	Wardrop & Ross	10	7,088,533	7,092,920
6	James Goodwin & Co	14	7,394,428	7,428,778
7	Manning, McDonell & Co	19	7 567,590	.....
8	F. B. McNamee & Co	6	7,728,251	.....
9	Joseph Whitehead	8	7,803,141	.....
10	Hulbert, Crennell & Campbell	24	7,916,839	.....
11	Ferguson, Symmes, Mitchell & Co	4	8,286,719	.....
12	Loss & McRae	9	8,944,838	.....
13	Stevens, Turner, Burns & Co	23	10,501,899	.....

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER IN CHIEF,

OTTAWA, January 31st, 1879.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,

Engineer in Chief.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions, I herewith enclose an abstract of six of the lowest tenders for the construction of that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between English River and Keewatin, 185 miles, with some remarks on the same:—

Form A, English River to Eagle River, 118 miles. The lowest tender on this form is No. 13, Marks & Connell, but the rates are not consistent; there are also some evident errors, and some of the items betray a want of knowledge of the work, or else are used disingenuously to lower the bulk sum, or perhaps in the hope that other work will be substituted, for instance:—

1st. Platform of logs in crossing muskegs, the rate put down is less than half a cent per cubic foot of timber.

2nd. Earth borrowing, with haul of 1 to 1¾ miles, the rate is 10 cents per cubic yard, which must have been intended as additional to the ordinary rate of 25 cents. This corrected would increase the amount by $52,500.

3rd. Bridge masonry, $8.00 per cubic yard; culvert, $4.00 per cubic yard; concrete, $1,00 per cubic yard. All these rates are absurd.

4th. Cast-iron pipe, $3.50 per foot run. This is about one-half the price of the metal.

The next lowest is No. 17, Charlebois & Shanly. There are some inconsistencies in this, and generally the rates are exceedingly low, such as would be suitable in the settled portions of the Dominion. Some of the rates for timber are just what the rough timber would cost, so that there is no allowance for labor in putting it in the work. This tender betrays a want of knowledge of the difficulties in prosecuting work in an outlying, unsettled country.

The third is No. 11, Andrews, Jones & Co, and is extended only in the second column.

The rates are exceedingly low in the main items of rock and earth excavation.

The fourth in order is No. 12, O'Brien.

There are some inconsistencies in this tender.

Crib-wharfing is put down at $2.50 per cubic yard, and ballasting the same as earth excavation, making no allowance for haul and lifting track.

The fifth is No. 10, Wardrop & Ross. The rates for rock excavation and masonry are excessively low, otherwise the items are generally consistent.

Form B, Eagle River to Keewatin, 67 miles. The lowest tender for this is No. 15 Morse & Co. The rates on the large items of rock and earth excavation, ties and ballasting are excessively low,and are altogether inconsistent with our knowledge of the difficulties of access to the country, the nature of the rock and the experience of the cost of contiguous works. I do not think it possible that the works could be carried through at the rates in this tender, and, if attempted, a breakdown may be expected, involving loss of time and ultimate additional cost. The next in order is No. 11 Andrews & Co., and the rates are extended only in the second column, which clearly indicates want of knowledge of the difficulties of the country. There are some inconsistencies, also, which show a lack of information as to the nature of the rocks. Solid rock excavation is put down at $1.50 per cubic yard, and rock borrowing, that is, widening the cuttings, at $1.80 per cubic yard. The large-sized timbers which will probably have to be imported, are put down at about cost price, leaving nothing for labor in work. The rate for ties is also low, as timber is scarce in this section. I should doubt the possibility of carrying out the work at the rates in this tender without loss. The third in order is No. 25, Fraser, Grant & Pitblado. The rates in this tender are rather low on the large items, but generally consistent, except those for timber, which indicate that the parties tendering are not aware of the scarcity of good-sized timber on this section. The next three tenders are Nos. 19, Manning; 14, Goodwin; and 10, Wardrop. These call for no special remarks, as they are generally consistent. The last two are the best.

Form C, English River to Keewatin, 185 miles. The lowest tender on this form is No. 15. The rates for rock excavation, ties and some other items seem absurdly low, and betray ignorance of the difficulties of the country, scarcity of timber, etc., and a want of practical knowledge of the nature of the rocks, the great cost of getting forward plant, machinery and supplies for men and horses. The rates seem more applicable to sandstone or limestone, in a well settled country, with good roads, and it would be contrary to all our experience with contiguous contracts to expect that the work could be carried through at the rates in this tender.

The consequence of a breakdown would be delay, by which the business of the country, and the colonization of the North-West Territories would suffer; besides, a great additional cost would be entailed in re-letting the work.

The next in order is No. 11, Andrews. This is carried out only in the second column, and the same remarks apply to it as to the last, though in a somewhat different degree. The two tenders have a strong family resemblance, with a little transposition of the low rates. I should not consider either of them good tenders or likely to have good results if accepted.

The tenders next in order are No. 12, 10, 14 and 21, to B. W. R. Goodwin. The The rates for rock excavation in No. 12 seem barely sufficient to cover actual cost, and the large sized timber would certainly cost more before it reached the points where required than the rates given for it in the work, thus allowing nothing for labor; otherwise this tender seems tolerably consistent. The last three tenders seem

to have been well considered, and may be classed as fair and honest tenders. No. 10 has no rates for the several items, but the totals are those of the tenders by the sam parties for forms A and B.

Attached to No. 14 is a proposal to construct the whole of the works between English River and Keewatin for a fixed sum. The party proposes to reduce the quantity of earth excavation by a process that appears feasible, though at somewhat greater cost per cubic yard. They could probably effect a considerable saving on the whole, as also, a rock excavation, and long hauls by substituting structures at some points.

I have extended the *net* quantities at rates to bring the whole amount within this bulk sum. These rates would be moderate, but without a due allowance for contingencies, which might be considerable, in crossing the many arms and bays of lakes. The party, however, asks to have the benefit of any other reductions in quantities so as to cover this contingency.

If the proposal were in order I would consider it the best tender received, viewed with the light of our experience in other contracts where the final amounts have so greatly exceeded those estimated at the letting of the contracts.

I am, yours very truly,

(Signed) MARCUS SMITH.

ABSTRACT of Tenders for the construction of the Railway between English River and Eagle River.

Form of Tender A—118 *miles.*

No.	Contractors.	Sureties.	Year 1883,	Year 1882.
			$	$
13	Thomas Marks James Connell	A. M. Smith W. W. Keighley	2,203,869	2,300,196
17	A. Charlebois E. Shanly	L. Z. Mallette A. Bowie	2,207,674	2,431,386
12	Denis O'Brien	R. Warmington Louis Paré	2,310,754	.....
11	Andrews, Jones & Co John P. Andrews N. F. Jones J. H. Drake	Albert Chatfield John Heney	.....	2,239,525
10	John Wardrop John Ross	A. Myers John W. Wardrop	2,334,499	2,440,724
18	J. R. Macdonell	Joseph Kavanagh R. W. Cruice	2,353,602	2,505,744

ABSTRACT of Tenders for the construction of the Railway between Eagle River and Keewatin.

Form of Tender B.—67 *miles.*

No.	Contractor.	Sureties.	Year 1883.	Year 1882.
			$	$
15	G. D. Morse Frank Nicholson R. Marpole.	Close. A. J. Thompson. Walker Morley	3,364,336	3,467,568
11	Andrews, Jones & Co. John P. Andrews. N. F. Jones. J. H. Drake.	Albert Chatfield John Heney	.....	3,915,942
25	James H. Fraser & Co George G. Grant James M. Pitblado	Wm. Fraser & Co. John M. Blackie.	4,130,707	.....
19	Alex. Manning. John Flint. Alex. McDonell. John J. McDonald. James Isbester.	Joseph Kavanagh. C. H. Macintosh.	4,157,933	4,470,272
14	James Goodwin.	E. Griffin. A. Mortimer	4,313,135	4,716,606
10	John Wardrop John Ross.	A. Myers. John W. Wardrop.	4,347,847	4,652,196

ABSTRACT of Tenders for the construction of the Railway between English River and Keewatin.

Form of Tender C.—185 *miles.*

No.	Contractor.	Sureties.	Year 1883.	Year 1882.
			$	$
15	G. D. Morse. Frank Nicholson. Richard Marpole.	Close. H. J. Thompson. Walker Morley.	5,699,707	5,937,732
11	Andrews, Jones & Co. John P. Andrews. N. T. Jones. J. H. Drake.	Albert Chatfield. John Heney.	.....	6,062,559
12	Dennis O'Brien.	R. Warmington. Louis Paré.	6,628,859	7,012,802
10	John Wardrop John Ross.	A. Myers. John W. Wardrop.	6,668,246	7,088,533
14	James Goodwin.	E. Griffin. A. Mortimer.	6,731,015	7,428,778
21	Patrick Purcell. John Ginty. Hugh Ryan.	John Turner. Robert Beaty.	6,731,614	6,903,364

FURTHER COMMUNICATION from Sandford Fleming, Esq., to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, dated Ottawa, the 12th February, 1879, in reference to his Report, dated Ottawa, the 1st February, 1879, on the Tenders received for constructing the Sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway between English River and Keewatin.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER IN CHIEF,
OTTAWA, February 12th, 1879.

The Honorable
The Minister of Public Works.
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—In my report, dated February 1st, on the tenders received for constructing the sections of the Pacific Railway between English River and Keewatin, I felt that I could not advise the Government to accept the lowest tenders for reasons given.

You deemed it advisable, however, to have enquires made respecting the resources, skill and experience of the parties who sent in the lowest tenders, and accordingly I was directed, along with Messrs. Trudeau and Smith, first to see Morse & Co., they being the lowest for the whole work. Form of Tender C: We had an interview with Messrs. Morse & Nicholson respecting the firm, and heard all they had to say. It was subsequently explained to them that it would be expedient for them to seek the co-operation of some other persons who had the experience and qualifications, which they appear to want, in conducting a work of such magnitude. Messrs. Morse & Co. have, for some time, been endeavoring to strengthen their hands, but I have been unable to learn that they have succeeded in getting men of sufficient skill and experience to join them in the contract. This is not at all surprising when the extreme lowness of the rates in their tender is taken into account.

The next tender (Form C.) on the list is that of Andrews, Jones, & Co., of New York, Brooklyn and St. Catherines, $6,062,559. I have already referred to these gentlemen in my report of February 1st.

I have since made enquiries of gentlemen from St. Catherines and others, but I have not succeeded in getting any satisfactory information respecting them.

The next tender is that of Denis O'Brien. I have had an interview with Denis O'Brien and have made enquiries about him, and am favorably impressed with him as a contractor. His name appears to stand well in the Department; but his operations have been confined to comparatively small contracts, and I scarcely think it would be expedient to place the whole 185 miles in his hands.

Immediately above Denis O'Brien come several unexceptional tenders from well known contractors. The tenders stand in the following order, viz:—

Wardrop & Ross	$6,682,346
James Goodwin, & Co	6,731,215
Purcell, Ginty & Ryan	6,731,614
Manning, McDonell, & Co	6,793,467

Turning to tenders, Form B., Eagle River to Keewatin, I have already referred to the parties who have sent in the two lowest tenders—Morse & Co. and Andrews, Jones & Co. The next on the list is that of Messrs. Fraser, Grant & Pitblado, $4,130,707. In my report of February 1st I referred to these contractors and I have only now to state that if, in addition to their skill and experience, they can bring satisfactory evidence of the resources at their command, I am of opinion that the work may be placed in their hands.

It is more difficult to advise with regard to the tenders, Form A., for the Section between English River and Eagle River. I can learn nothing about Marks & Connell to satisfy me that they have the necessary resources, skill and experience for so heavy a contract, besides which there is an error in their tender which, if corrected, would make their tender not the lowest and would bring us to that of Charlebois & Co. the next on the list.

I can learn but little of Charlebois & Co., as contractors Mr. Charlebois is spoken of in the Department as a good business man who has recently turned to contracting, but who has had but little experience in the construction of works of any kind, particularly railways, and that his means are limited. In August last, however, Charlebois & Co. entered into an agreement to construct the Georgian Bay Branch. This I should say is a sufficiently heavy contract, and, as far as I am informed about their resources, one which will probably require all their energy and means to carry on.

The next tenders on the list are those of :—

Denis O'Brien	$2,310,754
Wardrop & Ross	2,334,499
J. R. McDonell	2,353,602

It has already been stated that although Morse & Co. furnished no special tender for the Section (Form A), their tender, Form B, deducted from their tender, Form C, gives $2,335,371. Independently of this, it will be seen that we have several proposals to construct the Section from English River to Eagle River, with an extreme difference of less than two per cent. on the whole. It remains for the Government to select one of these. The ordinary course being to begin with the lowest and pass upwards to the next, until parties are reached who can satisfy the Government as to the skill and experience they can bring to bear on the work, so as to have it completed satisfactorily by the time, and according to the conditions of the contract.

I am, &c.,
Your bedient servant,

(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING,
Engineer-in-Chief

REPORT

IN REFERENCE TO THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

— BY —

SANDFORD FLEMING, C.M.G.,

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

1879.

OTTAWA:
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1879.

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REPORT

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

5th APRIL, 1879.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

REPORT

BY

THE ENGINEER IN CHIEF,

ADDRESSED TO

THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
OTTAWA, April 5th, 1879.

The Honble. CHARLES TUPPER, C.B.,
Minister of Public Works.

SIR,—I had the honour on the 8th of January last to furnish a report setting forth the progress made in surveying and construction up to the 31st December, 1878.

I now beg leave specially to submit for your consideration the following remarks on the undermentioned subjects, some of them to my mind so important in their character as to claim earnest attention :—

1. The Pacific Telegraph line, with suggestions for completing and operating it.
2. The Georgian Bay Branch and the navigation of French River.
3. The construction of railways west of Winnipeg by private companies.
4. The expediency of laying down a comprehensive scheme of Railways.
5. The physical character of the country and necessity for further information.
6. The early establishment of Colonization Railways in the Prairie Region.
7. The Western Terminus and the route through British Columbia.
8. The establishment of the trunk line between Lake Superior and Manitoba.
9. The cost of the Railway from Fort William to Selkirk.
10. The Contracts entered into.

1.—THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH LINE, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR COMPLETING AND OPERATING IT.

As early as 1874, it was considered of primary importance to construct, as speedily as practicable, a line of telegraph through the interior of the country, to connect British Columbia with the Eastern Provinces. Contracts were accordingly entered into with the design of effecting, before the end of 1876, complete telegraphic communication from Fort William, Lake Superior, westerly to the Pacific coast. The original design was that the telegraph should follow the general route of the railway. From Fort William to Ottawa, however, the surveys were incomplete, and on this section it was not possible to construct the telegraph as prescribed by the statute, along the line of railway. Tenders were received but no further steps were taken in respect to this distance.

The telegraph has been constructed complete for operation from Fort William to Edmonton, 1,200 miles. The line, however, has not been brought into use beyond Battleford.

Its operation, generally, has been limited to the distance between Battleford and Fort William, 970 miles and a branch from Selkirk to Winnipeg.

The connection with the seat of Government was obtained via the branch line to Winnipeg, and the lines through the United States.

The section between Edmonton and the British Columbia telegraph system remains incomplete. The contractor undertook to erect 550 miles of telegraph in two years. At the end of four and a-half years, about 80 miles only are completed.

If the importance of a through telegraphic communication between Ottawa and British Columbia, claims the same recognition which, five years ago, it obtained, there should be no further delay in completing the system entirely through Canadian territory.

The section from Fort William to Edmonton, a distance of about 1,200 miles, being ready for use, there remains to be completed the eastern and western connections, viz.:—about 600 miles east of Fort William and 470 miles west of Edmonton.

The statute provides that the telegraph shall be constructed along the line of the Railway after the location is established. On the eastern section the route is not established. On the western section, although the line by the Rivers Thompson and Fraser was adopted last year, that location has not given entire satisfaction, and the desire has been strongly expressed that further explorations be made to determine if a route more generally satisfactory can be found.

East of Fort William, it would be practicable to connect the Pacific Railway telegraph with the telegraph system of Ontario, by submerged cables across Lakes Superior and Huron to Tobermoray, or some other suitable point north-westerly from Owen Sound. The cable would not be continuous, but would probably have intermediate land lines across the peninsula at Sault St. Mary and the Manitoulin Islands.

It has been suggested that the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch Railway could be discontinued, and the money required for that work be applied towards the cost of a Great Territorial Road on the line of railway from Lake Nipissing to the north side of Lake Superior. The amount available by the non-prosecution of this branch will admit of a land line of telegraph being constructed, precisely in the position where it will be of permanent advantage. The line being located for the railway and cleared, the cost of the telegraph itself would be comparatively small, probably not more than $120,000, while the cable line might cost from $400,000 to $500,000. Moreover it may be said, that a cable connection would rather postpone than promote the establishment of the continuous railway from the section under construction north of Lake Superior to Lake Nipissing.

Whatever be the ultimate location of the railway west of Edmonton, if the speedy establishment of through telegraphic communication be desirable, the telegraph may, without further delay, be taken by the route traced to Yellow Head Pass, and thence to the most convenient point of connection with the British Columbia telegraph system in operation, which is itself owned by the Dominion Government.

The arrangements in force for operating the 1,200 miles constructed, are not satisfactory, and frequent complaints have been received with regard to them.

The line is at present operated in three sections under the following arrangements:—

(1.) Fort William to Red River, 410 miles.

The line to be maintained until September, 1883, at the cost of contractors (Messrs. Oliver, Davidson & Co.) The contractors receive $10 per mile per annum for operating. Government messages free. The operating arrangements to cease on six months' notice.

(2.) Red River to Livingstone, 294 miles.

To be maintained and operated until 1st August, 1881, by the contractors, (Messrs. Sifton, Glass & Co.) at the rate of $16 per mile, in all $4,770 per annum. The contractors receiving profits.

(3.) Livingstone to Edmonton, 517 miles.

The contractor (Mr. R. Fuller) to receive $13,000 per annum for maintenance until 15th July, 1881. There is no arrangement for operating; the contractor receives all that the line earns. The tariff of charges is considered exorbitant.

There are two modes by which the Pacific telegraph line may be rendered useful to the public—

First.—By completing the eastern and western sections in the manner indicated, and by operating the whole directly under a Department of the Government, as in Great Britain, at a uniform low scale of charges.

Second.—By inviting proposals from existing telegraph companies, or companies that may possibly be formed, to purchase or lease the 1,200 miles constructed from Fort William to Edmonton. The company to complete the whole line from Ottawa to the Pacific coast, and to operate it at fixed uniform charges, not higher than the present tariff in Ontario and Quebec.

Should it not be considered expedient to follow either of the courses submitted, I have respectfully to recommend that steps be taken to regulate the charges on the line now in operation from Fort William to Edmonton. That portion east of Selkirk in particular will, in a short period, be in constant requisition. At present it is the

only means of communication across the country it traverses, and all parties connected with the construction of the railway, will require to use it constantly. Indeed the whole of the line from Fort William to Edmonton will be of undoubted service to the public if its operation be placed on a satisfactory basis.

2.—THE GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH AND THE NAVIGATION OF FRENCH RIVER.

The Canada Central Railway is being constructed under a subsidy to a point near the south shore of Lake Nipissing. At that point the line known as the Georgian Bay Branch begins, and it extends westerly, south of Lake Nipissing, then follows the French River to Cantin's Bay. Its length is 50 miles. At Cantin's Bay the navigation of Lake Huron is not reached, but from this point the French River can be rendered navigable to its mouth by a single lock and by dredging the channel where necessary.

A proposal has been made to make the whole of the French River navigable from Lake Huron to Lake Nipissing, and abandon the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch Railway.

I have examined into the feasibility of this project, and surveys have been made in order to determine the most eligible point for connecting the Canada Central Railway with Lake Nipissing.

The contract for constructing the Georgian Bay Branch was made in August, 1878. Up to this date, the work executed by the contractors has been confined to clearing, so that the expenditure on the line of railway has been of limited amount.

About twenty years ago surveys of French River were made by Mr. T. C. Clarke, under the authority of the late Province of Canada, with the view of establishing the practicability of forming an artificial navigation from Lake Huron to Montreal, by way of Lake Nipissing and the River Ottawa, and it was then proposed to raise the level of Lake Nipissing some ten feet to render the scheme practicable.

The immediate object was the reduction in the work of cutting through a wide ridge between Lake Nipissing and the Matawan, a branch of the Ottawa, and in order to make Lake Nipissing the summit water supply.

Accordingly, in the survey recently made the raising of the level of Lake Nipissing has been kept in view, so as to create no obstacle to completing the Ottawa Canal Scheme in future years should traffic demand it.

The survey has established that the best point for touching Lake Nipissing is at South-east Bay where excellent shelter and deep water are found with an open channel. The shore can be approached by railway without difficulty, and the line may be extended thence towards Lake Superior without interfering with the project of raising the level of Lake Nipissing.

It will require more extended examinations than have yet been made to arrive at a comparative estimate of the cost of making a canal or a railway to Lake Huron. Mr. Clarke estimated the cost of the works on French River at less than $900,000, but in this he appears to have made no provision for harbour purposes. Mr. Walter Shanly, who, in 1863, revised Mr. Clarke's report, formed the opinion that the work was under-estimated.

As far as the information which I possess warrants me in forming an opinion—and the opinion is not definite—I consider that, taking the prices of work at this date, we are warranted in adding 50 per cent. to Mr. Clarke's figures, in order to obtain a rough approximate of cost. By this process the cost may be named as not far from $1,400,000.

The estimated cost of the Georgian Bay Branch Railway, equipped with rolling stock, including works necessary to connect it with the navigable waters of Lake Huron, is placed at $1,900,000. Accordingly, so far as we have the means of judging, it may be said that it would involve a less expenditure to form an artificial navigation from Lake Huron to Lake Nipissing than to establish the Branch Railway.

It has been suggested that in place of constructing the railway or canal to Lake Huron, the amount required for either work should be expended in constructing a portion of the main line of the Pacific Railway in the direction of Lake Superior from the proposed terminus of the Canada Central, on South-east Bay. But I can see no immediate object to be gained in establishing a fully appointed railway to a point in the wilderness fifty miles north-westerly from South-east Bay. It seems to me

that the more prudent course would be to expend the estimated cost of the work, or a less sum, in establishing a great Territorial Road on the site of the main line of the Pacific Railway from Lake Nipissing to the north side of Lake Superior.

This estimated cost of the Georgian Bay Branch Railway, fully equipped and provided, is $1,900,000. Of this amount the existing contract for bridging and grading is about $800,000. The latter or a smaller amount might at present be judiciously expended on a Territorial Road, in clearing the line and in carrying out such works of ditching and grading on the site of the railway as are ordinarily executed on the common waggon roads of the country. This policy presents itself to my mind as prudent, and as suggested by the necessities of the situation.

The formation of such a road will establish the great national Railway on a continuous line from Manitoba to Ottawa. Some years hence it can be completed, as circumstances may dictate, when the traffic from the north-west warrants the expenditure, or the public interests demand this railway connection between the central and eastern portions of the Dominion.

Moreover, the course recommended to be followed will admit of the immediate construction of the overland line of telegraph. It will pierce for hundreds of miles a roadless forest, and will extend to lumbermen and mineral prospectors facilities for carrying on their operations; and it will open up the means for colonizing such portions of an untrodden wilderness as may be found capable of settlement.

3.—THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS WEST OF WINNIPEG BY PRIVATE COMPANIES.

Applications are now being made to Parliament for Private Bills, giving authority to companies to construct railways in various directions in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

A question of the greatest possible importance is thus brought into prominence to claim the serious attention of the Government.

In my humble judgment it will prove to be a grave mistake if railway companies receive the necessary powers to establish lines as they have been constructed in other parts of Canada; without forecast; without due consideration

of the actual requirements of the country as a whole; without regard to a systematic arrangement; without, in any way, recognizing the principle that, in whatever respect it be viewed, a railway, whatever its length or position, should be considerered as an integral portion of a whole system.

I refer more particularly to the Province of Ontario. Here there has been no regard for any principle of practical economy, by which a general railway system, as a whole, should be mapped out.

The experience gained in Ontario, in this respect, establishes the necessity of avoiding, on an infinitely larger scale, the mistakes that have been unfortunately committed in that portion of Canada bordered by the lakes. No part of the public treasury should be expended in the construction of lines of railway in the North-West, conceived at hap-hazard, and suggested rather by individual and local considerations than by broad public policy.

If public money should not be so used, it is perfectly clear that Parliament should not give authority to private companies to expend borrowed capital in an equally unwise manner.

The future railway system of the whole unoccupied territory will undoubtedly demand, sooner or later, an expenditure of many hundreds of millions of dollars; and from whatever sources the enormous capital may be obtained, it must be obvious to the least reflecting mind that it should be wisely expended, so that, as far as practicable, while the public interest is advanced, all possible loss to the investor should be guarded against.

If the railways of Ontario had to be established *de novo*, a careful study of the requirements of that Province would enable any intelligent engineer of ordinary experience to project a new system, which at one-half the cost would far better serve the public, would meet every demand of traffic, would more fully satisfy every expectation, and which would not result in disappointment and loss to those who have been induced to invest their means in that which has proved, to many, to be unprofitable undertakings.

The railways of Ontario have cost, according to official returns, nearly one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. If they could have been constructed for one-

half the cost, the other half of this enormous sum, $90,000,000, may be assumed to be a wholly unnecessary outlay. If a well considered and less costly system would have equally met the wants of Ontario, the excessive expenditure can only be considered as superfluous, and so much of it as remains permanently unremunerative as hopelessly wasted. If public money, the public debt might have been so much the less, or other interests might have been served and developed to the extent of the unwise expenditure. If private money, obtained from parties at a distance, on fair promises, or on prospects represented as encouraging, there is staring the investors in the face the deplorable and unimpugnable fact that much of it will be absolutely lost.

It is to be feared that the same policy extended to the North-West, will end in like consequences, but on a ten-fold greater scale. The greatest possible care should therefore be taken to render such results impossible.

I conceive that the prudent course will be not to allow the passage of Private Railway Bills for Manitoba and the North-West, until a general railway scheme be deliberately and carefully matured.

4.—THE EXPEDIENCY OF LAYING DOWN A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF RAILWAYS.

I have felt it my duty, as far as practicable, on more than one occasion to draw attention to this extremely important consideration. In previous reports I have expressed the opinion that not simply one railway to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be required, but that hereafter, a vast breadth of country will call for the establishment of a complete and elaborate system of main and subsidiary lines. Will it not be the true policy, to meet this contingency and lay down a broad, general system which will satisfy public requirements? Is it not in fact an imperative duty to devise a scheme of railways and highways for the whole territory, which in the best possible manner will meet the wants of the future, with the least expenditure of capital in construction? A system which, when established, can be cheaply and efficiently operated.

I deem it proper to express the opinion which has firmly forced itself on my mind, that the Government should control the location, not of the Trunk lines only but of all lines.

Having constantly in view the advantageous settlement of the more important fertile tracts of territory, the great leading lines should not be unnecessarily lengthened or diverted from the most suitable location in order to meet some merely sectional want or subserve individual advantage.

The subsidiary railway system should not be left to chance, or be given over to private control. All lines should be conceived in the interest of the whole system and the whole country. A railway and road system of the entire habitable territory should be designed so as to meet, in the best possible manner, the future requirements of the country and its future occupants. Each line of communication should be in the right place and of the proper character; and whenever constructed, each link should be established so as to form a part, ultimately, of a general system.

The opportunity now presents itself of establishing the traffic communications of a vast and naturally rich country, on a sound, economic basis. If the opportunity be neglected or evaded, it will never again recur.

It is, therefore, of the first importance that the Government should control the location and construction of all lines, so as jealously to guard that the streams of traffic that will be created will not be diverted from Canadian channels; and at the same time to exact that no railway shall be established which shall not aid in the settlement and prosperity of the country; and that no line shall interfere with another, or encroach on the territory another line has been constructed to serve.

If the opportunity now presented of establishing a railway system on sound principles be allowed to pass without laying down a wise policy, it will not be difficult to predict the results. The evil effects of neglect will not end with this century. On the other hand, if the true interests of the country be consulted and the proper policy be adopted, Canada will enjoy the beneficial effects for all future time.

The policy followed in this matter will in no small degree determine the future of the vast territory of cultivable land which has recently come under the control of Canada, and it will affect, for good or for evil, millions of British subjects. There are two classes of men to be considered—the investor and the settler. Naturally we look to the Mother Country for some of its surplus capital to aid in establishing our

great continental highways. Is it not incumbent on us, as far as we can, to make the investment of that capital safe and profitable? By opening up this fertile territory we provide, on British soil, an outlet for the many who are crowded amid a redundant population. We find employment for those who suffer from enforced idleness, and we open up the prospect of prosperity to all who are willing to wait for the certain reward of patient toil, frugality and industry. There will no longer be need for such to turn to a foreign soil, however hospitable it may be. The one change necessary will be simply that of locality. To the struggling man of the old world, who has strength and courage, we can offer the means of making for himself a home. To all such we can offer land to till that will yield a generous reward to labour, but that land is far in the interior of the continent. It must first be made accessible and the means provided for carrying to market what the soil will produce. Moreover in laying down the avenues of traffic which the settlement of the land will necessitate, we should take every precaution to keep the country unburdened by a weight of debt which would bear heavily in any quarter. If, on the one hand, we feel called upon in the interests of the whole Empire to open up the vast territory for the millions who are to occupy it, on the other hand, it is clearly our duty to follow the course which will accomplish this result in the most satisfactory manner.

Accordingly I have respectfully to recommend that the necessary steps be taken to prepare a scheme of railways calculated to meet, in the most economical and efficient manner, the future requirements of the territory as far as they can now be foreseen.

5.—THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY AND NECESSITY FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

I am deepl sensible of the weighty responsibilities and the difficulties inseparable from this undertaking. In designing a general scheme of lines of communication for so vast a field, it will be necessary in the first place to have correct information of the general character and natural resources of every portion of the whole territory; and it must be carefully examined and generalized and its merits and possibilities earnestly weighed.

I have endeavoured to collect all known information respecting the country within the limits of the Prairie Region. To make it easy of reference, the

whole region has been subdivided into blocks, bounded by each separate parallel of latitude and longitude. I have placed side by side the descriptions of scientific travellers and all statements made on reliable authority which are available. Thus all facts collected have been systematically arranged, and the result is set forth in the appendix. A map has also been prepared on which an attempt has been made to indicate generally the character of the soil, separating that of more or less value from tracts which are comparatively worthless.

It will be seen that much yet remains to be discovered respecting large areas, and it is this information which I suggest should be obtained in the coming season by careful explorations of the sections where our knowledge is deficient. This or some other similar method of systematically arranging the facts as they are collected can alone give moderately correct ideas of a country so vast in its dimensions. Some misconception, I fear, has already arisen respecting the character of portions of the Territory. Large tracts have been declared worthless on very slender data, and equally extensive areas have been pronounced to be of the greatest fertility on insufficient grounds.

The course I suggest will dispel all erroneous opinions. Moreover correct information is indispensable to enable us to mature a scheme of colonization railways for the ultimate development of every considerable tract of cultivable and habitable land.

6.—THE EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIZATION RAILWAYS IN THE PRAIRIE REGION.

As it will not be possible to mature a proper scheme of railways for the whole country until more complete information is gained and as the settlement of vacant lands will in the meantime be proceeded with. I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following regulations and conditions which in view of the ultimate establishment of colonization railways, should I think be at once enforced

I. That in all free grants for homesteads, the right of way for railway track, (main lines or branches) space for snow-fences, land for stations and approaches from either side, be reserved and that no compensation be payable to the owner or occupant of the homestead.

II. That in disposing of farm lands by sale, the same reservations be made. The compensation to be reckoned at the original price per acre which the purchaser may have paid the Land Department of the Dominion.

III. That in the event of any branch lines being undertaken by private companies the following provisions be enacted.

(1.) That the location be approved by the Government and determined by Order in Council.

(2.) That in all Bills providing for the incorporation of companies for the construction of railways, it be enacted that the powers granted do not take effect until the company has subscribed sufficient capital, or obtained sufficient municipal assistance, or otherwise satisfied the Government of their having acquired ample resources to complete and equip the length of line they may have undertaken, or until a proclamation be issued authorizing them to proceed.

(3.) That in all Bills, as above, the Government shall reserve the right to acquire the railway at ten per cent. above its actual cost, not including any assistance granted by the Government in the first place.

7.—THE WESTERN TERMINUS AND THE ROUTE THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During last Session of Parliament I was called upon to express my views with regard to the question of a terminus on the Pacific coast and the location of the western end of the line.

I submitted the opinion that it would be desirable to gain full and complete imformation regarding a northern route by Peace or Pine River, and the vast territory through which a northern route has been proposed, with respect to which little is now known.

The Government, however, deemed it essential that construction should commence without further delay in British Columbia, and I was directed to state the route, which under the circumstances, I would advise should be placed under contract.

Accordingly, I recommended that if no postponement for further examination could be admitted, and if the immediate commencement of the railway was imperative, that the choice should fall on the route by the Rivers Thompson and Fraser to Burrard Inlet.

I submitted the opinion, that more than one line through Canada to the Pacific might ultimately be called for; that as far as colonization of the vast central territory was concerned, it was of little consequence which was first constructed, but that the line which could be most speedily established and which would best subserve the general interests of the Empire, was entitled to the preference.

Much has been said for and against every route that has been projected. But on carefully considering the engineering and commercial features in each case, the conclusion was forced upon my mind that the Railway itself would be least difficult to construct, that when established it would be easiest operated and that general interests would be most consulted by following the route to Burrard Inlet.

The route to Burrard Inlet was chosen and tenders for the construction of the work, between Yale and Lake Kamloops, were invited, but nothing further has been done.

It cannot be said that the selection of Burrard Inlet as a terminus has given general satisfaction in British Columbia. On the contrary, a claim has been advanced in that Province that another route and terminus are preferable. It is therefore to be considered if additional explorations should be made, and more complete information obtained with regard to the northern country; so that it may be definitely determined if a route more desirable can be found.

Accordingly, I suggest that the unexplored region, lying between Fort Connelly and Fort McLeod, in British Columbia, and those large tracts of vacant territory east of the Rocky Mountains in the latitude of Peace River, which have never yet been traversed by scientific travellers, be explored and accurate data obtained respecting the feasibility of a railway through that region to the Pacific coast.

8.—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TRUNK LINE BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND MANITOBA.

I have always attached great importance to the endeavor to secure the best location attainable for the railway. I have elsewhere described the efforts which have been made from the commencement of the survey, to obtain a line favorable for cheap transportation.

In my report of January 26, 1874, the subject was fully discussed. I then said:—

"One of the questions which will undoubtedly force itself on public attention when the Prairie Region begins to raise a surplus for exportation, will be the cheap transportation of products to the east. Looking to this view of the question, the importance of a location which will secure the lightest gradients in an easterly direction is manifest.

"The gradients and alignments of a railway have much to do with its capacity for business, and the cost of working it. It is well known that by attention to these features, in locating a line, it is quite possible, in some cases, to double the transporting capacity of a railway, and very largely reduce the cost of conveying freight over it.

"That portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Red River and the navigable waters of Lake Superior, is precisely one of those cases where the utmost attention should be paid to its engineering features. The reduction of the cost of transportation on this location to the lowest figure is a question which affects the future of the country, as upon it, to a large extent, depends the settlement of the western prairies.

"The more this portion of the railway can be made to convey cheaply the products of the soil to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the more will the field be extended within which farming operations can be carried on with profit on the fertile plains.

"The information obtained suggests that it will be possible to secure maximum easterly ascending gradients between Manitoba and Lake Superior, within the limit of 26 feet to the mile, a maximum not half so great as that which obtains on the majority of the railways on the continent.

"I think the line should be located so as to have the best possible alignment, with no heavier gradients than the maximum referred to. But the importance of securing the benefits of an unbroken steam communication at the earliest possible moment are so great that I consider that it would be advisable, in the first instance, to construct the cheapest possible line. While adhering to the permanent location in the main, I would, with a view of accomplishing the desired object, recommend the

construction of a cheap temporary line, avoiding for the present all costly permanent works that would retard its completion. In order to gain access to the country as speedily and cheaply as possible, it might indeed become necessary to overcome special difficulties by adopting temporarily, for short distances, deviations from the true location with heavy undulating gradients and sharp curvature. I have no reason, however, to think that this expedient would frequently be required. I am satisfied that for the greater part of the distance between Lake Superior and Manitoba, the permanent location may be substantially adhered to."

The whole of the railway between Fort William and Selkirk, in length 410 miles, is now under contract. It is with no little satisfaction that I am enabled to point to a table of the gradients which have been definitely established in this length. Under the contracts which have been entered into, these favorable gradients are to be carried into execution without having recourse to the temporary expedients which I thought necessary to suggest five years ago.

Summary of Gradients, Fort William to Selkirk.

Ascending Easterly.	Feet per Mile.	No. of Miles.	
Rise ·10 to ·20 per cent.....about	5 to 10	38·52	
do ·20 to ·30 do	10 to 16	17·11	
do ·30 to ·40 do	16 to 21	42·97	
do ·40 to ·50 do	21 to 26·4	80·11	178.71
Level.....		108·06	108.06

Ascending Westerly.	Feet per Mile.	No. of Miles.	
Rise ·10 to ·20 per cent.....about	5 to 10	28·51	
do ·20 to ·30 do	10 to 16	10·91	
do ·30 to ·40 do	16 to 21	9·74	
do ·40 to ·50 do	21 to 26	12·83	
do ·50 to ·60 do	26 to 32	6·82	
do ·60 to ·70 do	32 to 37	10·65	
do ·70 to ·80 do	37 to 42	12·76	
do ·80 to 1·00 do	42 to 52·8	31·01	123.23
Total miles.....		410·00	410.00

In determining the gradients the rule has been laid down to equate them with the curvature, so that when sharp curves were called for by the physical features of the country, the inclinations of the line would in those cases be proportionately reduced.

The practical effect of a sharp curve on a maximum gradient is to make the gradient heavier by reducing the effective power of a locomotive making the ascent, thus preventing the passage of full loaded trains over the line. The object has been, whatever the curvature, to secure a degree of inclination which in no case would exceed, on tangents, 26·4 feet per mile ascending easterly, or in the direction of heavy traffic. The contract profiles of the line over the 410 miles from Fort William to Selkirk establishes that this object has been substantially secured. Only at one point (eighteen miles out of Fort William) has the locating engineer neglected to enforce this rule. I greatly regret that such is the case as it will involve an expenditure to remedy the defect greater than would have been called for in the first place, when the cost would have been comparatively trifling.

With the exception referred to corrected, the portion of the Pacific Railway between Lake Superior and Manitoba is thus finally established with extremely favorable engineering features, and it may be claimed that when completed under existing contracts, it will be available for conveying the products of the soil from the Prairie Region to Lake Superior, at the cheapest possible rates.

As this portion of the Pacific Railway must, for a long time to come, form the great outlet of much of the Prairie Region, the favorable character for cheap transportation which has been secured for it cannot be over-rated. Indeed upon this important condition very largely depends the successful settlement of the vast fertile plains and the permanent advantage of the future settlers.

9. THE COST OF THE RAILWAY FROM FORT WILLIAM TO SELKIRK.

I beg leave to submit a closer approximate estimate of the cost of the portion of the line from Fort William to Selkirk than hitherto has been practicable.

Estimate.

Grading, bridging, tracklaying and ballasting, under existing contracts, say	$12,000,000
Rails and fastenings	3,000,000
Rolling stock station and terminal accommodation, engineering and contingencies	3,000,000
Total Estimated Cost	$18,000,000

In this Estimate I have made allowances for necessary Station and Terminal services, and also for an equipment of Rolling Stock. The latter on the same scale as on the Intercolonial Railway.

This brings the approximate cost, as far as it can now be ascertained, in round figures to eighteen million dollars for the whole 410 miles, averaging close on $44,000 per mile. The estimate is somewhat higher than was expected; the increase is owing to the extremely rugged and rocky character of the country traversed east and west of Rat Portage. The average cost reckoned by sections, ranges from $27,210 to $83,059 per mile. But for the rocky district covered by contracts Nos. 42 and 15, the average per mile would have been $31,390. The variable character of the country traversed by the line and the difficulties met on each of the six contract sections may be judged from the following calculation of averages:—

Estimated Average Cost per Mile by Sections.

	Length.			Per Mile.
Contract No. 13	32·60	miles,	— average	$28,626
do No. 25	80·24	do	do	32,087
do No. 41	118·03	do	do	34,387
do No. 42	66·48	do	do	80,364
do No. 15	36·27	do	do	83,059
do No. 14	76·38	do	do	27,210
Average for the whole	410·00	miles		$43,902

10.—THE CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO.

The several contracts for the supply of material or the execution of work to the present date, number in all forty-two; of these, Nos. 1 to 31, inclusive, were referred to in my report of February, 1878; and described (p. 383) in an Appendix.

Since that date the following have been entered into:—

Contract No.	5*a*	For extension of Pembina Branch from St. Boniface to Selkirk.
do	32*a*	For the erection of station-houses, Prince Arthur District.
do	33	For grading, bridging and track-laying, Pembina Branch, from St. Boniface to Emerson.
do	34	For transportation of rails to Manitoba.
do	35	For furnishing spikes.
do	36	For supplying ties in Manitoba.
do	37	For the Georgian Bay Branch.
do	38	For converting Neebing Hotel into offices.
do	39	For the transportation of rails from Esquimalt and Nanaimo to Yale, B.C.
do	40	For the erection of Engine-house, at Selkirk.
do	41	For grading, ballasting and track-laying, English River to Eagle River (Tender A).
do	42	For grading, ballasting and track-laying, Eagle River to Keewatin (Tender B).

A description of these several contracts, with rates and prices, the amounts paid to 31st December last, and an approximate estimate of the expenditure envolved, will be found in the appendix.

I have also attached my report on surveying operations and construction for the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING,

Engineer-in-Chief.

APPENDIX No. 1.

THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF THE PRAIRIE REGION OBTAINED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

The Prairie Region has been arbitrarily defined in previous reports as extending from the eastern boundary of British Columbia to a line drawn northerly and southerly from Lake Winnipeg. This great central area of Canada is not all prairie, but a considerable portion of it, especially towards the south, is of a prairie character; in other parts much of the Territory consists of woodland. It is, however, held convenient to retain for the whole extent the term of 'Prairie Region.'

The information in the following pages, compiled under instructions from the Engineer-in-Chief, by Mr. Thomas Ridout, C.E., is designed to embrace all important facts found on record, respecting the physical characteristics of this Territory.

It is not claimed that the accompanying map is absolutely correct; an attempt has been made simply to show all the routes followed by scientific travellers, and to distinguish the general character of the soil, as described by them, and set forth in the following pages. The portions of the country left untinted on the map, so far as known, have not been visited by Explorers, and no definite knowledge of them has yet been obtained.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The whole Territory is divided into sections, each section one degree of Longitude in breadth by one degree of Latitude in length.

The numerals in the margin, in a fractional form, thus $\frac{59}{100}$ indicate the particular section in each case. The numerator referring to the Latitude and the denominator to the Longitude.

Thus "59" means the space lying between the 59th and 60th parallels of Latitude, while "100" refers to the space between the 100th and 101st meridian.

The numbers printed in red on the accompanying map indicate the several sections.

FROM THE 100TH TO THE 120TH MERIDIAN, AND BETWEEN THE 59TH AND 60TH PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

$\frac{59}{100}$ Nothing reliable known.

$\frac{59}{101}$ Nothing reliable known.

$\frac{59}{102}$ Nothing reliable known.

$\frac{59}{103}$ Nothing reliable known.

59
104 Nothing reliable known

59
105 Nothing reliable known.

59
106 Nothing reliable known.

59
107 Nothing reliable known.

59
108 Nothing reliable known.

59
109 Nothing reliable known.

59
110 Nothing reliable known.

59
111 The Slave River flows to the north through the centre of this section, draining the waters from Athabasca Lake and Peace River into the Great Slave Lake, down the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Ocean.

The following information is limited to the country bordering on the river which is the line of travel generally followed :—

Richardson Arctic Search Expedition, Vol I., p. 137 and 148.

"Granite knolls show themselves at frequent intervals on the banks of Slave river. In several places ledges of rock cross the river and form rapids. Limestone cliffs also appear." No description is given of the interior of this country.

"At Salt River, a tributary of Slave River, about 100 miles north of Fort Chepewyan, seven or eight copious salt springs deposit, over a clayey plain, much pure common salt."

59
112 The Peace River touches the south-west corner of this section. See section $\frac{58}{116}$.

59
113 The Peace River crosses the south-east angle of this section. See section $\frac{58}{113}$.

59
114 Nothing reliable known.

59/115 Nothing reliable known.

59/116 Nothing reliable known.

59/117 Nothing reliable known.

59/118 Nothing reliable known.

59/119 Nothing reliable known.

FROM THE 100TH TO THE 120TH MERIDIAN, AND BETWEEN THE 58TH AND 59TH PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

58/100 Nothing reliable known.

58/101 Nothing reliable known.

58/102 Nothing reliable known.

58/103 Nothing reliable known.

58/104 Nothing reliable known.

58/105 Nothing reliable known.

58/106 Nothing reliable known.

58
107 Nothing reliable known.

58
108 Nothing reliable known.

58
109 Nothing reliable known.

58
110 The River Athabasca flows into Athabasca Lake in this section, and is on the route travelled by Sir Alex. Mackenzie and others to the Arctic Ocean *vid* the Mackenzie River, and to the Pacific *vid* Peace River.

Sir Alex. Mackenzie.

In the journal of his celebrated travels in 1792, and following years, referring to this place, says that "'Athabasca' in the Knisteneaux language implies a flat, low, swampy country."

Sir John Richardson, Arctic Search Exp., Vol. 1, *p.* 132–133.

Lake Athabasca is estimated by Capt. Lefroy to be 600 feet above the sea.

"Much of the country in the immediate vicinity of Chepewyan is composed of rounded knolls of granite nearly destitute of soil, and many of them smooth and polished. These rocks extend along the north shore, and rise in the interior to a height of 400 to 600 feet.

Plumbago of excellent quality has been found on the shores of this lake.

A delta, intersected by several channels, exists at the junction of Peace River with Athabasca Lake and its outlet.

Macoun Geol. Rep., 1875-76, *p.* 91.

In writing of the country at the mouth of the River Athabasca, states that for 25 miles south of lake the land is from 2 to 6 feet above the water, and is subjected to floods.

"All this immense delta, including Lakes Claire and Mamawa and their bordering marshes, and all that part of the Peace River Valley below Peace Point may be called a delta, or the Delta of the Rivers Peace and Athabasca.',

58
111 *Macoun Geol. Rep.*, 1875-76, *p.* 168 *and* 165.

The Arthabasca flows northerly through the eastern portion. Mr. Macoun, who travelled up the river in a canoe, states that above the Delta, the true bank of the river, about 12 feet high, was composed of red sand, and clothed with a forest of Banksian pine and aspen, the former being most conspicuous.

The width of river is from 250 to 300 yards. The river at certain periods of the year adds new material to the land along its margin, and thus builds up its banks. This seems to be of constant occurrence on Peace and Arthabasca Rivers, after entering the Delta. Willow, Balsam, Poplar and Spruce make up the forest in the above order according to the age of the land. At about 50 miles from the Lake the banks rise to 40 feet above the river, and the forest here is of Banksian Pine and Aspen. The opinion is expressed that the eastern bank

of the river here is useless for agricultural purposes, as the Banksian Pine always indicates a poor, sandy soil. The Islands have rich soil and are well suited for hay and vegetables.

FORT CHIPEWYAN.

The vicinity shows glaciated, laurentian rocks, with small growth of Banksian Pine. At French Mission, two miles from Fort, the soil is poor, a mixture of sand and humus, but every thing planted seems to flourish.

58
112 The Peace River traverses the northern portion of this section, and passes through the Delta, as described in section $\frac{58}{116}$.

58
113 *Macoun Geol. Rep.* 1875-76, *pp.* 162-163.

RAPID BOUILLÉ PEACE RIVER.

"Fine white gypsum crops out, and continues as the lowest rock in the section for the next 20 miles." After passing the rapid the river is more confined, the islands less numerous and the bank higher.

58
114 *Sir Alex. Mackenzie.*

FALLS OF PEACE RIVER.

The river here 400 yards broad; falls 20 feet high. The country from mouth of river to falls is low, and except in a few open parts covered with grass, is clothed with woods. Where the banks are low the soil is good, and where elevated display face of yellowish clay. On the line of falls on either side of river very extensive plains are said to exist, which afford pasture for herds of buffalo.

Macoun Geol. Rep., 1875-76, *pp.* 88-89, 161.

At the Little Red River "the country is not more than 50 feet above the river, and presents the appearance of a vast plain, extending to the north to the Caribœuf Mountains, said to be 40 miles distant."

The falls of the Peace River are a short distance above the mouth of Little Red River. "At present (15th August) the fall is 15 feet, but at high water cannot be half as much."

"16th August, vegetation indicates even warmer climate than at Fort Vermilion." "Summer frosts never do any harm here, and soil is of first-class quality."

"Between Little Red River and Rapid Bouillé, country along bank seems to be low, alluvial plains with soil of surpassing richness."

58
115 *Macoun Geol. Rep.*, 1875-76, *p.* 160.

FORT VERMILION TO LITTLE RED RIVER.

"The river is over 1,000 yards in width," becoming wider and filled with islands, and it is often difficult to tell its breadth.

58
116 *Macoun Geol. Rep:*, 1875-76, *p.* 159.

FORT VERMILION.

The soil is of the very best description, evidently alluvium, but depth not determined; on immediate bank of river, subsoil is of clay and gravel, often of a reddish colour. About ½ mile from the river the land rises about 50 feet with increased luxuriance of vegetation. Although 2° north of St. John, barley and vegetables were much further advanced. Barley sown on 8th May was cut 6th August, having been in the ground just ninety days; grains large and of beautiful colour. Turnips and early rose potatoes large, with indications of heavy crops. The whole country round this point is a plain, elevated from 50 to 100 feet above the river. From frequent enquiries as to character at distance from river, it is believed to be exactly like that seen at Fort Vermilion. The country intervening between this and the Caribœuf Mountains, seemed level or to slope gradually up towards mountains, and as far as eye could see was covered with aspen forest with occasional groups of spruce. "No frosts had occurred at Vermilion since May; often whole seasons pass without frost from early in May till late in October."

Peace River is here over 3,000 feet wide.

58
117 The Peace River traverses the southern and eastern portion of this section. All travellers through this region appear to have followed the river, and their observations are confined to the immediate banks.

Sir Alex. Mackenzie.

In this section the "Old Establishment," probably old Fort Vermilion, was situated. Here Sir Alex. Mackenzie wintered in 1792-3, and consequently had a good opportunity of knowing the country in this quarter. He describes the river banks in this locality as being 30 feet high. "On either side of the river are extensive plains, and opposite our present situation are beautiful meadows and groves of poplar." He relates that "in 1788 a small spot was cleared, and sown with turnips, potatoes, carrots and parsnips; the first grow large andthe others thrived well."

58
118 Nothing reliable known.

58
119 Nothing reliable known.

FROM 100TH TO 120TH MERIDIAN, AND BETWEEN THE 57TH AND 58TH PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

57
100 Nothing reliable known.

57
101 Nothing reliable known.

57
102 Nothing reliable known.

57
103 Nothing reliable known.

57
104 Nothing reliable known.

57
105 Nothing reliable known.

57
106 Nothing reliable known.

57
107 Nothing reliable known.

57
108 Nothing reliable known.

57
109 Nothing reliable known.

57
110 Nothing reliable known.

57
111 The Athabasca runs through the eastern half of this section.

Macoun Geo. Rep., 1875-76, *pp.* 169-170-171, and 93.

The river banks about 50 feet high. Country for 50 miles below the Forks on both sides of the river is evidently very good; confirmed by botanical observations; dry limestone soil of excellent quality and well suited for agriculture.

"Noted every species of plant. Out of 217 species, 186 were representatives of Ontario flora, showing there was not a single species to indicate a northern latitude. Of the remaining 31 species, all except two belong to the prairie and forest lands along the Saskatchewan. The familiar eastern species were in their usual locations, and nothing but the everlasting spruce and aspen forest reminded the traveller that he was nearly 800 miles north of Ottawa."

"Spruce forest means a damp soil with moss as principal undergrowth; while aspen represents the dry open forest, and whenever the spruce forest is destroyed the other takes its place."

Seventeen miles below the Forks found bituminous shales and tar oozing from the bank of river. "Mr. Moberly states that tar beds extended up the Athabasca to near mouth of Lac la Biche River." We also passed tar springs on Clear Water River, ten miles above Forks.

57
112 Nothing reliable known.

57
113 Nothing reliable known.

57
114 Nothing reliable known.

57
115 Nothing reliable known.

57
116 Nothing reliable known.

57
117 The Peace River passes through the north-western portion of this section.

Sir Alex. Mackenzie.

Left the "Old Establishment" in May, 1793, and proceeded up the Peace River on his journey to the Pacific. He states that at 17 miles above Old Establishment the banks of river are steep and hilly, displaying a face of several strata of reddish earth and brown stone, bitumen and greyish earth, and below water a red stone. He also saw several salt springs.

The whole country was very beautiful with exuberant vegetation and groves of poplar; on the east, a range of hills, several covered with white spruce and soft birch.

At 50 miles further, the forest consisted of spruce, birch and the largest poplar he had ever seen. Beyond this, he describes very little of the character of Peace River country, his journal being taken up more with the incidents of travel along the river and intercourse with the Indians.

57
118 The river winds into the south-eastern corner of this section.

Macoun Geol. Rep., 1875-76, *p.* 158.

BATTLE RIVER POST ON THE PEACE RIVER.

The land in this neighbourhood is astonishingly rich and fit to produce anything. From this westward the country is not known.

57
119 Nothing reliable known.

FROM THE 100TH TO THE 121ST MERIDIAN, AND BETWEEN THE 56TH AND 57TH PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

56/100 Nothing reliable known.

56/101 Nothing reliable known.

56/102 Nothing reliable known.

56/103 Nothing reliable known.

56/104 Nothing reliable known.

56/105 Nothing reliable known.

56/106 Nothing reliable known.

56/107 Nothing reliable known.

56/108 *Macoun Geo. Rep.*, 1875-76, *p.* 175.

Passed along Buffalo Lake at south-west corner of this section, and describes the country as peat bog, and marsh.

56/109 *Macoun Geol. Rep.*, 1875-76, *pp.* 94, 173, 175 *and* 177.

Passed through this section diagonally along the general line of travel.

Banksian Pine, indicating a sandy soil appear on the Clear Water River in this section.

The country rises very rapidly after leaving the Athabasca, and the river passes through canyons, forming large rapids, the limestone rock rising vertically to a height of from 60 to 100 feet above the stream, the hills in the neighbourhood becoming 500 feet high. The scenery here is finer than any thing seen since leaving the River Thompson, of British Columbia. The rock of this locality is in appearance like the Niagara limestone, as seen at Owen Sound. Sulphur springs also are found here.

Portage La Loche

"Is the height of land between the McKenzie and Churchill Rivers." The portage is less than 12 miles long; on level plateau above the river the vegetation changes and the surface is either swampy and covered with black spruce or dry and sandy with Banksian pine. This being on the great thoroughfare to the north, horses are generally kept on this portage for the transfer of goods, &c.

Methy Lake

Is 600 feet above the Clear Water; the country wet and cold; many boulders on surface; land generally unfit for cultivation; potatoes grown, but had been killed by frost this year, 1875, on 9th September (in Manitoba, however, they had been killed 21st August). Barley had been grown the preceding year.

"In the country between Portage La Loche and Buffalo Lake occur peat bogs of good quality, and extensive marshes."

Mr. H. J. Moberly, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who has resided at Fort McMurray, Forks of Athabasca and Clear Water, for many years, furnished Mr. Marcus Smith with a sketch map of the country between the 109th and 115th meridians, and from Lac la Biche north to the Forks of the Athabasca and Clear Water Rivers, which tract he has traversed in several directions.

The information conveyed by this map is rather general and difficult to locate with accuracy, but perhaps it may serve to give some idea of the character of this region. It will accordingly be referred to in some of the following notes.

Moberly's Map

Shows a large swamp, without timber from Methy Lake westward about 20 miles in width.

56
110 *Macoun Geol. Rep.*, 1875-76, *p.* 173.

The Clear Water River.

Running across the northern portion of this section "is very crooked, with gently sloping banks, which rise to at least 200 feet, and are clothed with aspen on both sides." Ascending the river the balsam fir becomes quite common, and more spruce appears. All the land seen for some distance above the Forks was fit for agriculture; Grindstones are obtained here by the H. B. Co.

Moberly's Map.

The Pembina River is shown to run north-westerly through this section, and to empty into the Clear Water about 15 miles east of the "Forks." Poplars and cypress occur to the west of the Pembina River, a large swamp, without timber, occupying the central portion of section, and on the western side a small lake, cypress, pine, and some small swamps.

56

111 *Macoun Geo. Rep.*, 1875-76, *p.* 171-172.

FORKS OF THE ATHABASCA AND CLEAR WATER RIVERS.

"Mr. Moberly, the officer in charge of Hudson's Bay Post, at this place, states that his wheat and barley were superb, and that the country round the Forks was well suited for farming purposes. About a mile above the Forks on the Clear Water, is a beautiful prairie on which great quantities of hay were cut with a reaper. The Hudson's Bay Company could raise enough wheat here to supply the demands of all their Posts in the North. The frost occurred on the 9th September. Mr. Moberly mentioned a spring 15 miles south of the Forks, on the Athabasca, with very strong brine, and also another the same distance below the Forks.

The Hudson's Bay Company are now (1876) building a steamboat at the Forks to navigate Athabasca River and Lake and the Peace River as far as the Chute, and Slave River to the portages. Another steamer below the portages on Slave River would give uninterupted navigation to the Arctic Sea, while another on Peace River above the Chutes could run to Hudson's Hope, thus forming navigation of over 2,000 miles.

Moberly's Map

Shows swamp, without timber about 12 miles in diameter, south-east of the Forks, and, on trail running south from Hudson Bay Post at the Forks, 20 miles of poplar and cypress, with a few swamps and creeks; a large swamp without timber about five miles south of the Athabasca, and extending for 15 miles southerly to an extensive area of Rocky hills, enclosing swamps, which occupies the southern portion of section. The sides of these hills are thickly wooded with pine and poplar.

56

112 *Moberly's Map.*

In the northern part of this section, a large swamp without wood is shown a few miles north of the Athabasca. Old Fort River passes through the southern part, flowing westerly into the Athabasca; and, on the west side of the river, a belt of dry land in the south-west angle of section.

56

113 *Moberly's Map.*

In the north-east part of section, "Timber Mountain" is shown, and in the southern portion "High Ridges or the Buffalo Mountains."

56

114 Nothing reliable known.

56

115 Nothing reliable known.

56

116 Nothing reliable known.

56
117 Messrs. Horetzky and Macoun entered this section at the south-east corner, and travelled north-westerly, striking the Peace River a few miles below the mouth of Smoky River.

Horetzky Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 46.

"PEACE RIVER was reached after traversing 75 miles (by account) of a very fine country, generally easy and level and of excellent soil, in great part timbered with poplar, spruce and some tamarac."

Valley of Peace River at least two miles wide and some 750 feet deep.

Marcoun—Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *pp.* 70, 82.

Between Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River, at mouths of Heart and Smoky Rivers:—

"Distance about 70 miles, through a level country gently rolling in parts, but without a hill. For last thirty miles most lovely country, being part prairie and part aspen forest." "Level country on this portage *is said* to extend across Smoky River to Rocky Mountains, 180 miles." Vegetation similar to that round Edmonton.

Selwyn. Geol. Rep., 1875-76, *p.* 56 to 60.

HUDSON BAY POST, on left bank of river, two miles above mouth of Smoky River.

"The bank of Peace River is here 40 feet high, of coarse rounded gravel and sand. From top of bank a well-grassed level plane extends for 250 yards, to base of rounded grassy hills, which rise steeply to 500 or 600 feet above river, and then stretch away in a vast rolling prairie dotted with groves of spruce and poplar."

"Looking across Peace River to the south and south-east, general outline and elevation of the country does not differ from that on the north side, but in place of open, grassy hills and lightly wooded dells, an uniformly and apparently pretty thickly wooded country extends on all sides as far as the eye can reach."

"Main channel of river at the Fork is 400 to 500 yards wide."

"Sixteenth and seventeenth August were the hottest days experienced; thermometer reached 92° and 94° in the shade."

SMOKY RIVER.

At 25 miles up the river, he ascended to the plateau 600 feet above the river; and saw "15 or 20 miles up the river valley; general course S. 25° E., to where the valley appeared to branch, and on all sides there was a perfectly level horizon of forest country."

"Smoky River is not as wide at low water as Pine River." "The valley from one plateau to the other is nearly two miles."

REPORTED TRAIL FROM PEACE RIVER TO JASPER HOUSE.

"On our way down the Peace River we met a party of Crees and Half-breeds from Edmonton and Jasper House, who had come to hunt and pick berries. They informed me there was a good horse-trail all the way to Jasper House, which can be reached in about ten days. Except at the crossings, the country is stated to be level throughout and lightly timbered."

Returning to Dunvegan, by trail inland, found the country mostly level and all fine prairie land, the width from Peace River to foot of hills being from a quarter, to three quarters of a mile.

56
118 *Horetzky Pac. Ry Rep.*, 1874, *p.* 47.

From opposite mouths of Heart and Smoky Rivers, by trail on north side of Peace River to Dunvegan.—

50 to 60 miles over level country, generally prairie, which extends to the north for some distance, but cut up by the deep beds of numerous streams. "On the south side from Smoky River upwards to opposite Dunvegan the country has much the same appearance, but from this point it gradually becomes more thickly timbered and rougher and maintains this character to the Rocky Mountains portage."

Only a small portion of this section borders on Peace River, and little is positively known respecting the greater part of it.

56
119 *Horetzky Pac. Ry Rep.*, 1874, *p.* 47.

FORT DUNVEGAN.

"Is situated on the north side of Peace River upon a level terrace 30 feet above mean river level. The height of country behind and round Dunvegan is about 700 feet over the river, which here has an altitude of about 900 feet above the sea." "From the Rocky Mountain portage down to Smoky River (a distance of, say, 250 miles) the Peace River flows through a depression in the country ranging in depth from 800 to 600 feet. The underlying formation is limestone, and the whole of this region appears to be composed of an immense layer of clay and alluvial soil, resting upon a horizontal bed of that material. Sandstone is also found in large quantities, and grindstones of excellent grit are to be found in the river bed."

"The climate of this region and of the Peace River Valley generally, is somewhat similar to that of Red River, but the extremes of heat and cold are not so great, and the climate is dry and salubrious and is tempered by the westerly winds which here prevail and are mild; snow rarely reaches and seldom exceeds two feet, and does not pack."

See also Horetzky's remarks in previous section $\frac{56}{118}$.

Nothing definite is known respecting the northern half of this section.

56
120 *Macoun Geol. Rep.* 1875-76, *pp.* 154, 155.

ST. JOHN, 26th July.—"Much warmer than Hudson Hope. Soil richer and vegetation far more advanced." "Oats stood fully five feet high, and barley of nearly equal growth;" wild grass, three feet.

Region north of River. "We found level of country, 700 feet above bottom of valley." Plateau either dead level or slopes away from river. Travelled nine miles north and found whole country covered with luxuriant vegetation. Soil must be exceedingly rich to support such growth year after year; and early summer temperatures high, for vegetation to be so far advanced at this period.

All the cultivated land at St. John is immediately above spring flood level. There is no reason why cereals should fail on plateau above, as soil is, if anything, better; the ripening would, however, be one week later, as also the same difference in disappearance of snow.

Potatoes were dug at St. John in quantity, large and dry, on 2nd August. Barley and oats ripe about 12th August.

"The flora of this region is almost identical with that of Ontario."

These remarks apply to the southern end of this section.

56
121 *Selwyn's Geol. Rep.*, 1875-76, *pp.* 45 to 56.

HUDSON HOPE TO ST. JOHN BY RIVER 38 MILES,

The general character of valley is uniform; on south side hills are thickly wooded; on north side alternately patches of prairie and coppice of aspen and poplar; they rise abrubtly in broken slopes and steps 600 to 800 feet above the river. On 9th August, barley was ripe, with large grain and full, vegetables also in advanced state.

LITTLE LAKE,

One of the sources of Pine River North, seven miles to the north-west of St. John.

"After rising 724 feet above river we came upon a fine level of slightly undulating country, covered with richest herbage of astonishing luxuriance. I have seen nothing in the Saskatchewan region that at all equals it. The soil and climate are here better, the former a rich loam, resting on gravel and sand, underlaid the dark shales of the cretaceous formation, a similar country extends for many miles both up and down the river."

Macoun Geol. Rep., 1875-76, *p.* 152.

PEACE RIVER AT HUDSON HOPE

In valley 700 feet below plateau, has from this a general easterly course for 200 miles. Slopes of right bank clothed with thick forest of tall spruce, ascending gives place to aspen forests, which either covers the country or passes insensibly into prairie. Left bank destitute of trees except in hollows, always aspen.

"On 22nd July, 1875, vegetation very rank, although little rain of this season, and had been all spring. Wild peas and vetches grow to amazing height; vetches, roses, willows, herbs and grasses of genera, Poa, Triticum and Bromus, have almost tropical luxuriance. Potatoes, onions, turnips, carrots, cabbage, and other vegetables grow in the gardens, and at this date potatoes planted 28th April were of very fair size and fit for use."

"Growth extremely rapid, owing partly to length of day, cloudless sky and heavy dews, also, possibly, in part to great range of temperature during the 24 hours, from about 45° at sunrise to 80° Fahr., at noon." Was informed that "in 1874 that there was no frost from 1st May until 15th September. In 1875, sowing commenced in last week of April, and first frost came on 8th September."

FROM THE 100TH TO THE 123RD MERIDIAN, AND BETWEEN THE 55TH AND 56TH PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

55
100 Nothing reliable known.

55
101 Nothing reliable known.

55
102 *Richardson Arctic Search, Expn., vol. I., pp.* 81–84.

The canoe route passes through the south-west corner of this section. The country is composed of granite rocks, "and the river has the character peculiar to the district, that is, it is formed of branching lake-like expansions, connected by falls or rapids."

55
103 *Richardson Arctic Search, Expn., vol. I., pp.* 90–94.

The route passes through Woody Lake to Frog Portage, crossing which the Missinipi or Churchill River is reached. "No change of formation takes place in passing from the Saskatchewan River system to that of the Missinipi."

"Frog Portage is the most northerly point of the Saskatchewan Basin, and lies in 55° 26' N. latitude, 103° 20' W. longitude."

The primitive formation continues along the Churchill. "The country in this neighbourhood is hilly, and a few miles back from the river the summits appear to rise 400 or 500 feet above its surface. The resemblance of the whole district to that of Winnipeg River is perfect, and the general aspect of the country is much like that of the north shore of Lake Superior, though the water basin is not so deeply indented."

55
104 *Richardson Arctic Search Exp., vol. I., p.* 95.

The Churchill flows south-easterly through this section, expanding into several small lakes—through the same primitive formation.

55
105 River and rock formation similar to that previously described in $\frac{55}{104}$.

55
106 *Richardson Arctic Search Exp., vol. I., p.p.* 98–99.

The aspect of the country changes on entering the lakes of the Churchill in this section. "The rising grounds have a more even outline, and one long low range rises over another, as the country recedes from the borders of the water, where it is generally low and swampy. The trees near the water are almost exclusively birch and balsam-poplar or aspen; the spruce-firs occupying the distant elevations." "The prevailing rock is a brownish-red, fine-grained sienite, resembling a sandstone."

55
107 *Richardson Arctic Search Exp., vol. I., pp.* 100–103.

Primeau's Lake, on the Churchill, is situated in the north-east corner of this section. "The channel between the eastern and western portions of the lake winds among extensive sandy flats, covered with 'bents,' and in some places there was a rich crop of grass." The rock here is the same brownish red, slaty sienite. Lac Isle à la Crosse lies on the western side of this section. "On its shores there are fragments of a white quartzose sandstone, but I noticed no limestone. The country consists of gravelly plains, having a coarse sandy soil and numerous imbedded boulder stones."

"Beaver River, the principal feeder of the lake, flows from Green Lake, near the valley of the Saskatchewan, in the 54th parallel of latitude.

"The winter path from Isle à la Crosse to Carlton House, ascends this river to its great bend, whence it leads to the Saskatchewan plains, through an undulating country, but without any marked acclivity. I consider it probable, therefore, that Isle à la Crosse Lake and Carlton House do not differ from each other in their height above the sea by more than two hundred feet.

"On Beaver River the strata are of limestone, and a line drawn from the north side of Lake Winnipeg to the south side of Isle à la Crosse Lake, runs about north 58° west and touches upon the northern edge of the limestone in Beaver Lake; that line may, therefore, be considered as representing the general direction of the junction of the limestone with the primitive rocks in this district of the country."

Macoun Geol. Rep. 1875–76, *pp.* 176–177.

Entered this section by Lac la Crosse, and passed south through the central part, ascending the Beaver River.

Isle la Crosse Lake.

Deep River and Isle la Crosse Lake are both surrounded with aspen forests, (which in north always indicates good soil, but spruce forest means damp soil with moss as principal undergrowth; where spruce is destroyed, aspen takes its place.) The soil at the Fort is poor, compared to the Peace River; principally a loam mixed with a good deal of white sand. Further from lake the soil improves, being mostly clay loam. Apparently, much greater rain fall than on Peace River, and possibly less heat and crops may be later in coming to maturity. On 22nd September, potatoes were still quite green; all kinds of vegetables grow well, and are of large size. Wheat, barley and oats succeed but former is not considered a sure crop. Fall wheat ought to grow here as snow lies on ground until melted by the hot suns of April.

Beaver River.

Along the first few miles; young poplar, a few Banksian pine, and groves of spruce, and after passing rapids the country is sandy and unfit for cultivation

55
108 *Macoun Geol. Rep.* 1875–76, *p.* 176.

Entered this section from the north, passing across the north-east corner by Clearwater Lake and Deep River to Lac la Crosse.

The country here changes for the better, and the forest around Clearwater Lake becomes nearly all aspen.

"The Chipewyan Indians here raised potatoes. They are the only Indians east of the Mountains who built houses and have fixed abodes. It would not be difficult to induce them to settle on land."

55
109 *Moberly's Map.*

Shows a lake in the north-east portion. The Pembina River flowing through the northern part, on the west side of section, with cypress and poplar to east of river A large swamp is shown on the south-east, and extending easterly.

55
110 *Moberly's Map.*

Shows an extensive swamp in northern part and Rocky Hills, extending into the north-west; between this swamp and the Hills, Mr. Moberly travelled through 20 miles of cypress and pines, interspersed with small swamps. The Pembina River is shown to flow easterly through the centre, having prairies with poplar and cypress trees on either side. The "Old Horse Track," from Lac la Biche to Portage la Loche, crosses the Pembina here, passing through 28 miles of prairie and poplar.

In the south-eastern part Jack-fish Lake is shown, a trail passing to west of it through cypress and pine for 20 miles. The Thickwood Mountains occupying the southern part of section.

55
111 *Moberly's Map.*

Rocky Hills are shown to stretch across the north-east angle, and Marten Mountain to occupy the south-western half of section; in the valley between these ranges of hills is situated the water-shed of the Old Fort and Pembina Rivers, the former flowing westerly, and the latter south-easterly. The top of Marten Mountain is mostly swamp. The sides of these hills are thickly covered with pine and poplar.

55
112 *Moberly's Map.*

Marten Mountain covers nearly the whole of the eastern half of this section, and large swamps without wood lie on its western base, extending to the Athabasca. The southern portion is also swampy.

55
113 *Moberly's Map.*

A few miles to the west of the Athabasca, large swamps are shown to stretch for 30 or 40 miles north and south. And the Buffalo Mountains extend over the N.-W. portion of section, with swamps again to the south.

55
114 Messrs. Horetzy and Macoun passed across the south-west corner of this section to the Lesser Slave Lake.

Horetzky Pac. Ry. Rep. 1874, *p.* 46.

Between Athabasca and Little Slave Lakes—"an entirely wooded, swampy and in places, very hilly country, utterly useless for agricultural purposes, and for a line of road excessively rough." On approaching the lake there is an improvement in the soil.

Macoun Pac. Ry. Rep. 1874, *p.* 69.

Between Deer Mountain and Lesser Slave Lake, "the descent to the north-west is very rapid, being over 1000 feet in ten miles, and thence to the lake the ground falls rapidly; mountains are seen to the south-west. The whole valley seems covered with a forest of pine and spruce, interspersed with poplar. This stretch is a dreary country."

Found coal like that of Edmonton, in the ledges of this mountain.

55
115 The above named gentlemen passed along the southern shore of Lesser Slave Lake.

Horetzky Pac. Ry. Rep. 1874, *p.* 46.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

"Soil in vicinity of Lesser Slave Lake of very good quality, vegetables of various kinds are raised and there is luxuriant pasturage along the southern and western margin for many miles, but land is wet."

"From this post to Lac la Biche, by north side of Lesser Slave Lake (distance in air line, say 175 miles), the country is by all accounts thickly wooded and not hilly, although some swamps exist."

Macoun Pac. Ry. Rep. 1874, *pp.* 70, 81.

"Lesser Slave Lake about 75 miles long and six miles wide.

"The south shore is low and flat, and extensive marshy meadows extend round the south-western end, covered with most astonishing growth of grass, chiefly blue-joint, higher than a man's head.

"Many plants common to Western Canada, none indicate an artic or subartic character. Soil alluvial.

"The north shore is bolder, presenting fine appearance, a number of apparently bare hills rising from margin of lake. as seen from the Post, but were found to be covered with prairie plants; this is accounted for by their southern aspect."

"Coal was found along the banks of Swan River, a tributary of Little Slave Lake."

55
116 Messrs. Horetzky and Macoun passed through this section north-westerly from the west end of the above lake to north-west angle, striking the Heart River.

See sec. $\frac{56}{117}$, for Messrs. Horetzky and Macoun remarks.

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117 See sec. $\frac{56}{117}$ for Mr. Selwyn's description of Smoky River.

55
118 The PEACE RIVER passes through the northern part of this section. None of the travellers referred to have been south of the river in this part, but their remarks on the adjoining sections will, probably to some extent apply to this one.

55
119 Mr. Horetzky passed through the northern portion of this section.

Horetzky Pac. Ry. Rep. 1874, *p.* 48.

Macoun Pac. Ry. Rep. 1874, *pp.* 72, 83, 84.

"Between Dunvegan and St. John, by trail on south side of river, about 120 miles by land. Trail passes in some places 20 miles from river."

Many miles of beautiful farming country, alternating with spruce, aspen and cypress. "The plants observed here grow around Edmonton, and wherever wheat will come to perfection."

Some of the country along this route is very fine, partly timbered, and in some places dense. Soil excellent, and vegetation vigorous.

In bank of stream, 16 miles from Dunvegan, a thin layer of coal or bituminous shale was found.

55
120 The northern part traversed on trail from Dunvegan to St. John.

See Messrs. Horetzky and Macoun's remarks in previous sec. $\frac{55}{119}$.

Hunter Pac. Ry. Rep. 1878, *p.* 79.

Mr. Hunter terminated his exploration from west in 1877 in this section—entering it for a few miles about lat. 55° 30'.

Eastward from forks of Pine River up the east branch, and thence eastward—Camp 61, at foot of pretty high ridge; camp 2,300 feet above sea, and distant easterly from lower forks of Pine River 30 miles. "From the time we left the east branch we had evidently been travelling along the southern limit of the plateau, for near at hand on our right rose hills and ridges 700 to 1,000 feet above the general level, while the country to the north looked comparatively even. In the vicinity of Buffalo Creek the land is good and the pasturage very rich."

From this point Mr. Hunter retraced his steps to British Columbia.

55
121 *Selwyn Geol. Rep.* 1875-76, *pp.* 52, 53, 54.

Mr. Selwyn travelled up the Pine River as far as Table Mountain, about the centre of the section.

PINE RIVER

Valley, between table lands on either side from 1 to 1½ miles wide patches of open prarie, but generally both banks are thickly wooded.

FORKS OF PINE RIVER.

"Upper terrace 400 feet above river. No high mountains visible."

"We camped on west branch, 3½ miles above the forks; the river here narrows. Half a mile above the camp found four seams of good bright coal of 6, 8, 24 and 6 inches thick respectively. Following day ascended Table Mountain four to five miles distant. Alt. of camp 1,382 feet; height 228 feet above St. John."

TABLE MOUNTAIN,

3,400 feet above sea. "View from it was magnificent. To the right the Peaks at the gorge of Peace River easily recognized."

Selwyn Geol. Rep. 1875-76, *pp.* 61-64.

Mr. Selwyn also visited Moberly's Lake, situated in the northern part of this section, 15 miles distant from Hudson's Hope.

Trail ascends by several steps to Plateau; an undulating country of sandy or gravelly ridges, covered with small pine, and swampy depressions, with spruce and tamarac and well-grassed flats, thickly wooded with aspen, alder and willow.

Ascended hill at south-west corner of lake, "2,000 feet above Hudson's Hope and only little less elevated than Table Mountain on Pine River."

"The hills around lake are richly grassed, Pea vine, Astralagus and various, nutritious grasses standing above one's knees on horse-back.

"There are large areas of open prairie land, and more which are wooded with willow, aspen and poplar coppices. On the higher slopes pine prevails, and in low grounds spruce, tamarac and poplar."

"Charlette (guide) tells me that the snow fall is here comparatively light, and that horses do well through the winter on these hills.

"I consider this a region far more fitted for settlement than much of the Saskatchewan country.

"We are now in the middle of September, and the thermometer has only once reached 32°, and potatoe tops at Hudson's Hope are still green.

"As a contrast to this it will be seen, in my report on Saskatchewan country in 1873, that in region about Edmonton and Victoria, 2° further south, and about same elevation, the thermometer fell on 4th September to 28°, on 6th to 24°, on 11th to 20°, and again on 23rd to 20°."

Mr. Hunter explored through centre of this from west to east. See sections $\frac{55}{120}$ to $\frac{55}{122}$. He also ascended Table Mountain.

Hunter Pac. Ry. Rep., 1878, *pp.* 79-80.

"In passing on return I ascended Table Mountain, from the top of which an extesive view was obtained as follows :

"S. round to S. 80° E. many low hills rising from the plateau 500 to 1,500 feet. S. 80° E. to N. 60° E. hills gradually flatten. N. 60° E. to N. 15° W., a comparatively level country.

"N. 75° W. very high peaks, distant 40 to 50 miles (these are no doubt the southern peaks of the high range in the great bend of the Peace River).

"N. 15° W. to S. 70° W. a flat country for 30 or 40 miles, beyond which rise high, rough mountains well patched with snow.

"S. 25° W. up the valley of the middle branch towards the source of the Misinchinca, high snowy mountains. All the country to the south rough and irregular.

"Height of Table Mountain 3,500 feet above sea."

$\frac{55}{122}$ *Hunter Pac. Ry. Rep.*, 1878, *pp.* 78-79.

Explored eastward along the Pine River about the centre of this section

"On 18th August, about two miles from camp 44, and 22 miles from the summit, an open alluvial flat was reached on the left bank of the Pine River, and a change in the character of the valley became apparent. Up to this point, which is probably the extreme western limit of the "fertile belt" no land suitable for settlement or cultivation was seen east of the mountains."

"From Camp 44 to the Canyon, a distance of 43 miles, Pine River Valley is from 1 to 2 miles wide. A very large proportion of the low land in this distance is fit for settlement, and the pasturage in the valley and on the north hill slopes is of the richest description. Grass and pea-vine in profuse luxuriance, with clumps of poplar and pine, cover thousands of acres, rendering this part of the country peculiarly attractive.

"From the Canyon to the Lower Forks the cultivable land is less extensive, but the pasture is equally abundant and rich. The country abounds in large game such as bear, cariboo and moose.

"Hill slopes in many places distinctly marked by the unbroken terraces, rising in some instances 1,000 feet above level of river."

The Rocky Mountains cross the western portion of this section.

FROM THE 100TH TO THE 120TH MERIDIAN, AND BETWEEN THE 54TH AND 55TH PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

54
100 *Sir John Richardson*, 1848, *Arctic Searching Expedition p.* 67.

"The granite and gneiss rocks which form the east shore of Lake Winnipeg strike off at its north-east corner, and passing to the north of Moose Lake go on to Beaver Lake, where the canoe route again touches them. At some distance to the westward of them the Saskatchewan flows through a flat limestone country, which is full of lakes."

54
101 *Sir John Richardson*, 1848, *Arctic Searching Expedition p.* 77.

Sturgeon River touches on the western part of this section. "Entire bed of river consists of limestone sometimes lying in nearly horizontal layers, more or less fissured. In lower part of river the banks are sandy, a considerable deposit of dry light soil overlies the limestone, and vegetation is vigorous."

54
102 *Sir John Richardson*, 1848, *Arctic Searching Expedition, p.* 79-82.

Pine Island Lake, a dilitation of the Saskatchewan, lies in the southern part of this section. Here "the limestone (silurian) rises in successive outcrops to the height of 30 feet above the water, the strike of the beds being about south-west by west, and north-east by east, or at right angles to the general direction of the gneiss and granite formation, which lies to the eastward."

"At the outlet of Beaver Lake, (in eastern portion of this section) and at several succeeding points on both sides of the canoe route, the thin slaty limestone forms cliffs 30 to 40 feet high; but about the middle of the lake there is a small island of greenstone. Beyond this we again touched upon the granite rocks, which we had left at the north-east corner of Lake Winnipeg, bearing from this place about east 82° south."

The Missinipi or Churchill River did not open this year (1848) until 6th June, but it seldom continues frozen beyond the 1st of June.

At Ridge Portage the rock is gneiss, resembling mica slate. Ridge Rapid, lat. 54½°, "is said to be the highest point to which sturgeon ascend in this river; and it is most probably the northern limit of the range of that fish on the east side of the Rocky Mountains."

A tenacious clayey soil is formed by the action of the weather on the slate. And "the inequalities of the country here, as well as its vegetation, are very similar to that on the Kaministiquia, where the same formation exists."

The woods consist of birch, pine, aspen, larch and balsam-poplar."

54
103 Nothing reliable known.

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104 Nothing reliable known.

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105 Nothing reliable known.

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106 Nothing reliable known.

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107 *Macoun Geol. Rep.* 1875-76, *pp.* 180, 181.

Mr. Macoun passed through the central portion of this section, from north to south, *vid* the Beaver River, and Green Lake, and thence by land towards Carlton.

He describes the country adjacent to Beaver River here as well suited for settlement. The banks of the river were clothed with willow, alder, dogwood and poplar; the soil of excellent quality, and covered with vetches in open places. Proceeding south he further describes the banks all alluvium 10 feet high, and the land on both sides very rich.

Green Lake.—This region is fit for settlement throughout, the soil being first class and quite dry; found excellent potatoes, barley also succeeds well, but wheat is as yet doubtful. Frost on the 8th September killed all the potatoes, showing it is colder than further north. There are myriads of white-fish in river and lake.

On the trail from Green Lake to Carlton, 140 miles; the first day, passed through fine tract of country, rather wet in places but having good soil; this part is evidently a water-shed.

54
108 Nothing reliable known.

54
109 *Moberly's Map.*

Shows a large swamp occupying the N.-E. portion of this section and south of it two lakes known as Goose and Cold Lakes, on the south side of the latter there is an Indian village, from which extends a cart track to Carlton.

54
110 *Mr. Marcus Smith, Deputy Engineer in Chief, C. P. R.*

During his journey of 1877, entered this section on its southern side, crossing it north-westerly towards Lac la Biche.

The following is obtained from his journal:—

In neighbourhood of Middle Creek (202 miles, reckoned from Carlton,)—The country to the south, west, and north is all forest of poplar, black pine and spruce. Soil poor, but plenty of pea-vine among the brush, the surface lumpy and broken.

Moose Hill Creek, 20 feet wide, in deep valley. 1½ mile beyond this, trail branches off to Lac La Biche, on a splendid road over sandy country for 8 miles.

The general trail, from Fort Pitt to Edmonton, enters this section on the south, at Middle Creek, traversing the southern portion a few miles to the north of the Saskatchewan.

Selwyn Geo. Rep., 1873-74, *p.* 36.

Observed in this part "Two species of pine and spruce trees at intervals along route, small poplar thickets everywhere, with numerous swampy creeks,

pools and lakes between ridges and hills of sand and gravel, occasionally large boulders on the surface, nearly all of gneiss and granite.

Moberly's Map.

The Thickwood Mountains cross the north-east part of this section and the trail passes here for 25 miles through pines, cypress and fallen timber.

54
III *Sandford Fleming, C.M.G. Engineer-in-Chief, Canadian Pacific Railway Report,* 1874, *p.* 38.

Notes on the character of the country traversed across the continent in 1872 by Mr. Fleming.

"As we came within 100 miles of Edmonton, the country became more hilly, and the hill sides were covered with heavy wood. The flora continued the same as on the eastern prairies, but it was here somewhat more luxuriant; a good deal of low birch and scrub pine, *pinus Banksiana,* is met in this locality."

Marcus Smith, 1877.

Entered this section on the east, about latitude 54° 20', and continued north-westerly. He first passed through thick poplar bush for seven miles, small lakes to right and hills 200 to 300 feet high to the north about six miles distant. Thence passed dry sloughs; and at 224½ miles a small lake half a mile to the north; then entered on a level plateau, clothed with a uxuriant growth of grass and vetches, with occasional clumps of poplar and spruce, but a scarcity of water.

At 234 miles the grass and vetches reached the saddle girths of horses. A rich, grassy plain extended for four miles further, and then, crossing a valley 200 feet wide by 20 feet deep, entered poplar bush for two miles, and emerged at foot of hill, ascending which, reached its summit at altitude 1680 feet, and passing some lakes, came upon a beautiful park-like country covered with richest grass, pea-vine and vetches, with occasional clumps of poplar and spruce; at 247 miles another small lake, and clumps of trees consisting of poplar, spruce, Banksian Pine, and Tamarac.

Beaver River.—At 256 miles, crossed below junction of the two streams, 90 feet wide, and now two feet deep, subject to rapid rises. The banks were twelve feet high, and the meadows along them produced the most luxuriant grass of various descriptions, with vetches three to four feet high. The adjoining country rose to 60 feet above river. After crossing high ridge entered a narrow valley covered with Banksian pine, and passed along good road through fine grass, among clumps of poplars, to Guil Lake (263 miles). Thence passing on flats south of lake for five miles to ridge, from which he obtained a most extensive view of the surrounding country. To the east and south-east no hill could be seen; to the west the country was rolling but no hills; a little to north of east appeared range of hills, estimated 30 to 40 miles distant. Thence travelling north of west crossed valley with chain of ponds, and through thick poplar bush, entered country rich in grass and vetches. The waters from Breech Clout Lake (287 miles) flow to the north-east; thence continued through beautiful meadows to belt of poplars (291⅓ miles) country here falls rapidly. At 297 miles crossed Beavers Creek, 30 feet wide and rapid. Thence most of the way passed through thick poplar wood to H. B. Post.

From Lac la Biche Mr. Smith travelled to the Saskatchewan at Victoria.

The first 31 miles is over rather rough country to Beaver River, here 100 feet wide, and deep, country continuing rough to Snake Hills, and thence over good

road, cut through the bush for 39 miles to Fish Lake; here there were several houses; thence by excellent road through woods for 5 miles to a beautiful rich valley, where Indians were making hay. At Good Fish Lake lives Mr. Joseph Howse, who furnished us with good milk and vegetables.

Thence across wet marshy meadow to a wooded hill, and, passing for two miles over elevated plateau, reached an extensive marsh at 60 miles. The country from the woods south of Good Fish Lake to this point is moor like, with numerous marshes and occasional belts of poplar; afterwards it becomes rolling, with some deep valleys. After crossing White Mud River, 40 feet wide, running easterly, we ascended a high plateau covered with scrub pine, which continued for 4 miles to open ground and good grass (96 miles).

Two miles further crossed Smoking Lake River, 15 feet wide, running S.W., and thence through fine open valley; and at 99½ miles, came to Indian encampment (over 100 lodges) waiting for their subsidy under the treaty. Thence passing over hill to the left we reached Victoria.

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *p.* 36.

Passing along trail mentioned in previous section through southern portion of the

DOGRUMP CREEK TO VICTORIA.

Thence 16 miles to Egg Lake, Snake Hills bearing W. 40° S., and thence nine miles to Saddle Lake, but little change in character of country. Wood is less plentiful, only scattered poplar and willow coppice, a few spruce, pine and larch. Rich black soil, a few boulders of gneiss and granite, good pasturage everywhere, two species of vetches or pea-vines being very abundant and luxuriant.

Thence 40 miles to Victoria; country sandy, in places thick forest of small pine and spruce.

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112

LAC LA BICHE

Is situated in the north-east corner of this section.

Marcus Smith, 1877.

Lac la Biche, 304 miles from Carlton. Mr. Trail, H. B. Officer at this post, stated that there were about 40 families settled on this lake, principally half-breeds and French-Canadians.

The Catholic Mission is on lake shore about 9 miles N.W. of Post; here met Bishop Ferraud, from whom much valuable information was obtained concerning the country to the north and west.

Barley and wheat thrive well here, as also vegetables. There is a grist mill near the Mission. Abundance of whitefish in this and neighbouring lakes. The timber of the country is Spruce, Tamarac and Poplar, all of good size. The divide between Beaver River and the Athabasca water-shed is not more than 3 miles from Lac la Biche.

Selwyn Geol. Rep. 1873-74 *p.* 37.

Victoria, H. B. Post and Wesleyan Mission (situated near southern boundary of this section) is 813 miles from Fort Garry and 1,900 feet above sea. Soil at Victoria rather light, sandy black loam. Wheat and barley sown in May, and very fine, the latter now being harvested; all garden vegetables grow luxuriantly, but sharp frost had cut potatoe vines; wheat, however, did not suffer.

VICTORIA TO VERMILION, OR WHITE EARTH CREEK.

30 miles—Boggy, water holes, sandy hills and thick woods. In low ground poplar and birch, on ridges spruce and pine.

Surveyor-General, Dominion Lands, Report, 1878—*W. F. King, D.L.S., p.* 18.

VICTORIA.—"There is merely a small settlement here on a flat point on the north side of the River Valley, and comparatively little land is cultivated. The soil is lighter than that of Edmonton, but gives good crops." It is heavier further back from the river. A strip of good land of many miles in width extends along the trail north of the Saskatchewan.

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113 The Hudson's Bay Company have constructed a waggon road from Edmonton passing to the north through this section, but we have no reliable information concerning the country through which it passes.

54
114 Messrs. Horetzky and Macoun travelled through this Section from south north.

Horetzky Pac. Ry. Rep. 1874, *p.* 46.

EDMONTON TO FORT ASSINEBOINE.

"91 miles of very fair country, of an easy character, and land partly of prairie and timber, latter abundant from Lac La Nonne to the Athabasca." This would seem to refer to the southern half of this section. The traveller then crossed *viâ* the Deer Mountains towards Lesser Slave Lake, and describes his journey as through "an entirely wooded, swampy and, in many places, very hilly country, utterly useless for agricultural purposes."

Macoun Pac. Ry. Rep. 1874, *p.* 69-80.

FROM LAC LA NONNE TO PEMBINA RIVER.

Country more broken and hills steeper, more heavily wooded and soil poorer. From Pembina River land is comparatively level up to the ridges which border the Athabasca. The timber is principally spruce, balsam and aspen; also Banksian pine, birch and willow, with tamarac in few places. Timber generally large; on burnt land wild peas and vetches.

Many plants common to Ontario and Quebec were first seen here, since leaving the Lake of the Woods.

"The Athabasca is large, being wider and deeper than the Saskatchewan, and flows through a pretty wide valley, general elevation of country above river is 300 feet."

FROM THE ATHABASCA TO DEER MOUNTAINS.

For some distance after passing the Athabasca, the country is a series of sand hills, ridges and swamps; then less broken, but half swamp; up to Deer Mountain, which is by aneroid about 3,500 feet above the sea, the country becomes more Arctic in appearance, and near the mountain top vegetation showed high altitude.

Coal like that of Edmonton was found in blocks in bed of Pembina River.

Palliser Exp., p. 123.

Dr. Hector's winter journey, 1859, Edmonton to Fort Assiniboine on the Athabasca.—

"Crossed the Pembina River, which is about 80 yards wide, has a large valley and some fine patches of open land along its banks. The timber is much finer all over the country we are passing through than any in the neighbourhood of Edmonton. The Pembina is the most southerly stream of the Prairies that flows to the Arctic Ocean."

"The Athabasca is a river 300 yards wide, rather larger than the Saskatchewan at Edmonton, with a much wider and deeper valley." The banks rise to a height of 180 feet, and beyond the country seems to be level, but very heavily timbered. Along this portion of the river there is, however, much fine and partially open land, reminding me of the district around Fort Carlton, to the south of this place are many birch trees of good size, and sometimes on the rising grounds the forest is wholly composed of this tree, which is the only hard wood the country produces, and therefore of great value.

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115 *Palliser's Exp., pp.* 123-124.

Dr. Hector's journey up the Athabasca from Fort Assineboine :—

Passed several high cliffs of sandstone to west of the fort; higher up the river found "coal in a sandstone cliff 110 feet high; it occurred as a wedge-shaped mass three to five feet thick, running for several hundred yards." Balsam, poplar, pine, birch and silver spruce grow along the banks. "Passing McLeod's River, a large tributary from the south-west 100 yards wide, the river banks are still densely wooded and are now becoming high and rocky, formed of ledges of sandstone with a sprinkling of cypress pine;" banks appear to be 300 feet high.

54
116 *Palliser, p.* 124.

The Athabasca strikes across this section to the south west angle.

"The valley of the river has widened considerably, as if we had passed through the sandstone country, and the timber is again very fine, some of the birch trees being of good size." "Passed Baptiste's river, a tributary of the west, which is 90 yards wide."

54
117 Nothing reliable known.

54
118 *E. W. Jarvis, Pac. Ry. Rep.*, 1877, *p.* 146.

Mr. Jarvis passed over the south-west corner of this section and describes it as a terribly broken country, crossing high parallel ridges and the intervening valleys, in all of which the water runs north-east, or in a similar course to the Smoky River and the Athabasca.

Nothing reliable known of the eastern or western parts of this section.

54
119 Nothing reliable known.

FROM THE 100TH TO THE 119TH MERIDIAN, AND BETWEEN THE 53RD AND 54TH PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

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100 *Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol.* 1, *pp.* 454-459.

Mr. John Fleming's journey down the Saskatchewan from Fort à la Corne, 18th August, 1858.—"From the Pas, the Saskatchewan flows through a low flat country, wooded with scrub poplar, balsam and spruce; the character of the country gradually deteriorates, the banks becoming lower and lower and the timber more scrubby and scanty; the alluvial flats are in many places only one or two feet above the water, and they are at some points covered with drift-wood, showing that they are flooded at certain seasons."

"Opposite the Moose Lake branch, by ascending a tree, I succeeded in getting a view of the surrounding country; the banks are, here, three feet above the river, supporting a thin strip of grey willows along the water's edge, and about half a chain back from the river there commences an extensive marsh or swamp, with rank reeds and rushes, interspersed with ponds of open water and dotted with clumps or islands of balsam, spruce and willow as far as the eye can reach."

From Moose Lake Fork, for about sixteen miles further down, a slight improvement is observed on the immediate banks, occasional groves of young ash, elm and ash-leaved sugar-maple are seen, but the flats behind are generally very low, and covered only with grey willows and sapling poplar.

Between Marshy Lake and Cedar Lake are seen all the characteristics of a great alluvial delta.

Muddy Lake is a dilatation of the river. On an island in this Lake I found an exposure of light-colored limestone in horizontal beds along the water's edge. This was the first outcrop of rock *in sitû* met with on the Main Saskatchewan.

Cedar Lake, thirty miles long by a breadth in widest part of twenty-five miles, is 60 feet higher than Lake Winnipeg, and is 688 feet above the sea.

The northern coast is deeply indented and very low, and the country continues flat for a long distance back. At some points and on many islands there are exposures of limestone in horizontal beds. "The mainland and islands are well wooded with balsam, spruce, birch, poplar, tamarac, cedar and Banksian pine, but a considerable portion of the land is reported to be swampy and unavailable for agricultural purposes."

53
101 The Saskatchewan crosses the northern portion of this section.

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 450-454.

Mr. John Fleming's journey, 16th August.—The Saskatchewan below Cumberland.

Between the mouths of the Bigstone and Tearing Rivers, the Saskatchewan flows occasionally among alluvial islands; its banks are now low, only two to three feet above the water, covered with grey willow and sapling poplar. The river gradually increases in breadth and volume of water. "Above camp this evening its breadth was 980 feet, and mean depth of 20 feet."

No material change in the character of the river and adjacent country. The tract of country back from the river is rather low and wet.

THE PAS OR CUMBERLAND MISSIONARY STATION, is situated at the confluence of the Saskatchewan and Basquia Rivers, a tributory about 200 feet wide at its mouth. The Root River also falls in three-quarters of a mile above. The

river banks at the Pas are 10 to 12 feet high, composed of light-colored drift clay, holding pebbles and boulders of limestone; the surface soil is a dark, gravelly mould, well adapted for cultivation, but the surrounding country is said to be low and swampy with marshy lakes. "Barley and other crops growing here looked well and were just ripening."

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102 *Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol.* 1, *pp.* 446-449.

Mr. John Fleming's journey, 12th August.—"The general character of the country we passed this day is excellent, the soil being rich and the timber of fair quality. The depth and breadth of the river is variable, being impeded by mud flats and shoals." "At noon, came to the mouth of a tributary (100 feet wide) from the north. We continued on to the "Pemmican Portage," leading to Cumberland House. We came to-day nearly 29 miles, so that the distance between Fort à la Corne and Cumberland, by the windings of the river, is upwards of 150 miles."

CUMBERLAND.

"The country round Cumberland is low and flat; the soil in some places is a stiff clay, but in general it consists of a gravelly loam a few feet in thickness, covering a horizontal bed of white limestone, and supporting a light growth of poplar and birch; occasionally, groves of spruce (the so-called pine of Rupert's Land) are seen here and there. The land being so little raised above the lake and river, a great deal of it is submerged during the spring floods, and some parts upon which the water remains becomes marshes and swamps, but many of them could be drained and improved without much difficulty."

"There are 10 acres enclosed and under cultivation at Cumberland. I observed a field of barley and another of potatoes, both looking well, and there is an excellent garden; the soil appeared rich and fertile, bearing an exuberant growth of rhuburb, cabbage, peas, carrots and other vegetables."

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103 *Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol.* 1, *p.* 445.

Mr. John Fleming's journey, 11th August.—"Passed through an excellent tract of country all day, the soil on both sides of the river consisting of a very rich alluvial deposit, ten feet in thickness above the surface of the water, well wooded with large poplar, balsam, spruce and birch, some of the poplars measuring two and a-half feet in diameter; and, as far as I was enabled to ascertain, the land continues good for a great distance on either side, but more especially on south side of river. In many places the river is studded with large alluvial islands, supporting a most luxuriant growth of poplar and willows. Travelled a distance of about 47 miles to-day."

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104 *Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol.* 1, *pp.* 441-444.

From Fort à la Corne, down the Saskatchewan to the Grand Rapids and Lake Winnipeg—by Mr. John Fleming, 9th August, 1858:—

SASKATCHEWAN (or "River that runs swift")—at Fort à la Corne, is 965 feet in breadth; mean velocity of current three miles an hour; its immediate banks are high; the sides of the valley, which are higher, being at no great distance from the river; the breadth of river continues very uniform, but its banks become gradually lower, the hillsides of the valley at the same time

diverging. "About twenty miles below Fort à la Corne, the banks of the river are low, and the general character of the adjacent country considerably changed. The high cliffs before seen at the great bends give place to rich alluvial flats, supporting a forest of fair-sized balsam, spruce and poplar, and the valley becomes so broad that the high banks are nowhere observed." Made 23 miles the first day.

August 10th.—Passed during the day the "Big Birch Islands," and many others; they are all alluvial deposits and some of them are overflowed in spring. "The banks of the river are now quite low, and the country on either side is very flat, but it still continues well adapted for agricultural purposes and settlement, the soil being a rich alluvial loam of considerable depth, well watered and drained by many fine creeks, and clothed with an abundance of timber for fuel, fencing and building. Made 53 miles to-day."

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, pp. 397, 399 to 406.

FORT À LA CORNE.

"The Saskatchewan, opposite Fort la Corne, is 320 yards broad, 20 feet deep in the channel, and current of three miles an hour; mean depth 14 feet, but it has been crossed on horseback during a very dry season."

"The main Saskatchewan drains an area of 240,000 square miles, and mean discharge of water per second, 59,289 cubic feet."

"The river usually opens from 9th to 20th April, and closes from 6th to 13th November."

NEPOWEWIN MISSION.—"The area of fertile land here is limited to the points of the river, and does not exceed 400 to 500 acres."

Fort à la Corne to Birch Hills, across the country.—The trail "passes through a thick forest of small aspen until near the summit, when a sandy soil begins, covered with Banksian pine and a few small oak. This sandy area occupies a narrow strip on the banks of the river from a half to four miles broad. South of it the soil changes to a rich black mould distributed over an undulating country, where the pine gives place to aspen and willow in groves." "On the slopes the grass is long and luxuriant, affording fine pasturage. The general aspect of this country is highly favorable for agriculture, the soil deep and uniformly rich, rivaling the low prairies of Red River and the Assiniboine." Our course lay along the banks of Long Creek, which is six feet wide, flowing through a broad shallow depression, where wild hay is very abundant; ponds and lakes are numerous, pointing to a more humid climate than that south of the Qu'Appelle.

"The valley of Long Creek appears to furnish a very large area of land of the best quality, and will probably yet become the seat of a thriving community."

The South Branch of the Saskatchewan runs northerly and joins the North Branch in this section.

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 392-395.

On voyage down the South Branch of the Saskatchewan :—

The "surrounding country gave evidence of an excellent soil and timber sufficient for the first purposes of settlers. Much of the timber, however, has been burnt and the country is fast becoming an open prairie." The current of the river is here six miles an hour, with a fall of two feet in a mile. The hill-banks become higher as we approach the forks, showing fine exposures of drift.

"Six miles from the Grand Forks yellow clay cliffs 120 feet high appear." "Balsam spruce two feet in diameter are not uncommon."

On the voyage of 250 miles down the South Saskatchewan, an extraordinary absence of animal life was noticed.

"The very small number of tributaries received by the South Branch between the Elbow and the Grand Forks is a remarkable proof of the aridity of the region through which it flows. For nearly 200 miles it receives but one affluent from the east, and on the west side, where the water-shed is of much greater breadth, but where we would expect to find a more arid climate, it receives eight insignificant brooks. From Lumpy Hill to the Grand Forks, a distance of about 60 miles, four streamlets cut its eastern bank. The water-shed on the east side has not an average breadth exceeding twelve miles, and two of the tributaries proceed from ponds in valleys cutting the low dividing ridge, which, like those of the Qu'Appelle, are tributary to Long Lake or the main Saskatchewan."

THE GRAND FORKS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN.

The water of the South Branch is yellowish brown in colour; while that of the North Branch is a shade lighter and clearer. The former more resembled the waters of the Mississippi; the latter, those of the St. Lawrence; temperature of South Branch, 67°; of North, 62°. The South Branch is 180 yards broad, and the North only 140, and the currents three and a half miles an hour. Ascended the North Branch seven miles; current here being from six to seven miles an hour. The valley as far as seen resembles the last ten miles of the South Saskatchewan.

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105 *Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol.* 1, *p.* 396.

COAL FALLS.

Above the point reached, the hill-banks expose drift, in which are imbedded large masses of cretaceous rock, containing fish scales. Fragments of lignite are numerous, but no rock was seen in position. Breadth of valley is about one-half mile, and 150 feet deep; the low points are covered with aspen, the hill-banks with white spruce, aspen, Banksian pine and poplar. Below the Grand Forks there is an extensive flat.

Surveyor-General, Dominion Lands, Report, 1877—*A. L. Russell, D.L.S., pp.* 13,16 *and* 17.

At Prince Albert and immediate vicinity "there are nearly one hundred houses with a population of about 500 souls, principally English. This settlement is on the North Saskatchewan about 35 miles above the 'Forks.' Is in a thriving condition possessing two fine general stores, a splendid steam saw and grist-mill, also a water-power grist-mill, blacksmith shops, &c., Church of England Bishopric, and Presbyterian Mission and schools. The land here is very nearly equal in richness to the famous Red River Valley, the proportion of clay being somewhat less and the land more undulating."

"The crops are occasionally injured by early frosts, but last year a most abundant harvest was gathered." "Over 1,200 acres were under crop last year among the settlers on the river front, and many large fields were to be seen on Red Deer Hill and various other parts of our work. I noticed wheat, oats, barley, turnips, cabbage, carrots, onions, &c., &c., of equal excellence to those grown in Ontario."

Abundance of water and a fair supply of wood in this neighbourhood.

The road leading from Prince Albert to the Indian settlement, 14 miles S.-E., passes through a fine farming country.

Prince Albert to the Forks of the Saskatchewan River, 36 miles.—

"Excepting where a belt of pitch pine, about three miles in width, crosses the road on a poor sandy soil, the trail passes through a country well adapted to settlement."

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106 *Macoun Geol. Rep.*, 1875-76, *p.* 183.

Star Mission to Carlton, 50 miles.—The trail here crosses the south-west part of section.

"Nearly all the way, country is quite level and fit for farming purposes. Most of it is prairie, with an abundance of good water. When within 20 miles of the Saskatchewan, passed three salt marshes, but only one of any extent. The land is much better five miles from the Saskatchewan than close to it; have found it so in all cases. Near the river land was broken and contained much sand, but this was not noticed away from it." Computed distance from Fort Chepewyan to Carlton is 660 miles.

Surveyor-General, Dominion Lands' Report, 1878—*W. F. King, D.L.S.*, *p.* 19.

The 12th correction line in this section is nearly all through a very sandy country, covered principally with Banksian pines. There are numerous muskegs in which water is strongly impregnated with iron, and which form the source of Beaver Creek.

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107 *Macoun Geol. Rep.*, 1875-76, *p.* 182.

The trail from Green Lake to Carlton, 140 miles—crosses the north-eastern portion of this section.

Second day "we crossed sandy tract, covered with Banksian pine," and numerous lakes of pure crystal water. "On 30th September, passed through thick forest of spruce, birch, aspen, poplar and occasionally Banksian pine of large size. Soil, rich sandy loam, which became drier as we proceeded, showing unmistakeably that we had passed the water-shed. We passed many fine timber tracts, country generally suited for agriculture. Next day no change except a gradual one to drier climate." "Aspen woods began to give place to prairie. Where fire had destroyed timber, prairie flowers were seen," "until the flora had lost its forest character and become almost identical with that of plains. At White-Fish Lake, the flora was that of prairies, shewing that line of permanent prairie was reached." After crossing stream, country became broken, and then number of swampy lakes.

STAR MISSION.

Mr. Hines, a practical man, in charge of mission, "early in spring (1875), had plowed land for the Indians. Wheat sown 10th May, was reaped 10th September, and barley, sown five days later, was reaped six days earlier. Showing that it takes nearly a month longer to ripen grain in this region than it does on any part of Peace River, hence a greater danger here of summer frosts. The prairie soil is sandy loam mixed with gravel; the poplar lands inclined to clay, and the bottom lands black loam." Mr. Hines stated that soil of whole region was as good as that which he was cultivating.

53
108 *Palliser, pp.* 68-69 (winter journey).

Through southern and western portions of this section.

Jack Fish Lake, 20 miles long by 12 wide, its waters slightly saline, banks 100 feet high of sandy argillaceous drift.

The road to the west lay over very irregular ground, broken by abrupt ridges; in the hollows were small swampy lakes. Passed some sand hills, which rise from a level plain of considerable extent; crossed Turtle River, 40 feet wide, a tributary of the Saskatchewan; again crossed several sand hills, thence across English Creek and followed along the west side of a wide shallow valley, through which it flows from its source among low undulating hills.

The Red Deer Hill (at western side of section) is an abrupt terraced slope, the top of the hill is a level plain, presenting a different aspect to any I have yet seen, being covered with thick low brush and a few clumps of trees, and is traversed by deep steep gullies.

Sandford Fleming, Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 38.

"The country on the North Saskatchewan is but little wooded, but it abounds in grasses and the soil appears to be good, in some places somewhat sandy and arid. The contour of the land is irregular, with hills of considerable elevation, at the base of which lakes are frequently to be met, generally not of extended area."

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *p.* 34.

Along the trail on the north of the Saskatchewan,—"The soil for many miles in neighbourhood of Jack Fish Lake, is of finest quality a rich black loam on a blueish-grey clay." From this lake westward, a fine fertile country, tolerably level, with patches of aspen wood, and several saline and fresh water lakes. "At English River met with the first spruce since leaving Fort Ellice."

The Red Deer Hills rise from 200 to 300 feet above plain, of light sandy loam, stony and gravelly.

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109 *Palliser, p.* 70.

"Fort Pitt stands on the left bank of the Saskatchewan."

The river here is 430 yards wide. The south bank of the valley rises to 500 feet. "Shewing sections of upper and middle cretaceous strata, the country to the south of the river is hilly, with good pasture, but no wood. There is a total absence of wood in the neighborhood of the Fort, but an abundance of timber at a short distance to north-west. There is very fine pasturage and it is a favorite place for rearing horses. "Grain is said not to succeed well, but I suspect they have chosen a bad spot for their field; turnips grow well, and the place is famous for the quantity and quality of potatoes."

Sandford Fleming, Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 38.

"From Fort Pitt, continuing along the North Saskatchewan, the soil improves, and we met white spruce, tamarack and poplars, with thick and luxuriant grasses. Fires had passed over much of the country."

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *p.* 35.

Fort Pitt.—Soil in the neighborhood of Fort, rich black mould three feet deep, underlaid with coarse rounded gravel; on hills at back of Fort, soil brown sand and sandy gravel not suitable for cultivation; fine crops of barley and potatoes at Fort; wheat not grown.

From Fort Pitt to Frog Creek, along the trail on the north of river, "the country is of the usual hilly character, with intervening swampy flats and pools. Spruce trees are here tolerably abundant; there are also clumps of pine and a few larch trees. The soil is generally sandy and gravelly, with a thin layer of light black loam on the surface."

Mr. Marcus Smith,

In his journey of 1877, describes the country as seen from French Knoll to the north as thickly covered with poplar and some clumps of spruce, which latter was first seen at English River. The land to the west in this section, on road travelled, was poor, but some pea-vine grew among the brush.

Lt.-Col. MacLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, North-West Territories.

Travelled from Fort Pitt southerly through this section. He describes it as fair soil with pasture, but water saline.

Henry A. F. MacLeod, C.E.

Mr. MacLeod is intimately acquainted with this country, having had charge of the Pacific Railway surveys through this territory.—"The south-eastern corner is light sandy soil with good pasturage. The southern and western portion is good fertile soil, with wide marshes producing hay; towards the north, near Fort Pitt, it is fair soil. The willow hills descend gently to the plains on the north, and are more abrupt on their south sides. To the south of Fort Pitt the ground is also hilly, the hills are partly wooded, and the plains generally open. The water supply is good."

Surveyor-General, Dominion Lands' Report, 1878—*W. F. King, p.* 15.

The telegraph trail from Battleford to Edmonton passes North of Battle River through the southern portion of this section. The country here is a "wide stretch of plain," "covered with buffalo grass," with scarcity of water.

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110 *Palliser, p.* 70.

From the Saskatchewan, at the mouth of the Vermilion westward.—Course lay across a wide stretch of prairie, passing many herds of buffalo, thence crossing a range of hills for five or six miles through a very broken country, made a rapid descent of 300 feet to an extensive plain covered with bluffs of poplar, which seemed to stretch for 10 or 12 miles, until it is again bounded by the same range of hills. Other similar extensive plains, some of them swampy, bounded by hills, were crossed in this section. The pasture is rich.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The southern portion is good fertile soil, to the Four Blackfoot Hills, where the soil is gravel and clay, giving good pasture. The country is hilly, rolling, open prairie. The supply of surface fresh water is small."

Surveyor-General, Dominion Lands' Report, 1878—*W. F. King, p.* 15.

Following the telegraph trail westerly, across the southern part of this section, the first 20 miles passes through a wide stretch of plain, covered with buffalo grass, with scarcity of water, but "near Grizzly Bear Creek, about 100 miles from Battleford, we again get into a tract of 40 miles or more of good soil, rolling country with wooded hills and innumerable lakes."

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111 *Palliser, p.* 71.

Crossed this section westerly about 15 miles south of Saskatchewan. "Entered a district of country exactly corresponding to the White Lakes between Fort Pitt and Carlton, forming what is known as the Chain of Lakes." From one of these lakes the Vermilion River rises, and flowing to the south-east, till far out in the plains, it makes an abrupt turn to north north-east to join the Saskatchewan.

"We left this chain of lakes, and crossed a very hilly country until we came to an immense swamp, on the further side of which is the hill known as 'La Butte Noir.'" To the north, between this trail and the Saskatchewan, the country is described as hilly, with clumps of wood and fine pasture.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The southern portion is good fertile soil, improving to rich alluvial to the west; there are numerous marshes producing good hay. The country to the east is an even open prairie, the central part hilly and partially wooded, and the western part an undulating open prairie. The supply of fresh water is limited to the east, and abundant to the west."

Surveyor-General, Dominion Lands' Report, 1878—*W. F. King, p.* 15.

Continuing westerly along telegraph trail through southern portion of this section—the first 20 miles or so of the soil is good, and the country rolling, with wooded hills and lakes, for the remaining distance the country becomes poorer.

53
112 *Palliser, p.* 71.

The trail crossed this section westerly, about 15 miles from its northern boundary.—

Leaving "La Butte Noir," crossed a plain with long grass and clumps of willows for 14 miles. "We then came to poplar clumps, and at last fairly entered the woods. North and west of this there are no plains except of small size, completely surrounded with wood." Crossed several creeks, "continued to the west and a little south, over a country that is evidently very swampy at certain seasons, until we rounded the Beaver Hills, when we camped in a clump of pine"—20 miles from Edmonton.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The southern portion is rich alluvial soil, extending westerly to the Beaver Hills, where the soil is good and fertile. There are numerous marshes producing good hay. The surface is an undulating, rolling prairie, and hilly to the west, heavily wooded on the Beaver Hills and open to the east. The water supply is good."

Surveyor-General, Dominion Lands' Report, 1878—*W. F. King, p.* 15.

Continuing westerly along the telegraph trail through southern portion of section, "another good tract occurs as we approach the Beaver Hills, 175 miles from Battleford. Going through this fertile stretch we reach Hay Lakes, at a distance of about 195 miles from Battleford."

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113 *Sandford Fleming, Pac. Ry. Rept*, 1874, *p.* 38.

"At Edmonton the question of coal first presents itself; some fragments were dug out of the river bank. Although they burned in a blacksmith's forge, evidently they were of an inferior quality; better samples were reported by the officers of the Hudson Bay Fort as having been found higher up the river."

"Looking back over the 1,000 miles of prairie country travelled since leaving the wooded district east of Manitoba, it is worthy of note, that absolutely level plains formed no great proportion of the vast area which came under our observation. We were agreeably surprised to find that by far the larger proportion was undulating and in this respect not unlike much of the Province of Ontario, while eminences of considerable elevation, not greatly inferior to the Mountain at Montreal, were occasionally met with. In many places small groves and fringes of trees adorned the prairie and gave the landscape an agreeable, park-like appearance."

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *pp.* 37, 38.

Vermilion Creek to Edmonton, 35 miles.—Stretches of open prairie well grassed, alternating with belts and patches of woodland; the greater part well adapted for settlement.

EDMONTON.

Edmonton House stands on left bank of the Saskatchewan, about 100 feet above river. At back of fort "gradual ascent of another 100 or 150 feet to general prairie level." "Banks of river valley from 190 to 250 feet high, and at most places densely wooded. Seven to ten miles back from valley, on either side, is a line of high ground rising from 200 to 300 feet above a willow covered plain."

At St. Albert R. C. Mission, 9 miles west of Edmonton, there is a fine farm and garden, with splendid crops of wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips; barley just cut, wheat not quite ripe, and some ears frosted; wheat hitherto uncertain, "but a more hardy kind, or fall sowing, might be tried and produce better results."

Mr. Selwyn also traversed this section, southerly from Edmonton on road to Rocky Mountain House, and describes the country as having a rich, black soil, swampy lakes, open, richly grassed prairies and patches of copse wood, with spruce and poplar trees.

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *p.* 50.

COAL.

"There can be no question that in the region west of Edmonton, bounded on the north by the Athabasca River and on the south by Red Deer River, there exists a vast coal field, covering an area of not less than 25,000 square miles:

and beneath a large portion of this we may expect to find workable seams of coal at depths seldom exceeding 300 feet, and often, as in the case of the thick seams above described, very favorably situated for working by levels from the surface."

Macoun Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 92.

"The climate in the neighborhood of Fort Edmonton and St. Albert Mission is favorable to the growth of all kinds of grain except maize." "In both localities, I saw wheat, oats and barley of excellent quality, and much taller than it is seen in Ontario."

Messrs. Horetzky and Macoun passed north-westerly through this section from Edmonton towards Lac la Nonne.

Horetzky's Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 46,

Describes it as a very fair country of an easy character, and land partly of prairie and timber.

Macoun's Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 68.

Between Edmonton and Lac la Nonne.—

Forty-nine miles by cart road; land rolling and rising into hills stretching to the west; none of it is difficult, but the latter part is much broken by hills, swamp and lake. About 40 miles from Edmonton is the height of land between the Saskatchewan and Athabasca.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The southern portion is good fertile soil, with marshes producing good hay. About Forts Edmonton and Saskatchewan there is rich alluvial soil, with marshes producing good hay. About St. Albert's the soil is good and fertile, with marshes producing good hay. The surface is undulating, rolling and hilly. The valley of the Saskatchewan is deep and wide, as well as the valley of White Mud. The southern portion is heavily timbered with poplar and spruce, with occasional open prairies. The northern part is partially wooded; there is an abundant supply of good fresh water; coal is found on the banks of the Saskatchewan, and gold is washed on the bars of the river."

Surveyor-General, Dominion Lands' Report, 1878—*W. F. King, pp.* 15-16-17.

"At this point (Hay Lakes) we leave the telegraph line to go northward to Edmonton."

The Beaver Hill fertile region, however, appears to run a long way west of Hay Lakes, probably to the edge of the forest, and to south-west it runs to Battle River, to join the fertile belt, which runs along the upper part of that river. The Hay Lakes lie in Lat. 53° 11', and in Longitude by C.P.R. 30' 50" east of Fort Edmonton, the distance from that place being about 33 miles by trail. On this trail, seven miles from Hay Lakes, we enter thick bush, in which spruce may occasionally be seen, as well as a few spruce and tamarac muskegs, a sign of the proximity of the forest.

This bush extends nine or ten miles along the trail; crossing the "White Mud River, a small creek 16 miles from Fort Edmonton, we enter a beautiful fertile tract, a gently rolling country with numerous clumps of poplar and frequent lakes, this extends to the Saskatchewan River at Fort Edmonton."

Mr. King, in the autumn of 1877, ran several meridian and township lines in the neighbourhood of Edmonton and St. Albert Settlement, continuing his surveys as far as the 114th meridian.

He describes the country as of varying character, some more or less open, other thick poplar and spruce bush, and also swamp. "The 114th meridian runs through a flat country, drained by the Upper Sturgeon, and by the Rosebud River, which flows into the western end of Big Lake. Between this latter river which is a few chains south of the 14th Base, and the Upper Sturgeon River which is crossed by the meridian about 7½ miles north of the Base, the country is nearly all good prairie land, with heavy clumps of poplar, &c. North of the Sturgeon the country is open, and the soil is not so good. South of the Base the line runs through muskegs for nearly three miles, when, emerging from the valley of the Rosebud River, the Stony Plain is reached, which is, notwithstanding its misleading name, a very fertile region many miles wide. It is bounded on the north by a strip of large spruces.

"The 14th base, Lat. 53° 35' 52", leaving the Rosebud River to the south, runs into the Rosebud Hills, in which also there are many localities exhibiting good soil."

"The Edmonton Settlement extends along the Saskatchewan about 8 miles, principally on the north Bank, although a few settlers have taken up claims on the south side of the river. There are also several settlers along the trail from Edmonton to Big Lake. The soil throughout this Edmonton Settlement is excellent, and there is plenty of wood everywhere, while there is good pasturage a few miles away from the river."

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

"The settlement here is chiefly on the north side of the river, opposite the Fort. The soil is very fertile, and settlers have large fields under cultivation. They have a water mill, just built (June, 1878) on the Sturgeon River, about 8 miles north from the settlement, in the centre of a most fertile, though at present unoccupied tract of land. A few miles north of this there is a large extent of fine spruce bush in the vicinity of Egg Lake, from which a large amount of building timber is procured." "The Fort Saskatchewan tract of good land extends southerly across the Saskatchewan to the Beaver Hills, and easterly across the Sturgeon River, as far as Vermilion Creek, 14 miles"

53

114 *Sandford Fleming, Pac. Ry. Rep.*, 1874, *p.* 39.

"On leaving Edmonton we passed through a country interspersed with hillocks, and we likewise occasionally met with swamps, many of which were covered with swamp hay. Gradually the country becomes more wooded, and the undulations assume a more marked character. More creeks were crossed, running in most cases through narrow valleys. The vegetation was particularly luxuriant, and the grass through which we passed was, in some places, from five to six feet high."

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

'Following the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway the soil is good and fertile. To the east of Lake St. Anne and to the north of Lake of Isles the soil is also good and fertile. To the north of White Lake the soil is fair; the surface is hilly and undulating; the eastern portion is partially wooded, and the western heavily, with fine poplar and spruce. There are numerous marshes producing good hay, and the water supply is abundant. Coal is found in large quantities on the banks of the Pembina River and the Saskatchewan. Gold is washed on the bars of the Saskatchewan."

53
115 *Sandford Fleming. Pac. Ry. Rep.*, 1874, *p.* 39.

"In crossing the River Pembina some 70 miles west of the River Saskatchewan, we found thick outcropping beds of coal. It proved much better than the Edmonton specimen, and we heard from our guides that abundance of this fuel was present at other localities, some of it of still better quality.

Occasionally the country becomes more open with groves of spruce, aspen and poplar, increasing in size. Nevertheless, much of it is densely wooded, while in other places the timber is thin and of inferior quality."

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"To the east of Dirt Lake and to the south the soil is good and fertile, with marshes producing good hay. South of the Lobstick River the soil is fair, with marshes producing good hay. To the west the soil is fair, with muskeags. The surface is hilly and rolling, and heavily timbered with fine spruce and poplar. The supply of good water is abundant. Coal is found in large quantities in the banks of the Pembina River."

53
116 *Henry A. F. MacLeod.*

The central portion is poor, sandy clay and gravelly soil, with muskegs, except some of the flats of the McLeod River, and the valley of Medicine Lodge Creek, where the soil is fair. The surface is hilly and rolling and heavily timbered with fine spruce and poplar. Water supply abundant. Coal plentiful in the banks of the McLeod."

53
117 *Henry A. F. MacLeod.*

"The central portion to the east of Lac à Brulé is poor, sandy clay and gravelly soil, with muskeags, except some extensive flats on the Athabasca River and Prairie River, where the soil is fair. It is reported that bands of horses have been wintered on these flats. The Rocky Mountains rise immediately to the west of Lac à Brulé, and on each side of Fiddle River. The mountains are rock with a light coating of soil and moss in places. The surface is hilly to the east, mountainous to the west and south. The country is heavily timbered with fine spruce and poplar, except the flats above mentioned, which are open prairie. Water supply abundant. Coal is found in the banks of Coal Creek."

Palliser, p. 124.

Dr. Hector crossed this section from north-east to south-west, ascending the Athabasca.—

After leaving Baptiste Creek, "seemed to be passing through a range of hills, but although I ascended the bank for 250 feet, I could see nothing of the surrounding country, on account of the dense woods." After passing Old Man's Creek, "the banks (of the Athabasca) became low and covered with spruce, with large swampy flats at a little distance from the river."

Continuing to ascend the river, the valley is very wide with large alluvial flats, and the land rises into hills on either hand. On the terraces which rise to 370 feet, the soil is dry and gravelly, supporting a growth of cypress and pine.

Reached the point (on the western side of this section) where the River Athabasca emerges from Lac à Brulé, lying at the base of the Rocky Mountains, which rise from its western shore at least 3,000 feet; "its eastern shore is formed of immense sand hills."

53
118 *Palliser pp.* 124, 125.

Above Lac à Brulé entered a wide valley in the mountains, and reached the base of Myette's rock.

Jasper House (on the eastern side of this section) "is beautifully situated in an open plain, about six miles in extent, within the first range of the mountains."

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"To the south-east the valley of the Athabasca is entirely in the Rocky Mountains. The bottom of the valley is generally a flat from one to two miles wide. The soil is light, sandy, clay and gravelly, with muskeags in places. The sides of the valley are steep and generally rocky, in some places covered with a few feet of light soil, affording good pasture during the summer months. The big horn sheep is plentiful here. The valley is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar, except a few small prairies about Jasper Lake and to the north of Henry House. Water supply is abundant. Coal is reported in large quantities to the north of Jasper House."

FROM THE 100TH TO 119TH MERIDIAN AND BETWEEN THE 52ND AND 53RD PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

52
100 Lake Winnipegosis occupies the eastern portion of this section.

Hinds, A. & S., Exp., Vol. 1, *p.* 433.

Mr. Dawson, in the spring of 1858, ascended Swan River in a canoe.

"About Swan Lake the country is highly interesting." "To the north an apparently level and well wooded country extends to the base of the Porcupine Range." "Ascending from Swan Lake for two miles the banks of Swan River are low, they then gradually become higher until they attain a height of 100 feet above the river. The current is here remarkably swift." "Landslips occur in many places where the banks are high, exposing an alluvial soil of great depth, resting on drift clay or shale of a slighty bituminous appearance."

"About thirty miles above Swan Lake the prairie region fairly commences."

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"In the south-west of this, being the northerly end of the Duck Mountains, the country is hilly, the soil fair, and is heavily wooded with large spruce and poplar, and some marshes producing hay. Fresh water plentiful."

G. C. Cunningham, Pac. Ry. Rep., 1877, *p.* 186.

Mr. Cunningham had charge of this part of Pacific Railway Survey.—On the line of the railway between the 40 and 50 miles from Mossy Creek, observed some spruce trees 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. On Duck Mountain there is a magnificent growth of white spruce; the quality of the timber is almost equal to that of first quality pine, and is remarkably sound. Up to 70 miles the line skirts the base of Duck Mountain, which is heavily timbered. After crossing Rolling River, at the 70 miles, entered a more prairie like district, and the timber, as a general rule, is very light, with intervening stretches of prairie; but in the river valleys and gullies, timber bluffs, affording white spruce and tamarac, occur.

Swan River Valley.—"The valuable part of this valley, or rather basin, begins at the eastern slope of Thunder Hill, and extends in a north-easterly direction to the Swan Lake. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the Swan Lake and Porcupine Mountain, on the west by Thunder Hill, on the south by Duck Mountain, and on the east by an elevated ridge lying between it and Lake Winnipegosis. Its extent is about 60 miles in length by 20 miles in width; the soil is remarkably rich and productive. Throughout it consists of large plains clothed with tall succulent grass, alternating with strips and clumps of timber well grown and admirably adapted for building purposes. Near Swan Lake may be seen spruce, tamarac, oak, elm, maple, birch and poplar, each species being represented by trees of very considerable growth."

52
101 The Porcupine range of hills occupies the central part of this section. Swan River crosses the south-east corner of this section.

Hind, A. & S. Expn., Vol. 1., *p.* 434.

Mr. Dawson's description.—"There the river winds about in a fine valley, the banks of which rise to the height of 80 or 100 feet. Beyond these an apparently unbroken level extends on one side for a distance of about 15 or 20 miles to the Porcupine Hills, and for an equal distance on the other, to a high table land called the Duck Mountain. From this, south-westward to Thunder Mountain, the country is the finest I have ever seen in a state of nature."

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The valley of Swan River contains good fertile soil partially wooded; with marshes producing good hay. The south-east corner is fair soil, hilly and heavily wooded with good spruce and poplar. Water is abundant."

See also Section $\frac{52}{100}$ for Mr. Cunningham's description of Swan River Valley.

52
102 *Henry A. F. MacLeod.*

"The south-east corner is fair soil, thickly wooded with poplar and small spruce. Surface hilly with marshes producing good hay. Fresh water abundant."

52
103 *Henry A. F. MacLeod.*

"The south-eastern part about Nut Hill is fair soil, improving to the south-west, which is good fertile soil. The woods are light at the south-east and north; at the south-west corner there is an open plain; the surface is even and undulating. Water supply good."

52
104 *Henry A. F. MacLeod.*

"To the east and south, the soil is good and fertile; to the south-west it is fair; the country is open plain to the south-east, and partially wooded to the south-west. Surface even and undulating. The supply of fresh water is good."

Surveyor General, Dominion Lands, Rep. 1877, *A. L. Russell, D.L.S., p.* 12.

Along meridian ranges 16 and 17, West.—This Meridian line enters the south side of the section above Big Quill Lake and runs from 3 miles south of the C. P. R. line, through rising ground densely wooded with large poplar, and numerous ponds, up to the 10th base line, a distance of about 13 miles.

The 10th base line runs westerly from the above-mentioned Meridian. "The wooded and pond country continues for about 27 miles, when the country becomes more open and inviting."

52
105 The South branch of the Saskatchewan runs through this section from south-west to north-east. Mr. Hind travelled down the river, and the following are extracts from his description relative to this section.

Hind, A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 388-391.

At eighty miles above the Grand Forks the River is 200 yards broad, but deep and swift; the volume of water much less than at the Elbow. No doubt evaporation during its course through arid planes is competent to occasion a large diminution. Recent water marks shew a rise of five and eight feet.

"On both sides a treeless prairie is alone visible;" prairie level, 80 feet above river; about 10 miles lower down, river ¼ mile broad; prairie, as before, treeless. A few miles further down, the hill banks begin to increase in altitude to about 100 feet.

At 50 miles above the Grand Forks, "the woods," as they are termed, begin; they consist of a few aspen clumps on the hill and banks of the deep valley; the face of the country is changing fast and is becoming more undulating, patches of aspen shewing themselves on the prairie; occasionally the remains of heavier growth are visible, clusters and blackened trunks 10 and 14 inches in diameter. The balsam-spruce begins to appear in groves. The river winds in valley, three-fourths of a mile broad, between high wooded banks with aspen and spruce groves; the flats are covered with rich profusion of vetches, grasses and rose-bushes. Traces everywhere of a former fine aspen forest, with clumps of elm and ash.

"During the whole afternoon we passed swiftly through a good country, well fitted for settlement, as far as we could judge from soil and vegetation." "Low islands are numerous in the river, and extensive alluvial flats spread out in the expansion of the valley."

Mr. Hind also traversed this section by land south-westerly from the Birch Hill to Lumpy Hill, and thence south-easterly.

Hind A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1 *pp.* 406-411.

The Birch Hills range is said by Indians to extend to the rear of Fort Pelly, and forms the dividing ridge between the water which flows into the main Saskatchewan and the Assineboine, or Red Deer and Swan Rivers.

"The valley of Long Creek offers by far the most attractive features for settlement of any part of the country through which we have passed since leaving Prairie Portage."

Birch Hills to Lumpy Hill—

Followed through broad valley, rich in alluvial meadows, ponds and lakes, with hills on south-eastern side gently sloping towards it and covered with the dead trunks of burnt aspens. The soil is similar to that of Long Creek, Passed near source of Carrot or Root River, which rises within 12 miles of south Branch, and drains an extensive area of wooded country, and passing on its course through numerous lakes, falls into the main Saskatchewan at the Pas.

Lumpy Hill is about 400 feet above the general level; from its summit an undulating open country, dotted with lakes and flanked by the Birch Hills is visible towards the east; south and south-west is a lake region, also north and north-east. These lakes are numerous and large, often three miles long and two broad.

The view extends to the borders of the wooded land; beyond is a treeless prairie.

Much of the soil on the south and east of the Lumpy Hill is sandy and poor. We had now reached the limit of the good land, and were about to enter upon a comparatively sterile country.

Low hills and long ridges diversify the general level of the prairies, as seen from Lumpy Hill. "This eminence consists of drift sand and clay."

From Lumpy Hill to Big Hill.—The trail taking an easterly direction, passed over a series of hills and intervening valleys, constituting a height of land. Thence the vegetation still continues luxuriant; lakes are numerous; aspen groves and flowers abundant. As we approach the great prairie, the country becomes more undulating, and the soil light colored and poor.

The aspens are still large, although many of them have been destroyed by fire.

After traversing a very undulating country, in which are low ranges of hills and conical mounds with limestone boulders on their summits, arrived at Big Hill, on the top of which large granite or gnessoid and limestone boulders are strewn.

"The limit of the so-called wooded country is about 70 miles from the North Branch, and 30 miles from the South Branch."

Leaving this hill, the trail winds through a dreary labyrinth of dome-shaped hills, many of them covered with boulders; small aspens alone are found on low ridges or near ponds. A better country is then entered, but still undulating, containing many lakelets fringed with aspens; the soil is light and the herbage scanty.

Sandford Fleming, Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 37.

"Before reaching the South Branch of the Saskatchewan, the country is an agreeable mixture of woodland and prairie with several lakes of moderate dimensions, and with a rolling succession of knolls. The landscape was unusually pleasing, the soil excellent, and we saw abundant wild flowers Very many of the lakes are brackish, yet they often adjoin fresh-water lakes; the latter we found invariably at a higher level. At the foot of a ridge they are more frequently saline; on mounting the slope they prove to be fresh. At one place, we witnessed a fresh-water spring at the edge of a lake, the latter so saline that the horses would not drink the water."

Mr. Selwyn crossed the south-west portion of this section along the road from Touchwood Hills to Carlton.

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-4, *p.* 30.

He describes the country to Big Hill, or Mount Carmel, as more undulating, and for the most part open prairie; wood and water very scarce.

Big Hill, or Mount Carmel, "is 140 to 160 feet above road at base, and is composed of drift. As far as eye can reach, similar hills and ridges without definite arrangement or parallelism are seen."

From Big Hill to the Saskatchewan opposite Carlton.—

Low drift hills interspersed with many lakes and pools, clumps and patches of copsewood, with intervening grassy plains.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The southern part is light gravelly soil, improving to the south-east where it is good and fertile. To the east of Gotland the soil is light, improving to the west, where it is good and fertile.

About the centre the soil is good, giving excellent pasturage; and in the neighborhood of Duck Lake the soil is good and fertile. To the south-east and north the country is partially wood, and to the south-west prairie land; the surface is hilly and undulating. Fresh water in limited supply to the south, but abundant to the north."

Surveyor General, Dominion Lands, Rep. 1877, *A. L. Russell, pp.* 12, 15, 16.

The 10th Base line (latitude 50° 11"), continues westerly through the southern part of this section; for the first 10 miles the country is "open and inviting," "when we gradually descend into an almost barren, rolling, alkaline, sandy plain, where a few stray buffalo were occasionally seen."

Surveyor General, Dominion Lands, Rep. 1878, *Mr. A. L. Russell, p.* 13.

Describes the northern portion of this section as admirably adapted to agricultural and pastoral purposes, well watered with streams and ponds, and fair share of rather small sized poplar.

"The land to the south-east, of Prince Albert Settlement, across the South branch of the Saskatchewan, is superior in many respects to that lying between the two branches, which is rather rolling, light in places, and broken by ponds; whereas that to the east and south has gentle slopes and a uniformly excellent soil of about 8 to 10 inches of dark rich loam underlaid by a not too stiff clay."

"During the six years I have spent in surveys in various parts of Manitoba and the North-West, I have never seen greater luxuriance of growth than that here, nor do I consider the soil of that Province, which is frequently a stiff clay, as inviting to the farmer as the more friable soil of this section."

"Except along the main streams, where spruce, tamarac and jack pine are met with, very little timber suitable for building purposes is to be found, although a sufficiency for fencing exists almost everywhere.

"A large quantity of the best wood along the main Saskatchewan River is annually culled out for the Hudson's Bay Company's steamboats. Already Settlers are taking up land at the "Forks," and east and south thereof, in view of the possibility of future railway facilities in addition to the means of communication afforded by the Saskatchewan.

Prince Albert to Canada Pacific Railway Line, 90 miles.—"The first 20 miles (a part of which is in sec. $\frac{53}{105}$) pass through an excellent farming country, which continues good as far as the lower (Garrieppy's) crossing (of the Saskatchewan, about Lat. 52° 50′, Long. 106°) where on the east bank are several settlers, who speak favourably of their claims." Thence south-west for the next 10 miles to the Big Hill, "Minitchinasse," the road passes through the belt of timber skirting the river.

From the Big Hill to the Canadian Pacific Railway Line, the road runs through a hilly country with occasional groves of wood and lakelets, but for the most part the land is too sandy and broken for agricultural purposes.

52
106

The South Branch of the Saskatchewan traverses the south-eastern portion of this section.

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, p. 387.

Mr. Hind travelled down the river.

Beyond the Moose Woods the banks of the river are 60 feet high; breadth of stream, 250 yards, with current of three miles an hour. "On the east bank the prairie is occasionally wooded with clumps of aspen, on the west side it is treeless and shows many sand hills."

Palliser, pp. 57, 58.

The Palliser expedition travelled from the Elbow of the South Saskatchewan on the west of that river to Carlton House, and passed diagonally through this section from the south-west to Carlton.—

From point opposite Moose Woods to Stone Indian Creek, level plains, very poor soil, profusion of boulders, ridges of poplars lying north-west or north and south, between swampy hollows.

Thence to Fort Carlton, five miles through rich grassy land of first-rate quality, lightly wooded with clumps of willow and poplar.

Palliser, pp. 63, 64, and notes on map.

Saskatchewan near Carlton.—

River is 440 yards wide at high water, at low water it is 12 feet deep; the channel is clear, valley 195 feet deep; the alluvium bottom is often three times the width of the stream, affording much rich land. The country along both sides, where back from the river bank, forms exceedingly rich pasturage abounding in vetches, interspersed with small lakes and clumps of aspen and poplar. Distribution of the wood is most beautiful, but the timber is of no value except for firewood.

Round the swampy margins of some of the lakes there grows an abundance of goose grass, on which horses fatten almost as well as on grain. Poplar is the principal wood near the fort; down towards the Forks of the Saskatchewan, large forests of pine and spruce occur, and up the river about 30 miles there is a gully from which birch is obtained for cart axles, &c., for which hard wood is required. Their best timber is, however, brought from Shell Creek, 60 miles to the north.

Thickwood Hills, 25 miles north-west from Carlton.—After ascending the left bank of Saskatchewan, which is 200 feet high, we passed to west through rolling country covered with poplar clumps and small lakes. Thence north-west reached a lake at foot of a conical knoll, its waters proved to be saturated with salt, and on the shores crystals of sulphate of soda were lying heaped up, many of them of large size.

Ascending the conical hill, which is called by the Crees "Manitoe's Rest," it is quite covered with grass to the top, and is probably composed of a patch of cretaceous strata, such as was seen at the Elbow of the South Saskatchewan. Indeed the whole eastern slope of the Thickwood Hills, with its broken country strewn with boulders and worn into conical knolls and deep pot holes, forcibly reminded me of the country where that river intersects the Coteau des Prairie.

Thence following cart track, reached a large clear lake several miles in length, and surrounded with dense pine forests. "The margin has been encroached upon by a dense growth of sphagnum

moss, with dwarfed and contorted spruces and larches, for the most part dead, the whole forming what is known as a muskeg, favorite habitat for cranberries." "As swampy lakes of this description form the mass of what should be dry land in the district between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, they give the name to the Indians of that region, a sub-tribe of the Crees, known as Muskegoes or Swampy Indians." "Besides the 'Abies Alba,' which is the largest and best timber of this country, I observed a few larches, called here juniper, but they always die before reaching any size." The country between Muskeg Lake and the mountain is very broken.

Ascending the Thickwood Hills, "Passed through dense thickets of poplar. On gaining the highest level, I found that the hills were really a lofty table land, which has an irregular surface covered with swampy lakes and thickets, and it is only the rugged escarpment to the east that gives them the appearance of a range of distant hills."

Capt. Palliser, in his journey from Carlton to the Forks of the Medicine and Red Deer Rivers, travelled through this section on the south of the Saskatchewan.

Palliser, p. 83.

Carlton to the Elbow of the North Saskatchewan.—Passed over fine rich country and level plain 210 feet above the river to Birch Gully. The valley of the North Saskatchewan at the Elbow is not luxuriant, aspen and poplar being the only trees. From Birch Gully to Cross Woods, an irregular country, the large timber was all burnt off. Only stunted willows remained.

Sandford Fleming Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 38.

"The crossing of the South Saskatchewan is about 250 yards wide; the banks are about 170 feet high; the eastern bank, however, has the greater elevation; aspens, balsams, poplars and small white birch are found on its banks; the valley of the river, however, extends over a mile in width. The North Saskatchewan is 18 miles distant, and it is here that Fort Carlton is established. Between the two rivers the country assumes the appearance of a level plateau elevated about 300 feet above the stream. The soil, although light, is of good character; the North River at this spot is somewhat broader than the South Branch. The streams unite near the 105th degree of longitude and discharge into Lake Winnipeg. Only one rapid of any great importance is met in this distance."

Mr. Selwyn entered this section on the east side by trail leading through Carlton, and thence westerly towards Edmonton.

Selwyn's Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *pp.* 32-33.

Crossing of South Saskatchewan.—The river is here 200 yards wide, with strong current, and the extreme width of the valley is two miles; descent to river by steps or terraces, and also at other places abrupt wtih cliffs 150 feet of brown earthy clay or loam, with occasionally imbedded boulders; ironstone nodules, some of large size, are abundant among boulders. No unmoved rocks in this vicinity.

Carlton House is situated on North Saskatchewan, 19½ miles from crossing of South Branch.

The Fort stands on a terraced flat of limited extent, about 200 feet below the level of the plain. Between it and the river a second narrower terrace or

alluvial flat borders the river; a short distance above the Fort, on the left bank, the terraces terminate, and a single steep slope rises from the margin of the river to the plain; while on the opposite side the terraced character of the valley appears to have been modified by successive land slides, producing a wide broken surface of irregular hills and hollows, which are for the most part thickly wooded. The river at Carlton is 400 yards wide, with an extreme depth of about 10 feet.

Carlton to Thickwood Hills.—For first two miles soil very light and sandy; at Creek on-prairie extensive grassy swamps; thence 16 miles over very hilly and broken country to Redberry Creek, falling into Redberry Lake, the water of which is salt. This is at the base of Thickwood Hills, which form the ascent to the Third Prairie Steppe.

These hills are rough and stony, and boulders again become numerous.

The country is well wooded and grass abundant.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

The southern portion is poor gravelly soil, affording good pasturage, improving to the south-east to good fertile soil, and to the west, about the South Saskatchewan, to fair soil; the central and northern part, to near Carlton, is good fertile soil; the southern portion is open prairie, and to the north partially wooded. The surface is hilly to the south-east, and even and undulating to the west and centre; the supply of water is limited, except in the two Saskatchewans. The valley of the South Saskatchewan is not very large at the railway crossing, but increases in width and depth to the upper trail crossing; that of the North Saskatchewan is wide and deep.

Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands Report, 1877—*A. L. Russell, D.L.S., pp.* 12-13

Third principal Meridian, Longitude, 106° West, runs from the 10th base line in Latitude 52° 11' for 67 miles north.*

"For about twenty-four miles the line runs through the same sandy rolling plain.

"On the thirteenth mile we crossed the Canadian Pacific Railway Line where it deflects to the north, two miles south of an alkaline lake, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles across. This lake has a very striking appearance, the shores being fringed with a crimson coloured weed, which disguises a wide, miry sandy margin

"At the Latitude of the eleventh Base the main Southern trail to Carlton is crossed, and here the land gradually improves, and fresh water ponds and groves of timber abound.

"The South branch of the Saskatchewan River is crossed at $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of the 12th Base line, about one mile below the lower (Garrieppy) crossing. The river here is 400 yards wide, with steep banks about thirty feet, and a current of two miles an hour. The lower crossing is on the shortest road to Prince Albert Settlement, and is seldom used by other than those going thence.

"Shortly after crossing this stream, we entered on a tract of great fertility and crossed the holdings of some English-speaking farmers, who praised the country and are entering heartily into the tillage of the soil and stock-raising."

* This may be considered the corrected Meridian: it is about ten miles east of the Meridian line, 106° W. Longitude, shown on the accompanying map. The descrepancy arises from the fact that the true Longitudes of localities had not been determined when the original copy of this map was prepared. The correct position of the Meridian has only recently been established.

Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands' Report, 1878—*J. S. Dennis, jun., D.L.S.*, *p.* 21.

Tenth base line continues westerly through this Section in Latitude 52° 11".

"The South Branch of the Saskatchewan was crossed on this line at 25 miles from the 106th meridian. The river here is some 12 chains in width, with a very strong current; the banks are low and edged by a mud deposit of the river, not of any width that would be of use for cultivation." The soil along this Base line through this Section "is of a very poor nature, being light and sandy and in most cases alkaline."

Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands' Report, 1878—*W. F. King, D.L.S., p.* 19.

Twelfth Base Line, Lat. 52° 53' 26", westward from 106th meridian to Carlton.

"I began the 12th base from the 106th meridian, on the eastern side of the South Saskatchewan, and ran it down to the water. Next day we crossed the river, which is here 400 yards wide, and produced the line through a thick belt of tamaracs that extends along its western bank. Ascending the hill to the west the line ran into thick poplar bush. The country here for some distance is a network of lakes, the shores of which are covered with thick growths of willows, &c. The soil is sandy. This sort of country extends for some two ranges, with only about three miles intervening of ordinary prairie. After this, in the third range, the country becomes open, but the soil is somewhat light for cultivation. In the fourth range west of this principal meridian, the line strikes the North Saskatchewan at the end of the twentieth Section from the meridian, and at about three miles north-east of Fort Carlton."

Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands' Report, 1878—*M. Allous, D.L.S., p.* 24.

"St. Laurent.—This settlement extends along both sides of the South Saskatchewan River, from its intersection with the 3rd principal Meridian south to 'Gabriel's Crossing,' a distance of over twenty miles."

"When camped near 'Batoche's Crossing,' convenient opportunity occurred of taking a cross section of the South Saskatchewan River, which it will be interesting to compare with one taken of the North Saskatchewan at about the same time last season. The results were as follows :—

"Velocity (mean).....	1·875	miles per hour.
Width (from water to water)	613	feet.
Greatest depth.....	9	"
Mean depth	4·58	"
Sectional area	2,811	square feet.
Discharge.....	about 8,000	cubic feet per second.

"Results of Cross-section of North Saskatchewan River, taken September, 1877 :—

"Velocity.....	=	1·9125	per hour.
Width (from water to water)....	=	907	feet
Greatest depth	=	8.3	"
Mean depth	=	6·1	"
Sectional area.....	=	616·8	square yards.
Discharge	=	15,620	cubic feet per second.

"That portion of the South Branch which has come under my observation is very free from obstructions, not a single sand bar was noticed in the whole distance traversed, while, taking a similar distance on the North Branch, there will be found fifteen or twenty shifting sand bars. The water this season was, I estimate, eighteen inches lower than at the same date last season. Taking this into consideration, the measurements would go to show that the amount of water flowing through the South Branch is about seventy per cent. of that flowing through the North Branch. Notwithstanding this difference of volume, it is my opinion that navigation on the South Branch can more easily be effected than on the North Branch.

"The entire population of St. Laurent consists of French Half-breeds, who, with few exceptions, live by buffalo hunting. They simply farm sufficient land to provide themselves with grain and vegetables for their winter use; they, nevertheless, fully understand the advantage of securing land, being well aware that, in a very few years, the buffalo will be exterminated, and that then they will be compelled to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits.

"There are numerous large hay meadows in the rear of the settlement, from one to two miles from the river. This hay is cut and stacked in the autumn season, and furnishes abundance of fodder for their large bands of horses during the winter months.

"The land on the east side of the river is generally of an excellent quality and such as can be farmed to advantage, while on the west side, except in small tracts, it is very light and sandy, and unfit for cultivation."

Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands' Report, 1877—*A. L. Russell, D. L. S., pp.* 14-15.

Duck Lake—"This settlement lies about nine miles west of St. Laurent, and twelve miles south-east of Carleton House. Apart from an extensive trading establishment and a few Indians located here, there are not, probably, over fifty settlers, principally French Half-breeds." The good land hereabouts is rather limited.

Carleton House—"Last in order of population, but first as regards importance throughout this country, is Carleton House; the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, in this most important District."

"Carleton House is situated on the east bank of the North Saskatchewan, about forty miles south-west of Prince Albert, in Latitude 52° 52½' N. There is no settlement in this vicinity; the land, except on the very limited interval, being inferior in quality. The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer 'Northcote' made five trips to this point and one to Edmonton during the past summer."

52
107

Captain Palliser entered this section about latitude 52° 15", and travelled westerly.

Palliser, pp. 83, 84.

Crossed Eagle Hill Creek, valley 130 feet deep, but little wood, small birch and poplars, and berry-bearing bushes; thence 15 miles over undulating prairie, with numerous salt lakes, to the base of Eagle Hill, 600 feet high; elevation above sea, 2,328 feet; eastern ascent steep and difficult; descent of their western flanks scarcely perceptible.

Eagle Hills to Ear Hills.—Plain, with little wood or water; soil impregnated with sulphates of soda and lime; very poor grass; small prairie flats between ridges of Ear Hills, but barren, nothing but small bushes on hills.

Captain Palliser also crossed S. E. angle of this section. See section $\frac{52}{106}$.

Mr. Selwyn passed through northern part of this westerly, towards Jack-fish Lake.

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *p.* 33.

From "Bear Paddling Lake," for 30 miles, the country is almost bare of wood; ridges and hills of sand and gravel. Soil generally light and poor; several grassy-edged lakes and pools, many of them salt, and boulders of gneiss scattered over surface.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The southern portion, and extending to the Eagle Hills, is fair soil, improving to the north-east to good soil; on the Eagle Hills it is light gravelly soil, affording good pasture. To the north of the Saskatchewan, the soil is good and fertile; the surface is even and undulating to the east and north, and hilly to the south-west; fresh water supply good. The valley of the Saskatchewan is wide and deep.

Surveyor-General Dominion Lands' Report, 1878—*J. S. Dennis, jun., D.L.S., p.* 21.

The 10th base line continues westerly through this Section in Lat. 52° 11'. "The soil on the part surveyed of this Base, with the exception of some few miles in the Eagle Hills, is of a very poor nature, being light and sandy, and in most cases alkaline," unfit for agricultural purposes, and almost destitute of wood and water.

52
108 Captain Palliser entered this section about latitude 52° 15′ and passed through to the north of Ear Hills, and across the valley to the Wigwatinon. See sec. $\frac{52}{107}$ for description to Ear Hills.

Palliser, page 85.

Country in neighborhood of Ear Hills is irregular, of rounded mamelons of almost pure sand, with numerous saline lakes; the soil and vegetation very inferior, probably the same character extends up to valley of Battle River. The valley of Wigwatinon running north-east and south-west, 200 feet below prairie level, is dotted with saline lakes; north end of valley clothed with aspen, the finest we have seen in the country; also, small quantity of a kind of sugar maple, and a large grove of ash-leaved maple. As a rule this region is desolate and barren, the whole country to the north has the same irregular features; soil for most part sandy; to the south and west a flat expanse of prairie extends to the horizon.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The central portion of this section is covered by the Eagle Hills, and the north-western by the Wolf Hills. The former are high hills with light gravelly soil, affording good pasturagé, and the Wolf Hills are sandy knolls, also good pasturage. There is some fair prairie land about Raith. At Battleford, and on the north side of the Saskatchewan the soil is good and fertile, without woods. The hills are partially wooded with poplar. Water supply good."

Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S.

Mr. Ogilvie, who has been engaged in surveys and explorations in various parts of the North-West Territories during last year, 1878, under the Department of the Interior, travelled through this section from Battleford south-westerly, and thus describes it:—

"Leaving Battleford in a southerly direction and continuing so for about five miles, the soil sandy and grass light, many alkaline ponds, some patches of light poplar woods around and near the ponds; thence in a south-westerly direction about four miles, to the bottom of a ridge, which runs in an easterly and westerly direction, and rises about 200 to 300 feet; the soil pretty fair, clayey loam, and gravelly ridges; grass good. Along the slope of the ridge mentioned are many ravines in which wood and spring water are found: the wood small poplar. Thence in a generally southerly direction, about 10 miles over gravelly loam, grass pretty good; here are some ponds, mostly alkaline; one about two miles long and about one-fourth of a mile wide, runs north and south. Thence westerly over gravelly ridges, and flats of good loamy clay soil for about 10 miles, fresh water ponds, and bed of dry creek. No wood near or in sight."

Col. MacLeod and Capt. Clark also travelled southerly from Battleford through this section. See sec. $\frac{51}{109}$.

Battleford, the seat of Government of the North-West Territories, is situated near the junction of the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers.

The Government House, Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar's Offices stand on the height on the south side of Battle River, about 200 feet above the water.

The Post and Telegraph offices, Traders' establishments and other Settlers' houses, are built between this height and the river.

And the Police Barracks on a plateau about 100 feet in height between the rivers.

The population is probably nearly 100. The banks of Battle River and the south bank of the Saskatchewan, in this neighbourhood, are sufficiently low to afford easy approach to the navigable water; whereas, the bank on the north side of the Saskatchewan is much too high and steep for that purpose.

When the water is at a good height, the Saskatchewan steamers can enter the mouth of Battle River, and ascend to the Ford opposite Government House, but this cannot be done at low water.

Navigation of Saskatchewan.—The navigation of the Saskatchewan, in the vicinity of Battleford, is of the same character as the greater part of the river from a point a short distance below Prince Albert to Fort Pitt, that is to say, rendered somewhat difficult by shifting sand-bars. From Fort Pitt to Edmonton, the river is better suited for navigation, the water being deeper, and the channels permanent.

From the point, referred to, near Prince Albert down to the "Grand Rapids" of the Saskatchewan near Lake Winnipeg, the obstructions to navigation consist principally of shallow rapids, having but little fall over beds of boulders.

The Hudson Bay Company have two steamers on this river, running between the Grand Rapids and Edmonton, one of these is constructed of steel and the other of wood; the former of about 70 tons and the latter of about 150 tons burthen, both drawing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water.

Surveyor General Dominion Lands' Report 1878—*J.S. Dennis jun. D.L.S., pp.*21, 22.

The 10th Base continues westward for 25 miles to the Meridian, range 18 and 19. The soil is of a very poor nature, being light and sandy, and in most cases alkaline; none of it is of any use for agricultural purposes.

"I experienced great difficulty in making progress on the 10th Base owing to the want of wood and water, the country along that line being almost destitute of both. On one section of it water had to be carried for the party, and wood for posts and fuel, in our carts for a distance of 32 miles."

"The country along the Meridian (See note page 71) from the 10th Base to the 11th Correction Line (about 37 miles), is of a better nature than that on the 10th base for although the soil is light it is well watered, and the pasturage is excellent, it is however, destitute of wood."

"The 11th Correctional line runs (in about Lat. 52° 43′ from the Meridian, ranges 18 and 19 to Battleford, about 16 miles) through the hills on the south side of Battle River Valley, and is in bush nearly all the way. The soil is generally exceedingly poor, and although improving a little in the immediate vicinity of Battleford, is even there very light and sandy."

Along the 11th Base line, Lat 52° 32′ 13″, from the Meridian between ranges 18 and 19, about 17 miles in this section, Mr. Dennis describes the country as decidedly more attractive, with good water, but a scarcity of wood.

52
109

Capt. Palliser crossed this section about its centr , travelling westerly.

Palliser, p. 85-86.

From Wigwatinon Valley to Nose Creek.—A few miles west, came to a valley about 10 square miles in extent, with soil of excellent quality, of rich black vegetable mould two and a-half feet deep, on fine yellow sand; thence passed over sand hills and a succession of poplar-covered ridges, with some fine sugar trees; irregular country to north and north-west. "After an abrup ascent of 240 feet, a fine level prairie stretches away to the south as far as the eye can reach."

Neutral Hills could be seen twenty miles distant. They are the recognized boundary between the Cree and Blackfoot tribes. At nine miles east of Nose Creek, came on what was once forest land, but now, only dotted with small clumps of poplar and several salt lakes. The soil in many parts consists of one foot of black vegetable mould, excellent nutritious grasses, and many plants seldom found but in forests. The greater part of the country with these features is fit for immediate settlement. The spring here is early and the summer not too dry.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The north-eastern corner is partly covered by the Wolf Hills, where the soil is light and sandy and partially wooded. The rest of the north-eastern portion is good fertile soil, open, with marshes producing good hay. The water supply is good.'

Mr. Ogilvie.

Passed south-westerly towards Neutral Hills.

Continuing description from section $\frac{52}{108}$.

"Thence south-westerly over the same kind of soil about 10 miles to a creek, which appears to me to be Eagle Creek or a branch of it; good fresh water in it, but no current. Thence southerly over the valley of a dry creek, in which is some very good native hay; on, over gravelly ridges and good clayey black loam for about 15 miles; crossed a deep, wide ravine, with strongly alkaline ponds and boulder-covered sides, some shrubs and a few small poplars and good grass. Thence south-westerly, over dark gravelly loam and good grass, no water; a large ravine to right or north-west for about five miles, containing some large alkaline ponds and a few poplar trees; ravine turns away to right, then on, over gravelly ridges and good large loamy clay flats, with excellent grass, and many ponds of fresh water in them, no wood. At about 12 miles it changes to more gravel but without water, and continues so for about 12

miles, to some large ponds strongly alkaline, which I was informed were fresh enough to be used in years of ordinary rainfall. Thence westerly, over gravelly ridges and light flats; then grass for about six miles to a place known as 'Spirit Woods.'"

Surveyor-General Dominion Lands, Rep. 1878—*J S Dennis, jun., p.* 22.

Along the 11th Base line, (Latitude 52° 32′ 13″.) "From the Meridian range 18 and 19 to the 110th Meridian, the country is decidedly more attractive. For the first thirty miles there is a scarcity of wood, but good water abounds."

"From the exceeding richness of its grasses and the special fitness of the kinds produced, I am led to believe that it excells as a grazing country any thing I have seen in Manitoba or the North-West Territories."

52
110

Captain Palliser crossed this section about Lat. 52° 35′, passing westward.

Palliser, pp. 85, 86.

For description of country between Nose Creek and Battle River, see section $\frac{52}{109}$.

Battle River, at first crossing, is a stream 48 yards wide, by two to five feet deep, with a very tortuous channel, through a wide valley with steep banks, 150 feet high, with good alluvial flats, and, except towards Elbow, the plain on either hand is also rich. The country around is rich and very suitable for agriculture; fine growth of woods, chiefly poplar, with few spruce and firs.

From Flag Hill, an eminence 400 to 450 feet above plain, extensive view of undulating country, with patches of poplar and small lakes.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

The northern portion is good fertile soil, with marshes producing hay; the surface is hilly, rolling and open prairie; the water supply is good.

Mr. Ogilvie

Travelled westerly through this section to the "Nose" on the western side, and thence proceeded south.

Spirit Woods.—"Where is plenty of good spring water, poplar wood, and an abundance of wild choke cherries.

"This is the most remarkable place I have seen in the territories, as it appears to the eye to be the top of an extensive ridge of pure sand, and yet, in places, one has only to cut through the sod of the grass which grows on it to find an abundance of good fresh water.

"Thence southerly about 12 miles, over sand and gravel, poor grass, to Sounding Lake, around which there is a good deal of poplar wood; the soil on the east side of the lake is generally sandy; on the south side there is some good soil in the valley of a creek which runs into it, where the grass is good, and some hay could be got; bordering this creek are some very high gravelly knolls.

"From Sounding Lake to the "Nose," about 20 miles in a straight line, the country is very rough; the soil generally gravelly, fair grass, many ponds, most of them alkaline; some fresh springs.

"North and west of the "Nose," the soil for eight or ten miles seems to be fair black gravelly loam; good grass and good fresh water ponds, with frequent patches of poplar."

52
111 Captain Palliser crossed westerly through the centre of this section.

Palliser, p. 87.

Second Crossing of Battle River. (Lat. 52° 28′ 25″, and Lon. 111° 29 ′45″.) "Many curious sections of soft sandstone and clay strata were here exposed. In the bed of stream we found pieces of coal, and it was also observed in bed further up the stream."

"The northern exposure of the river valley, as usual, was the wooded side, containing poplar, spruce, fir, ash-leaved maple, and birch," while the other side was almost entirely bare of wood.

From Battle River westward, the country is equally favorable for agriculture as that in section $\frac{52}{110}$, but perhaps a little more irregular; the pasturage was excellent.

Captain Palliser also crossed the south-west corner of this section, on his expedition from Edmonton to the Forks of the Red Deer River and the South Saskatchewan.

Palliser, p. 134-135, *and map.*

Travelling south-easterly, crossed Eagle Creek, the pasturage continuing good. A few miles south the edge or line of the "woods" was reached; here they were obliged to cut small loads of wood for use on the prairie course to the south.

Having reached the edge of the woods, Capt. Pelliser defines, at page 89 of his journal, a line of demarkation between the Ancient Forest Lands and the True Prairie District, as follows:

"Let us imagine a line drawn from 60 miles south of Fort Carlton, which is on the verge of the Great Prairies, to the Wigwatinon, and thence produced to the site of the 'Old Bow Fort.' This line marks the boundary of two natural divisions of the country, viz.: The Ancient Forest Lands and the True Prairie District. To the north of line generally there is timber, a good soil for agricultural purposes up to 54° north latitude, and superior pasturage; to the south there is no timber, the soil is sandy, with little or no admixture of earthy matter, and the pasture is inferior. Exceptions of course may be found, as, for example, in the neighborhood of swamps and gullies, where the soil and pasturage are better."

After leaving the "Edge of Woods," entered upon an arid country; hard white clay soil, with no vegetation; to the west there is scanty but nutritious grass. Approaching the Squirrel Hills, the country becomes "rolling and broken, the swells often rising 200 feet above the general level."

52
112 Capt. Palliser crossed this section to the south of Buffalo Lake.

Palliser, p. 87.

The soil continued rich and the vegetation luxuriant, "and we are o opinion that few places in the Saskatchewan could be found that offer greater facilities to settlers." No fine timber, it having all been destroyed by fire. There were several swamps and small lakes with brackish water; the water of Sullivan's Lake was, however, clear, and not in the least saline.

In the valley of Tail Creek poplar was the principal wood.

Col. MacLeod

Traversed the western side of this section, and describes that portion south of Red Deer River as a prairie country of fair soil and good pasture. That to the north, a fine fertile soil and sparsely timbered with poplar, in some places of good size; had seen coal at Tail Creek on Red Deer River.

52
113 Captain Palliser crossed this south-westerly, towards the forks of Medicine and Red Deer Rivers.

Palliser, pp. 88, 89.

Dead Man's Creek.—Spruce in fair abundance, and luxuriant vegetation in low valley of creek.

Found coal-beds in this creek, which were on fire, and far along "the banks of Red Deer River, where coal appeared, the spontaneous fire was in activity."

Passing through eight miles of irregular and wooded country, descended into Red Deer Valley, 200 feet deep. River 130 yards wide.

"On both banks the coal strata are seen, in many places 15 feet thick, but the quality of the coal is not superior to that found at Edmonton; it burns without flame, but keeps ignited for considerable time and gives out good heat, leaving ashes similar to that of wood."

This neighborhood is generally described as a broken country; rich soil and pasture; partially wooded, fair growth of wood in valley, which increases towards the source. Red Deer River is reported navigable from this point down to junction with the South branch of Saskatchewan, which is also free from obstacles thence to North branch of Saskatchewan.

Dr. Hector, of the Palliser expedition, travelled during winter from Bear's Hill, situated in the north-east corner of this section, south-westerly to forks of Medicine and Red Deer Rivers.

Palliser, p. 119.

Bear Hill is a low-wooded eminence. To the south of it crossed a plain for about nine miles, then through poplar and willow thickets, hilly and swampy, along the cart trail. Crossing Battle River, passed through a range of low hills, and found very little timber in this part of the country. "This is not a true plain country, as it is covered with a small growth of willows and alder. Even at this season much of this district looks inviting." In the south-western part of this section the country is described as a rich plain.

Mr. Selwyn crossed the north-western part of this section during his journey from Edmonton to Rocky Mountain House.

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *p.* 39.

From Bear's Hill to Battle River, no change in character of country, which he previously describes as of "rich black soil, swampy lakes, open, richly-grassed prairies, patches of copse wood, with spruce and poplar," a drift covered surface being the prevailing feature.

Col. MacLeod

Passed through the southern part of this section, and describes it as a very fine, fertile soil, with some muskeags and partially wooded with clumps of small trees.

52
114 Captain Palliser crossed the south-eastern part of this section.

Palliser, pp. 88, 89.

Crossing of Red Deer River to Caché Hill, near forks of Medicine and Red Deer Rivers, very fine land, rich plain, great variety of plants, but timber destroyed by fire.

From Nick Hill is seen a low, flat prairie, extending far away to north and west; the wooded border of Red Deer River is the only line of vegetation to relieve its barren surface. At the junction of Medicine and Red Deer Rivers there is plenty of fine timber, which could be rafted down the Red Deer River.

The north-western portion of this section is described on Palliser's map as a "thick wood and swampy country," and the north-east as "successive ridges running north-west, having their west slopes clothed with poplar, and their east with pine."

Mr. Selwyn crossed this section south-westerly, on the trail from Edmonton to Rocky Mountain House.

Selwyn Geol. Rep., pp. 39, 40.

Blindman's Creek.—Here rocks are well exposed in cliffs 50 feet high. Soft, friable sandstone (brown), one to ten feet thick, with layers of thin-bedded sandy shales, and near top of section 14 inches of hard, flinty-looking rock. Near the base, resting on sandstone, a thin layer of lignito.

From Blindman's Creek to Rocky Mountain House, 37½ miles.--At 13 miles the road, the worst travelled over since leaving Fort Garry, enters a flat and thickly-timbered country, and for ten miles skirts and crosses swampy meadows, muskeags and belts of thick spruce forest. It then rises by gentle ascents, passing through thick poplar and dwarf birch woods to summit of ridge, "immediately beneath which, nearly 300 feet, and stretching away to the Westward, lies the valley of the Saskatchewan. The view up of the valley is bounded by the serrated ridges and snow-clad peaks of the Rocky Mountains." Following along the brink of cliffs, in a southerly direction, a gradual descent of two or three miles is made into the valley of the Clearwater River, a large tributary which joins the Saskatchewan about a mile below the Post. The road crosses the Clearwater one-quarter mile above junction, and passing over the alluvial flats in the angle between the two rivers, strikes the Saskatchewan opposite the Fort.

Thus the journey of 1,055 miles was completed. Mr. Selwyn returned East by water down the Saskatchewan.

The general character of country surrounding Rocky Mountain House is of rolling, irregular surface, with dark green pine forest.

52
115 Dr. Hector, of the Palliser expedition, crossed this section from the Rocky Mountains along the North Saskatchewan to Rocky Mountain House.

Palliser, pp. 113, 114,

Describes it as a broken, wooded country, pines on the ridges, with large spruce and larch, and swamps in the low grounds.

Rocky Mountain House is on the Eastern side of this section, and stands 3,195 feet above the sea.

52
116 Dr. Hector travelled up the North branch of the Saskatchawan through this section.

Palliser, p. 113.

"The river, after leaving the mountains, turns a good deal to the north, and quite suddenly the country becomes comparatively level on either hand; still, however, at a little distance back, forming hills 800 to 1,000 feet above the river, the outer or Brazeau's range formed a line of lower mountains 15 or 20 miles to the east, and the space between forms a wide valley, the irregularities of which are nearly obliterated by the magnificient developement of the shingle terraces."

"The country" in this great valley "is very beautiful; the timber is a good deal cleared away by fire, but still large bluffs remain, while in the openings on the high grounds there is rich pasture and poplar and willow breaks."

This is a famous place for the mountain sheep.

52
117 This section is in the Rocky Mountains.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The valley of the Maligne River is entirely in the Rocky Mountains. It is narrow and deep, with steep sides, precipitous in places. The rock is covered in places with sand, gravel, clay and moss. There is a fair growth of spruce and poplar in the lower parts of the valley, which disappear near the source of the river. The herbage is very scanty. Water supply abundant."

52
118 *Henry A. F. MacLeod.*

"The valley of the Myette, in the north-east corner, is entirely in the Rocky Mountains. There is generally a flat in the bottom of the valley, varying from half a mile to a mile wide; the soil is light and sandy, with muskeags in places; the sides of the valley are steep and rocky; it is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar, except a small open prairie about three miles east of the summit."

The boundary of British Columbia passes through this section.

FROM THE 100TH TO THE 116TH MERIDIAN, AND BETWEEN THE 51ST AND 52ND PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

51
100 The north-eastern part of this Section borders on Lake Winnepegosis. The Duck Mountain occupies a large portion of its western half, and Riding Mountain enters it from the south. See section $\frac{50}{100}$ for Mr. Hind's description of Duck and Riding Mountains.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The north-eastern portion, along the line of the C.P.Ry., consists generally of good fertile soil, heavily wooded, with occasionally good spruce, and intersected with marshes producing good hay. The surface of the ground is flat, and the supply of fresh water is abundant."

Cunningham, C. P. Ry. Re ., 1877, *pp.* 186-187.

Describes the N.E. portion of this section as a fine fertile soil, evidenced by "the luxuriant and varied undergrowth of the forests, together with the various kinds of grasses produced." "A plentiful growth of fine timber, spruce, tamarac, poplar and birch," among which were "many white spruce 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and of thoroughly sound quality."

Frank Moberly, Engineer in charge of Expedition, Pacific Railway Report, 1872, *p.*56.

From the level of Fort Pelly there is no difficulty in descending by the valley of Swan River, to the low ground east of the Duck Mountains; from Swan River, the country lying north of Duck and Riding Mountains, was found on examination to be nearly level, thickly wooded with spruce, poplar, and some maple, a few small lakes and marshes were also found; soil sandy loam and admirably fitted for farming."

"Generally speaking the country extending from about Port Pelly by Swan River, and between the Riding Mountains and Lake Manitoba to Prairie Portage near Fort Garry, is for the most part well wooded and the soil of excellent quality."

51
101 The Swan River flows through the northern part of this Section, and the Assiniboine enters it from the west at Fort Pelly, flowing through it a little to the east of south.

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 435-436.

Mr. Dawson travelled from Fort Pelly southerly along the flank of Duck Mountain, "through a country admirably adapted for farming purposes. With the exception of narrow ridges, it possesses a rich black fertile mould, supporting very luxuriant herbage, and on the mountain an ample supply of timber, consisting chiefly of aspen of large dimensions.

"The Riding and Duck Mountains consist of a succession of slopes and terraces on their south-western side, the ascent being almost imperceptible to the thick impenetrable forest which covers the highest plateau."

Col. MacLeod.

Travelled through this Section on the west of the Assineboine to Fort Pelly. The southern portion he describes as a poor soil partially wooded; proceeding north it becomes a fair soil with clumps of trees.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The south-western portion is poor, light soil, partially wooded; the central and western portion fair and partially wooded; above Livingstone the soil is poor and covered with boulders, lightly wooded.

In the valley of Swan River there is some good fertile soil partially wooded with open marshes producing good hay. The valley of the Assineboine is wide and deep at the south, becoming smaller as it approaches Fort Pelly; the surface is hilly and undulating.

Frank Moberly, Pac. Ry. Rep., 1872.

See his description in Section $\frac{51}{100}$.

51

102 *Hind's A. and S. Exp., Vol.* 1, *p.* 431 *and maps.*

Proceeding from south-west towards Fort Pelly, describes south-west portion as an undulating open prairie, numerous marshes and ponds, and, good land in the valley. To the north of Little White Sand River a gravelly loam, with groves of poplar and underwood of cherries, roses, &c.

Col. MacLeod.

Crossed the northern part from Fort Pelly towards Touchwood Hills, and describes it as a fair soil, partially wooded, with some swamps producing good hay; and on the west side, on the trail, a fine rich soil, heavily wooded, with pools or swamps producing good hay.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The north-eastern part is fair soil, improving to the west to good fertile land, heavily wooded to the north-east with spruce and poplar, diminishing in size and quantity to the south. Near White Sand River, where there is no spruce the surface is hilly and undulating, with intervening marshes producing good hay. The valleys are small and narrow and the supply of fresh water abundant."

Surveyor-General Dom. Lands' Rep., 1876—*A. L. Russell, D. L. S., pp.* 18, 19.

The 2nd Principal Meridian, lon. 102°. From lat. 51° for about 32 miles the country is better than that immediately south, and the next 5 miles to the end of the survey "is excellent sandy loam well wooded and watered."

"Here the production of the meridian ceased. A rapid trip to Fort Pelly (about 16 miles north), however, enables me to state that all the way to that place the soil is good, and wood and water comparatively well supplied. In the vicinity of Fort Pelly and northward the land is lighter; water is, however, plentiful, and poplar of a large size, as well as spruce are here first met with. The approach to Swan River Barracks near Livingstone (11

miles north of Fort Pelly) presents a very forlorn appearance, being thickly covered with granite boulders of various sizes."

"At Fort Pelly the soil is almost pure sand, potatoes, corn and some other cereals grow to a good size, when they escape destruction by grasshoppers and summer frosts."

EIGHTH BASE LINE WESTWARD.

This Base line in latitude 51° 28′ 34″ was produced 49 miles westward from longitude 102°. "We find that throughout the whole of this distance poplar bush, from 2 to 12 inches in diameter, and willows predominate. The land is good and water throughout abundant, and in places more than desirable, as the numerous lakelets, ponds and connecting marshes attest. These characteristics are doubtless due to the retention of the surface water by clayey subsoils. A noticeable fact in connection with this country is that both in running waters, and in surface ponds having no apparent outlet, the water is invariably hard." At the 41st mile a gradual ascent of the Beaver Hills is commenced.

51

103 *Selwyn Geol. Rep.*, 1873-74, *pp.* 26, 27.

Mr. Selwyn travelled north-westerly through this section from the S.E. corner towards the Touchwood Hills.

Pheasant Hills to left appeared to be thickly wooded.

No marked change in the country, but lakes and lake basins more abundant, and water in many of them slighly brackish. The lakes are gradually drying up. Soil light, vegetable mould on whitish colored silt, passing down into well rounded gravel, and the general luxuriance of grass indicates a fertile soil.

Approaching Touchwood Hills, the country in parts is very picturesque, undulating and sometimes hilly, patches of woodland, with lakes and pools. Poplar, larger than seen since Fort Ellice, with undergrowth of willow. Some lakes quite salt, others only slightly brackish, but quite drinkable.

Hind A. and S., Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 421, 422.

Mr. Hind crossed the southern portion of this section, travelling easterly from Long or Last Mountain Lake.

On approaching File Hill, "a more humid tract begins, dotted with marshes and ponds." "The soil improves in character and the country becomes very picturesque and attractive."

"The view from the summit of a mound revealed a rolling, treeless prairie, stretching on all sides and bounded only by the horizon. The wooded range of Pheasant Mountain appeared low in the south-west." "Numerous lakes, ponds and marshes, covered with wild fowl, are visible in every direction. The soil in low situations is good, supporting long grass, which afforded fine pasturage for our cattle. The ridges and mounds are gravelly, and a few boulders of the unfossiliferous rocks are seen here and there."

Henry A. F. MacLeod:

"The south-east portion consists of an open undulating plain, fair soil, and good pasturage. In the neighbourhood of the Touchwood Hills the soil is good and fertile, with marshes producing good hay, and partially wooded.

On the Touchwood Hills, which are not high, the soil is light and gravelly, partially wooded, and affording good pasturage.

To the north-east the soil is good and fertile, and more to the west poor and stony. To the north-west good fertile soil.

The northern portion is thickly wooded, decreasing in quantity and size to the west, where the country is open. The supply of fresh water in the south is limited, but to the north there is a larger quantity."

Surveyor-General Dominion Lands' Report, 1876—*A. J. Russell, p.* 18.

The 8th Base line, see section $\frac{51}{102}$, is continued into this section for about 6 miles "From the 41st to the 49th mile the line gradually ascends the north-east slope of the Beaver Hills, where the barometer indicated an approximate altitude of 1,800 feet above the sea." This Base terminated at the 49th mile from longitude 102°, and from that point a line was surveyed north for a distance of about 24 miles to the 9th Base.

"On turning to north at the 49th mile, the line shortly emerges from the thickly-wooded hillside to a more open country, gradually descending all the way to the White Sand River, where a stretch of almost open prairie of about 13 miles is crossed, containing very little timber of useful size.

"The soil, although sandy, is still of good quality, and possibly of more value than rich moist lands, which are more subjected to summer frost. The first frost noticed by us was on the 31st of August, at the "Crooked Lakes," where a film of ice of the thickness of paper formed round the marshy shore."

The ninth Base line, latitude 51° 49' 47", commencing six miles west of longitude 103° and running westward to Big Quill Lake.

"From about five miles south of this Base, and westward along the same for 14 miles, the line ran through alternate openings and poplar bush, crossing several lakelets and coming to an end at the eastern shore of the Fishing Lake, several miles in length.

"The soil throughout this section is good sandy loam, and much of the timber of useful dimensions. On the tenth mile we crossed a well defined cart trail leading north-westward to Quill Lake."

Surveyor-General Dominion Lands' Report, 1877—*A. L. Russell, p.* 12.

The ninth Base continued westward from Fishing Lake. "The line here passed through a section of country well supplied with both wood and water, having a soil of sandy loam of fair quality, lying between the Quill Lakes and Touchwood Hills. The streams running into the Quill Lakes are all fresh water, whereas the lakes themselves are strongly alkaline. Shallow depressions, with no visible outlet noticed by us. Big and Little Quill Lakes are apparently on the same level, being connected with one another by a narrow channel."

$\frac{51}{104}$ *Sandford Fleming Pac. Ry. Rep.*, 1874, *p.* 37.

"About 110 miles to the northwest of Fort Ellice the Touchwood Hills are met. These are mere undulating eminences, partly wooded, with remarkably good soil, and apparently well adapted for settlement; they gradually descend on the western side. Some difficulty was found in this neighbourhood in obtaining water, that which we could find was often brackish and scarcely drinkable, and seemed to be only the remaining deposit of last winter's snow.

"Scarcely any rivers are met; it is observable, however, that several running streams are found farther north

"The route on which we were travelling explains this feature of physical geography, for we were on the water-shed between the Assiniboine and the South Saskatchewan. We found that this part of the route is generally without timber, but it contains spots where slight wooded knolls are met. Apparently level, in reality there is a considerable ascent as the country is travelled westward."

Mr. Selwyn passed through north-westerly, crossing the Touchwood Hills.

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *pp.* 27, 28, 29.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS.

Reached the base of Touchwood Hills, and diverged to left to Little Touchwood Hill mission, 15 miles south-west. Passed through hilly country covered with thick copse wood, and numerous lakes. Fort surrounded with extensive woods, large white birch and poplar, 2 feet in diameter, suitable for joists, flooring, boards, &c. Soil, rich light brown loam, would doubtless produce good crops.

The plateau of Touchwood Hills is an undulating country, with a series of drift hills, intercepted with lakes and aspen groves, soil of best quality and herbage luxuriant. Breadth of this beautiful plateau is 4 miles, and about 500 feet above the salt prairie to the west. Heart Hill is 700 feet above plain.

No timber visible west of Range, except small aspen and burnt willow.

GREAT SALT PLAIN.

The great salt plain stretches away to the westward, utterly void of timber; at 12¼ miles from the old Hudson Bay Post, came to first drinkable water on plain.

Innumerable circular and oval pits occur amongst hills and on plains, some contain water, but most were dried up at this season, (August), and others larger contain saline and brackish water lakes.

"This plateau forms the watershed between the Qu'Appelle, to S.-W., and Saskatchewan and Assineboine to N.E." The small proportion of surface drainage, rapid evaporation and considerable percolation through sandy drifts, is sufficient to account for saline character of lakes.

Many of them are three, four and five miles long, by one and two miles broad, occurring frequently in chains, in which case the highest contains quite fresh or only slightly brackish water, while the lowest is intensely salt and bitter.

"From 12¼ miles from Touchwood Hill Post, made 27 miles to-day passing all day over great salt plains and treeless prairie."

In depressions of last six miles dwarfed poplar and willow bush five feet high, soil blackish loam, rather sandy on sub-soil of white-looking gravel. Limestone and gneiss blocks thickly scattered over surface.

Made 36 miles; wood and water scarce and far apart; country more undulating, most part open prairie.

Mr. Robert Bell, of the Geological Survey,

Travelled from the Qu'Appelle Mission in section $\frac{50}{104}$ to the Touchwood Hills.

Bell Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *pp.* 81, 82.

Fort Qu'Appelle to Touchwood Hills, 48 miles due north to mission at Little Touchwood Hills.

From the bank on the north side of the valley at Fort Qu'Appelle the surface is very uneven up to the mission.

The surface soil consists almost every where of rich black loam, with gravelly clay sub-soil; clumps of trees and bushes scattered everywhere. In approaching Little Touchwood Hills numerous lakes of fresh water were seen.

Clayey soil prevails on the Little Touchwood Hills, which are covered by a growth of poplar woods, trees in some parts being large and valuable for building. The main road between Fort Ellice and Carlton is 12 miles north-east from mission, and track leading to it lies mostly in woods and passes several small lakes.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"In the neighborhood of Touchwood Hills the soil is good and fertile, with marshes producing good hay, and partially wooded. On the Touchwood Hills, which do not rise very high above the plains, the soil is light and gravelly, giving good pasturage and partially wooded. To the north-west there is an open saline plain with poor, light soil and fair pasturage, extending some five miles to the north of the trail. There is a fair supply of water about the Touchwood Hills, but on the plains to the north-west fresh water is scarce.

Surveyor-General Dominion Lands' Report, 1877—*A. L. Russell, pp.* 12, 13, 15.

The ninth Base line runs for about 11 miles in this Section as far as Big Quill Lake. *See* Section $\frac{51}{103}$.

Meridian between Ranges 16 and 17 W., commencing at the ninth Base, and running north.—

"The first six miles are on the sandy alkaline strips between Big and Little Quill Lakes. Some fair sized timber is found here, but the soil is poor, and continues so through a more open country until within three miles of the C. P. R. line."

On travelled road from Touchwood H. B. Post, at about longitude 104° north-westerly towards Carlton,—

"The new stores now building for the H. B. Co. on the main road at Touchwood Hills, will be more convenient for the travelling public than those now occupied, which stand about a mile from the road.

The Touchwood Hills terminate about 28 miles west of this Post, and for 24 miles of this distance the road passes through a very hilly country heavily timbered and dotted with small ponds. The summit of the Big Touchwood Hills is about 15 miles from the H. B. Co.'s store.

The soil near the road is generally sandy and gravelly. I passed here in company with several Manitoba farmers, who were of opinion that but little land fit for farming could be seen from the trail; much good land I am informed nevertheless exists in various places throughout these hills.

After leaving the Touchwood Hills the road enters on a long, desolate alkaline plain, with no wood, and only a couple of ponds where water can be obtained."

51
105 Mr. Hind crossed the north-east part of this Section, travelling towards the Touchwood Hills.

Hind A. and S. Exp., Vol. 1, *p.* 412.

Referrring to this part of the country,—"In the prairie valleys, and often when surrounded by conical hills, the ponds are fringed with boulders, while water marks show that in the spring a large area is flooded. This is particularly the case at the foot of the Touchwood Hills." "The lakes and marshes all contain salt or brackish water."

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"At the north-east corner the soil is light and gravelly, with marshes producing good hay. The country undulating and rolling, partially wooded; fresh water in small quantities."

Long or Last Mountain Lake extends into the southern portion of this Section, and the country there probably is similar to the northern part of the Section $\frac{50}{105}$.

See extract from Hind, Vol. 1, p. 421, in section $\frac{50}{105}$.

51
106 The South Saskatchewan crosses the north-west corner of the Section, where is situated the "Moose Woods."

Hind A. and S. Exp., Vol. 1, *p.* 387.

The region called the Moose Woods "is a dilatation of the Saskatchewan, flowing through an extensive flat six miles in breadth, cut into numerous islands. This flat is bounded by sand-hills, some of which are nothing more than shifting dunes. The woods are in patches, and in the low land consist of balsam, poplar, white wood and aspen; small aspen clumps cover the hills; but no timber of importance has yet been seen." The river flows through a broad alluvial flat for 25 miles; its water very turbid like that of the Mississippi.

Mr. Hind also touched on the Southern part of this section during his exploration from the Qu'Appelle Lake to the Elbow of the South Saskatchewan—(see section $\frac{50}{106}$), but does not appear to have penetrated the interior, which is marked on his map, "Barron Treeless Prairie."

51
107 The South Saskatchewan runs northerly through this section. Mr. Hind travelled down this river from the Elbow.

Hind A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 366, 380 *and* 389.

South Saskatchewan from Elbow to junction with North Saskatchewan, or "Grand Forks."—

The river from the Elbow, fully 600 miles from the point where the main river disembogues into Lake Winnipeg, is half a mile broad, and with a swift current of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, not more than 350 miles from the Rocky Mountains, where it takes its rise.

The banks are 60 feet above the water, composed of cretaceous sandstone covered with 7 feet of drift; for many miles this upper cretaceous rock continues to form the river bank. "The banks of the river slope gently from the prairie on the south-west side to an altitude of about 250 feet above it. They then assume the form of steep declivities."

"On the north-west side the sandstone cliff rises abruptly from the river to a height varying from 30 to 60 feet, when it meets the foot of an undulating slope which extends to the prairie level.

"Trees, consisting chiefly of aspen and mesaskatomina, are found in patches on both sides.

"The river continues for many miles about 700 yards broad, with numerous sand-bars, and low alluvial islands. The drift above the sandstone is gravelly, and many small sand-dunes occur on the hill bank sloping into the prairie, into which they have progressed to a considerable distance.

"A treeless prairie, boundless and green, except where the patches of drifting sand occur, is visible on either hand from the top of the bank.

"At about forty-five miles from the Qu'Appelle valley or the Elbow, the river banks and the whole country are much lower, the banks being not more than 100 feet high, becoming lower as we proceed north; they are treeless areas, and so is the prairie on either side, with a few detached exceptions. The river is half a mile broad, depth 9 to 10 feet, with current 2½ miles an hour.

"About 60 miles from the Elbow small forests of aspen begin to show themselves on the banks, after passing through a low country, which is an expansion of the river valley." The ash-leaved maple also begins to appear, but the "woods" are not continuous, and the prairie on either side remains bare.

"Approaching Moose Woods we passed for several hours between a series of low alluvial islands from 10 to 12 feet above the water. They sustain some fine elm, balsam, poplar, ash, ash-leaved maple, and a vast profusion of the mesaskatomina. The river valley is bounded by low hills leading to the prairie plateau 4 to 8 miles back.

"The country here furnishes an excellent district for the establishment of a settlement. The spot where we encamped is an extensive open undulating meadow, with long rich grass," 10 feet above the water, but does not appear to be flooded in the spring.

Captain Palliser travelled by land from south to north through this Section, west of the South Saskatchewan.

Palliser, pp. 56, 57, 58.

Elbow to Red Deer Lakes.—On the north side of the river occur hills of drift, plentifully strewn with boulders instead of the loose sand which prevailed on the south bank; some fair clumps of wood, with good grass, varying from one-half to two miles in extent; several deep gullies present rich and grassy slopes.

All on the upper plain is, however, as bare and arid as that on the other side of the Saskatchewan. "We then passed through some swamps with long grass, but little timber of any size."

The continuation of the "Côteau des Prairies," constantly in sight, extending in a northerly direction since leaving the river.

The Red Deer Lakes are six to eight in number, from one-half to two and a-half miles wide, in valley thickly strewed with boulders.

Northern side, as usual, without wood, while southern slopes support thick growth of poplar and willow.

This valley crosses the Saskatchewan 12 miles below Elbow, and is said to join the Qu'Appelle by the Last Mountain lake, with scarcely any obstruction.

A canal between Assiniboine and Saskatchewan might be feasible at some future day.

From Red Deer Lakes to point opposite Moose Woods.—Ascending to the prairie, passed many salt lakes, fringed round the edges with thick incrustation of salt, showing the rapid evaporation in these arid regions. The country is of irregular sandy ground, covered with low coppice, and here and there rising into hills clad with poplar.

51
108 See section $\frac{51}{109}$ for Col. MacLeod's and Capt. Clark's description.

51
109 *Col. Macleod.*

Has made three journeys over the Great Plains from "Cypress Hills crossing the South Saskatchewan, where it receives the waters of the Red Deer, to Battleford," and states:—

"The whole country is a high rolling prairie with gravelly ridges running in every direction. Grass of varying quality is to be found everywhere, and water varying with the season.

"There is not a tree or shrub to be seen except in the river 'bottoms,' where groves of good sized cottonwood are to be found. I know a person named Fitzpatrick who took a drove of cattle from Fort McLeod, where they had wintered, straight across the country to Battleford; he told me he experienced no difficulty, either from want of grass or water, and his animals arrived in good condition.

"Messrs. Baker & Co., have twice driven cattle from Fort Shaw, Montana, to Battleford and neighbourhood, crossing at the mouth of Red Deer River, and travelling north-westerly to Neutral Hills, thence north-easterly to Battleford; and I was informed by their agent that they experienced no difficulty north of the Saskatchewan. It is through this tract of country that the large herds of buffalo range in the summer, very good evidence that there must be quantities of grass."

Capt. C. Dalrymple Clark, of the Mounted Police, also states:—

"I have crossed the Great Plains marching from Battleford to Cypress Hills, crossing the Saskatchewan at the mouth of the Red Deer River. It was during the month of October, and the grass everywhere was good. We had with us about one hundred horses and twenty head of cattle, and no difficulty was experienced with regard to either grass or water. Water was found at convenient distances, and only once was a dry camp made, and then it was discovered next morning that water was at hand. I should call the Great Plains a fine grazing country; in many places the traveller comes across the buffalo or bunch grass. This grass is most nutritious, and always preferred to other grass by both horses and cattle.

"Ridges of gravel are come across, and from about 15 miles south of Battleford not a tree or shrub is to be seen till the river is reached, where cotton wood of fair size is abundant.

"The approaches to the river are difficult to find, and when found, very often impassable for waggons, they are formed by immense coulées which run out into the plain sometimes for miles."

51
110 See section $\frac{51}{109}$ for Col. MacLeod's and Capt. Clark's description.

Mr. Ogilvie.

Mr. Ogilvie travelled south from "the Nose," through the western portion of this section, to Red Deer River.

"From the "Nose" due south for about 20 miles, good grass, frequent ponds of good water, some hay meadows; then gravelly ridges and light flats, with some alkaline and fresh ponds; some very high knolls for about 30 miles, when we come to low land near a creek; some pools of slightly alkaline water, but no current; the flats strongly impregnated with alkali, in some places it lies on the ground an inch or more deep, and is whirled about by the wind like snow; thence over gravelly ridges and generally light soil, but good grass, to Red Deer River. In all this distance there is no wood."

Fitzpatrick, referred to in Col. Macleod's description, section $\frac{51}{109}$, crossed the north-west portion of this section.

$\frac{51}{111}$

Captain Palliser entered this section on the north and travelled southerly to the south-east corner.

Palliser, pp. 135-136.

Crossing the Squirrel Hills, travelled over a wide arid flat plain, interpersed with mud swamps and salt lakes and scanty growth of grass, and came in sight of very marked range of hills with an abrupt escarpment to the west, near which found large stream flowing north-east.

Hand Hills are a plateau with rugged and steep side to the north-west and south; to the east it slopes gradually. The Rocky Mountains can be seen from these hills. The plain all round the base of these hills is bare and arid, but the high level of the hills bear a very fair and almost rich pasture, being 680 feet higher than the plain, and 3,400 feet above sea; also contains lakes of pure fresh water, and gullies with small growth of poplar.

Red Deer River sweeps round the base of these hills through a level plain, at a distance of from seven to ten miles; its immediate valley is a depression, varying from 240 to 300 feet in depth; plains extend in all directions where there is no grass and no fresh water; even in the river valley there is no grass and very little wood.

Dr. Hector describes the Red Deer River in this neighborhood as 130 feet wide, and flowing through a valley averaging 1,200 yards across.

Coal and ironstone, silicified wood and lignite, with gypsum and fresh water shells found in strata; in the valley only a few bluffs of poplar, the vegetation being principally sage and cactus, the latter in flower; on the plain to west of hills, and between river, the pasture is scanty.

At Bull Pond Creek there was good grass and fine water, with a few willows. Sections of sandstone here seen.

Berry Creek is the largest river valley of the tributaries to Red Deer River which we have seen, but its waters are now but a chain of disconnected pools, thence towards Red Deer River, wretched soil everywhere, horses miserably off for grass.

Plain to the north of river very broken, came to valley from north 5 or 6 miles in width, and full of buffalo. There were many acres of grassy plain affording fine pasture in the valley.

Fitzpatrick, referred to in Col. MacLeod's description $\frac{51}{109}$, passed through this section with drove of cattle from Fort MacLeod to Battleford; found grass and water everywhere.

51
112 *Col. MacLeod.*

Touched the north west corner of this section on his journey "from Fort MacLeod to Red Deer River at a point where Tail Creek empties into it;" he describes the country as a prairie of fair soil, with pasture.

Capt. Crozier of the Mounted Police.

Travelled along southern boundary. See sec. $\frac{50}{112}$

51
113 Capt. Palliser travelled southerly from Caché Camp through the western portion of this section, passing Slaughter Camp to Lake Oscar.

Palliser pp. 90, 91.

The country passed over after leaving Caché Camp is poor pasturage, the soil sandy, with a proportion of white earth, "then a few small lakes and stony soil, and small supply of wood. At about midway of the section a rolling prairie broken by low ridges and outcrops of sandstone, pretty good pasturage;" and nearing Slaughter Camp passed over a rolling prairie with small swampy lakes; thence south over an arid plain, passing a lake called Oscar on the map about lat. 51°, two miles long, and more than a quarter wide; found its waers, salt, and camped a few miles south without either wood or water.

Col. MacLeod.

Traversed this section through its eastern portion, and describes it as prairie of fair soil, with pasture.

51
114 Dr. Hector, of the Palliser Expedition, crossed through this section in about lat. 51° 20′, from Slaughter Camp to old Bow Fort.

Palliser, p. 98.

Leaving Slaughter Camp, "the prairie's surface rises into undulations, which increase in decision and altitude till at length they form a low broken range of hills." On the plateau are groups of large granite boulders; then poplar and willow begin, being the first wood seen since leaving Caché Creek Camp. Continued over a broken rolling country. "There is a very marked increase in the variety and luxuriance of the flowering plants, and the pasture is abundant and well mixed."

"We then crossed a magnificent plateau traversed by rocky gullies, and glowing with a rich profusion of brightly colored flowering plants."

Then crossed Deadman's Creek, and travelled along the valley of the Bow River, until the site of Old Bow Fort was reached.

Dr. Hector also explored, in the winter of 1858, from the "Forks" up the Red Deer River, thence southerly to Deadman's River and returned north to Caché Hill.

Palliser, pp. 120–122 and 146.

He describes the country to the west as becoming mountainous, densely wooded with good timber, comprising fine pine, also much good pasture in the valleys.

Dr. Hector also passed over the S. W. angle of this section, travelling north-westerly "reach Tent Creek, which flows to the north, the banks of which were composed of the same dark shales with ironstone nodules, that were seen on the North Saskatchewan. The country now became very broken, and we had to cross several lofty ridges; after 13 miles we reached White Earth Lake, latitude 51°, 8'; we then struck to the north and making a rapid descent for about 800 feet, struck the Bow River, after crossing which, by following up the left bank for several miles, we reached the old Bow Fort."

Col. MacLeod.

Describes the country in the southern portion of this section as a fine fertile soil, heavily wooded with good timber.

51
115

Old Bow Fort is situated in the south-eastern corner of this section on the Bow River.

Palliser, pp. 98-93.

Dr. Hector, on his journey in 1858, explored thence, through the mountains *viâ* Castle Mountain and Mount Murchison to the North Saskatchewan, and thence to Rocky Mountain House.

The Old Bow Fort "is situated in latitude 51° 9', longitude (by means of two sets of lunar observations) 115°, 4', 22", and its elevation above the level of the sea (by boiling point thermemoter) 3,963 feet." "The scenery around is mild and beautiful. Its site is at the base of the Rocky Mountains which tower above it to the height of 3,000 or 4,000 feet, the white summits of which, from a sprinkling of snow that had recently fallen, formed a pretty contrast with the dense sombre forests at their feet. The Bow River flows by in all the wildness of mountain character, foaming at intervals over ledges of rock in its valley, and then rushing onwards between high banks, clad with luxuriant vegetation."

FROM THE 100TH TO THE 115TH MERIDIAN, AND BETWEEN THE 50TH AND 51ST PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

50
100

Riding Mountain occupies the north-eastern portion of this section; the Little Saskatchewan crosses its south-eastern angle, and Bird Tail Creek flows through the western part.

Selwyn's Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *pp.* 24-25.

Mr. Selwyn travelled westerly through the southern portion of this section. He describes the country between the Little Saskatchewan and Shoal Lake as a light soil, but black, and well suited for cultivation. Blocks and boulders of gneiss and limestone are very abundant on the surface of the plain.

Shoal Lake "is a fine sheet of fresh water, several miles in length and about half a mile wide." "Around the lake the soil is light, sandy and gravelly, but improves again at a short distance." Thence to Bird's Tail Creek, "the soil is certainly poor, the grass coarse and wiry looking, and especially on the ridges where beneath a rather thin black mould is a poor white gravelly sub-stratum, it presents a brown and withered aspect."

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 435-436, *Vol.* 11, *p.* 56 (*and map*).

Describes the northern portion as a dense forest of poplar. "Ponds and lakes are very numerous on the flanks of Riding Mountain, but as far as our opportunities enabled us to judge, the whole country, with the exception of narrow ridges, possesses a rich black fertile soil, supporting very luxuriant herbage.

The Riding and Duck Mountains consist of a succession of slopes and terraces on their south-western sides. General slope about 1 in 200, and covered with an impenetrable forest of balsam, poplar and aspen. The summit, a fine table-land of heavy clay soil, supporting a forest of very large white spruce, poplar, birch, aspen, and the north-eastern sides precipitous cliffs of clay.

Sandford Fleming, Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 36.

"The country passed over, as the traveller proceeds westward, alters its character. The level prairie landscape met in the neighbourhood of Red River gives way to more rolling land, while the soil is sandy loam, generally of good quality. The flora, as may be inferred, is no longer the same. Before and after reaching Fort Ellice, we were occasionally at a loss for good water. All the running water is fresh and wholesome, but there are long stretches between the streams in some localities; the ponds which exist on the surface are frequently saline or brackish."

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The central portion of this block was examined along the trail to Fort Ellice, and along the trail from Shoal Lake to Shell River. The eastern part is an open undulating plain with fair soil. About Shoal Lake there is some good fertile soil, partially wooded, and the western part is poor stony soil, partially wooded. There is a good supply of fresh water in the streams and some of the lakes.

The trail crosses several deep and wide valleys. The north-western portion is fair soil, affording good pasturage, partially wooded. The land here is considerably higher than to the south."

Surveyor-General Dominion Lands Report, 1877—*Extracts from Surveyors' Report, pp.* 51 *to* 56.

The whole of this section has been surveyed and, with the exception of the northern part, laid out in Townships, and the land is now nearly all taken up by settlers; the Little Saskatchewan flows through the eastern part and Birds Tail Creek through the western. It is described as generally of fertile soil, well watered but having also some saline ponds, with clumps and groves of poplar and to the north-east heavily timbered with poplar, white birch and spruce of good size.

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The Assiniboine flows southerly through the eastern portion of this section, and the Qu'Appelle enters about its centre from the west, and joins the Assiniboine two miles above Fort Ellice.

Capt. Palliser entered this section near the south-east angle, south of the Assiniboine.

Palliser, pp. 46, 47.

From Forked Creek to Fort Ellice north-westerly, following direction of Assiniboine—sandy soil, swampy lakes, poplar bluffs, good pasture, gullies running only short distance into plain, about 200 feet deep and one-half mile wide, their sides covered with dense but small timber.

Fort Ellice, two miles from junction of Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle, is built on a thickly wooded bank, at the foot of which flows Beaver River, 200 feet below.

At junction of Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine, the valleys of the two rivers are well wooded, but timber of little value; soil in neighbourhood is well fitted for growth of wheat, barley, potatoes, etc.; good pasturage. No trees of the pine family occur in this neighbourhood.

From Fort Ellice south-westerly towards the boundary line—Crossing Beaver River, where it emerges from large swamp, came to succession of well marked ridges, north-west and south-east, their summits clothed with poplar, with creeks and swamps between them.

Pipestone, or Snake Creek, is of considerable size, with banks 16 feet high. Crossed several hills of sandy drift, mixed with boulders, principally limestone.

The Palliser expedition also explored westerly from Fort Ellice, south of the Qu'Appelle. See section $\frac{50}{102}$.

Mr. Hind also traversed this section from the south to Fort Ellice, and thence westerly along the Qu'Appelle.

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 308-314.

"We arrived at the Assiniboine about ten miles south-east of the Two Creeks." The approach to this river is made by descending a steep slope, which forms the boundary of the prairie, two or three miles from its present excavated valley.

"The plateau thus formed is covered with erratics of granite, gneiss and limestone.

"The broad subordinate excavation in which the river flows is about one mile across, and from 200 to 250 feet deep.

"The narrow plateau, covered with boulders, points to a former condition, when a much larger river flowed in a wider and shallow valley, 200 feet above its present level. Thence passed through good grazing country on the high prairie level, on which there was a scarcity of water."

At the second of the two creeks cretaceous rocks were again recognized; a soft yellowish green substance resembling soapstone was observed in exposure of shales.

Country in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek is undulating and attractive, but soil sandy, only supporting short stunted herbage.

Westward from Fort Ellice—In this section the country is rolling, soil a sandy loam, with much vegetable matter in valleys, numerous aspen groves and small lakes.

Sandford Fleming, Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 37.

"For a limited distance to the westward of Fort Ellice the land is light and sandy, but it again shortly becomes richer and less light, and the country is more rolling and broken. For some distance it may be described as being a series of shallow basins enclosed in a larger periphery."

Mr. Selwyn entered this from the east, travelling north-westerly towards Carlton.

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *pp.* 25, 26.

Camp at Birdtail Creek, to Fort Ellice. Approaching Assiniboine River, pass over five miles of stony plain with light sandy soil underlaid with gravel. Descent from plain towards river by two distinct plateaux. Edge of second overlooks Assiniboine valley 240 feet, above river, at 100 feet below level

of plain, numerous springs of good water. Leaving fort, pass over two miles of rather rough country, poplar groves interspersed with swampy flats and stony rises; reached the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, which we crossed two miles above its junction with the Assiniboine. The Qu'Appelle River is only about 15 yards wide and 2½ feet deep, with a hard gravelly bottom.

On north side of it sand is the prevailing feature both along valley and on hills, and intermixed with it are numerous large blocks and boulders of gneiss. A similar sandy and arid-looking country appears to extend for a long distance in a westerly direction up the Qu'Appelle Valley.

"After crossing about 15 miles of mostly open plain, rather thinly grassed, with occasional willow and poplar clumps, the trail crosses a large swampy flat, covered with long green grass to the right, and several rounded hills and ridges of drift consisting of small rounded pebbles mixed with sand."

From one of these, "Spy Hill," though not more than fifty or sixty feet above the plain, an extensive view is afforded of the surrounding country.

Low drift hills and ridges, with intervening swampy flats, and a few lagoons, lakelets and scattered clumps of small poplar and brushwood are seen on all sides as far as the eye can reach. "Camped at 'Big Cut-Arm Creek,' having travelled 28·92 miles, the whole distance through a country similar to that above described. The soil generally light, sandy and gravelly."

The valley of "Big Cut-Arm Creek" is about 800 yards wide, and from 90 to 100 feet below the prairie level; the streams about 25 feet wide and 2 feet deep, with strong current. To west of the creek the soil is light and sandy, with subsoil of white gravelly sand; first part is rather thickly wooded with stunted poplars in patches; no other trees whatever; grass poor and brownish, except in depressions; the latter part, an open plain devoid of timber. Had to carry wood for night's camp.

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

The central and eastern portion is poor, stony soil, with groves of small poplar.

In the neighbourhood of Fort Ellice the soil is poor and sandy, partially wooded. To the north there is some good, fertile soil, partially wooded, and to the north-east, fair soil and good pasturage.

The valleys of the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle are wide and deep, and the surface generally is flat and undulating.

Surveyor-General Dominion Lands Report, 1876—*A. L. Russell, pp.* 17, 18.

Meridian and Base lines have been run in this section up to the XXXth Range about 14 miles west of Fort Ellice.

The Second Principal Meridian, longitude 102.—The country to south of Qu 'Appelle River on this line, "the land is good sandy loam, slightly undulating. There is plenty of wood, water and a fair supply of timber, that in the valleys of the streams being abundant and of fair size, whereas what grows on prairie level is almost invariably inferior in that respect and interspersed with clumps of willows; a few oaks, birches and some large poplars were seen at Scissors Creek.

The banks of the ravines and streams running into the Qu' Appelle River exhibit exposures of shale and thin layers of ironstone. These were the only outcroppings of geological interest met with during the season.

"At about two miles north of the river (Qu'Appelle) the land becomes of second-class quality, being more rolling and sandy for about 11 miles, when it again improves."

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102 Mr. Selwyn travelled north-westerly through the northern part of this section.

Selwyn Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *p.* 26.

"Open undulating plain far as eye can reach; soil somewhat better; a hole dug two feet deep showed one foot black mould, underlaid with fine brown silt with a few pebbles.

"From open prairie, above Pheasant Hill Creek, could be seen to north-east and south an undulating, often hilly, treeless prairie; the ridges and hills often waterworn; gravel chiefly of gneiss, and encrusted with carbonate of lime."

Captain Palliser travelled westerly from Fort Ellice to the south of the Qu'Appelle.

Palliser, *p.* 50.

From Fort Ellice westward "a succession of short prairies, interrupted by belts of wood; passed by several small lakes and pools; thence across a thickly wooded ridge, having a considerable elevation, and running in a south-easterly direction."

The soil on this ridge "consisted wholly of comminuted fragments of the cretaceous Long Creek shales, and the wood principally young aspens."

Thence, after passing through very young woods over very irregular ground, "entered upon an open and level country of detached plains of considerable size, covered with clumps of very fine poplars, some measuring two feet in diameter; then, after passing for a few miles through woods, we emerged on an extensive plain, bounded to the south by the 'Weedy Mountains,' which seemed to be a continuation of Moose Mountain.

"After crossing this plain for 12 miles, over a surface broken into high abrupt ridges and mounds, and strewn with boulders, we reached a creek of considerable size flowing to the north, and which issues from a marshy lake lying along the northern edge of Moose Mountains."

Mr. Hind explored westward through this section south of the Qu'Appelle.

Hind's A. & S. Exp., *Vol.* 1, *p.* 314.

Through rolling country, soil sandy loam, with much vegetable matter in valleys, numerous aspen groves and small lakes.

Continued through good land, aspen groves, numerous ponds, and entered on treeless prairie; west boundary marked by sandy ridge north-west by south-east, known as Weed Ridge. Beyond this ridge country is very undulating, boulders of silurian limestone and gneiss.

"The sterility of the Great Prairie, between the Qu'Appelle and the 49th parallel, is owing to the small quantity of dew and rain, and the occurrence of fires. North of the Qu'Appelle the country seemed to be more humid, and vegetation far richer and more abundant in many localities than south of that great valley."

Passed over another prairie, also bounded by ridges north-west and south-east.

Reached Indian Hill Range, a spur of Moose Mountains. This range is well wooded, and contains many beautiful lakes.

Sandford Fleming, Pac. Ry. Rep., 1874, *p.* 37.

"The higher land on the ridges may be described as being somewhat gravelly, while that of the low land is rich with peaty mould. Proceeding towards the Touchwood Hills, we met gentle slopes crowned with the aspen, with occasional small lakes, fringed by willows, many of them saline."

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The north-eastern portion consists of an open prairie with good fertile soil; to the north and west the soil is fair, with good pasturage and open. The surface is undulating, and the supply of fresh water limited, except at Cut Arm Creek."

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103 Captain Palliser continued westward south of the Qu'Appelle through this section.

Palliser, pp. 50, 51.

"Passed over two more of the parallel ridges known as "Wolf Skin Mountain' and 'Man's Head Mountain' respectively, separated by narrow strips of plain; then kept a westerly, though very tortuous course, having to wind round innumerable swamps and marshy lakes; thence came to a wide ravine, 90 feet deep and half a mile across. The valley seemed to terminate abruptly to the south, as there, a bank covered with thick woods of poplar and cherry trees seemed to cross it at a distance of two miles. Encamped on a large lake with a stony shore."

"The country all round this lake is extremely irregular, rising into high hills, without any covering, but a scanty growth of grass; boulders are also abundant." Thence entered woods again which were scattered over level plains.

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 318, 319.

The view from Indian Head Range is exceedingly beautiful; it embraces an extensive area of level prairie to the north, bounded by the aspen woods on the borders of the Qu'Appelle valley.

"Entered a very beautiful and fertile prairie at foot of the ndian Head Range, our course leading us in a northerly direction to the Qu'Appelle mission."

"Six miles from the hills we arrived at a subordinate, shallow, and broad valley, parallel to that of the Qu'Appelle.

"The aspect of its boundary suggested the shore of a lake, or bank of a large river. The lower prairie consisted of a sandy loam, in which the Indian turnip is very abundant."

"We reached the Qu'Appelle lakes after passing through a magnificent prairie. In fact, the country north of the Indian Head and Chalk Hill ranges is truly beautiful, and will one day become a very important tract."

Mr. Dickinson, of the Hind Expedition, crossed through the north-western part of this section, south of File Hills, in his journey from the Qu'Appelle to Fort Pelly.

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 430, 431 *and* 422.

"The first fifteen miles through a very sterile region, the soil being a light, sandy clay, and in many places consisting of pure sand, covered princi-

pally with a low growing creeper bearing berries like the juniper, the grass is very short and scanty, and the aspens, which are the only trees, are very small.

"North of Wolverine Creek the country improves very much as to its soil and vegetation, but it abounds in marshes, swamps, and ponds of various sizes, around which grow willows and young aspens, and this character continues for about sixty miles."

"The Pheasant Mountain runs north-east and south-west, and may be from fifteen to twenty miles long. Like its western companion, File Hill, it is wooded with aspen and full of ponds and lakelets."

"The Greater and Lesser Touchwood Hills, the Pheasant Hill and the File Hill, all appear to be rich humid tracts, which will become important centres when civilization, in conjunction with population, reaches these solitudes."

Henry A. F. MacLeod.

"The north-east corner consists of an open plain, fair soil, good pasturage, fresh water scarce."

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IC4 *Palliser pp.* 51, 52.

Entering this section on the east side about 15 miles south of the Qu'Appelle, travelled westerly to the trading post near Squirrel hills over level plain with clumps of woods.

Thence to the Qu'Appelle Lakes, 18 miles to the north; "for the first four miles the track, which is almost due north, passes through open woods, with large lakes; making a considerable descent. After that, with the exception of a few clumps we saw no more wood, but crossed a level open plain We commenced to ascend steadily;" reached the Qu'Appelle River, descended into its profound valley, and riding along the river arrived at the Mission House.

Capt. Palliser then returned to the trading post near Squirrel Hills and continued the exploration westward.

At Squirrel Hills, good wood, water, and grass; thence westerly "our road, during the early part of to-day was mostly through a country moderately well wooded, over good land well suited to agricultural purposes, where there were also lakes and hay-producing swamps; but towards evening we began to observe symptons that showed us that we were again nearing the line of desert country, or the northern extension of the North American Arid Basin, towards evening passed many spots where the soil was poor and stony, and the growth of grass deficient."

On the following morning, from near "a small lake, had an extensive view of the Côteau de Prairie, extending away to the north-west." There is w no more wood, except in the valleys of the rivers. "Our course was due west, and as far as the eye can reach, nothing but desolate plains meet the view.

"In the evening, reached the "Creek where the Bones lie," where we found water and very little grass; a few willows also grew here, but no wood fit for fuel."

Hind's A. & S., Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 320 *to* 330 *and* 421.

The Qu'Appelle Fishing Lakes are "narrow bodies of water, occupying an excavated valley about a mile broad, 250 feet deep; and differing in no important particular from the same valley at its junction with the Assiniboine, 120 miles distant by the river or 134 by the trail."

"Most beautiful and attractive, however, are the lakes, four in number, which from the rich store of fish they contain, are well named the Fishing Lakes.

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"A belt of timber fringes their sides at the foot of the steep hills they wash, for they fill the entire breadth of the valley. Ancient elm trees, with long and drooping branches bend over their waters; the ash-leaved maple acquires dimensions not seen since leaving the Red River." Hops are here luxuriant, also the frost grape.

"The Qu'Appelle Mission is situated between the second and third Fishing Lakes," where the water is a quarter mile broad.

"On the south, a vast level prairie extends to Indian Head Hills; fertile, inviting, but treeless. Towards the north, the country is studded with groves of aspen, over a light and sometimes gravelly soil."

In the garden of the Mission, "Indian corn was growing, as well as potatoes, turnips, beans, and other culinary vegetables."

"The grass-hoppers had not yet (17th July, 1858,) visited the Mission, but vast flights had passed over it."

Mr. Hind proceeded hence, westward, up to Qu'Appelle Valley; and describes the prairie on either side to west of the lakes, as treeless and arid.

The valley continues about one and a quarter miles broad; and banks which now become treeless, 300 feet high.

The river is 60 feet broad and flows at the rate of one and a-half miles an hour through a rich alluvial flat producing superb pasturage; no rock exposures. "Drift and a yellow gravelly clay covers the country to a great depth."

The Northern part of this section was traversed by Mr. Hime, of the A. & S. Expedition, who describes it (see page 421) as a rolling prairie "interspersed with willow and aspen clumps and gravelly ridges until File Hill is approached, where a more humid tract begins, dotted with marshes and ponds." "On nearing File Hill the soil improves in character, and the country becomes more picturesque and attractive."

Bell's Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *p.* 72; *also* 80-81-82.

Mr. Robert Bell, of the Geological survey, explored the Qu'Appelle valley from its junction with the Assiniboine to the Forks, or junction with the outlet of Last Mountain Lake. The banks "are pretty uniform in their height, which averages about 200 feet, but the land often rises 100 feet higher a short distance back from the valley."

"The river is only from half a chain to a chain in width and sweeps from side to side of the valley." "The current is swift, but there is no obstruction to the descent of small boats from the Qu'Appelle Lakes to the Assiniboine."

From Qu'Appelle Lakes westward to the Forks at the junction with Last Mountain Lake, "the bottom of the valley is almost everywhere covered with a luxuriant crop of tall grass, which was said to make excellent hay. North of the valley the prairie is of a rolling character and is interspersed with clumps of bushes; the soil is a drab-coloured gravelly loam, with a black layer on the surface in the lowlands. Boulders abundant in some parts, while in others the surface is tolerably free from them."

Mr. Bell also travelled through about the centre of this section, entering it from the Dirt Hills, thence north-easterly to Fort Qu'Appelle, and onward toward the Touchwood Hills and describes the country passed over as follows:—

First ten or fifteen miles "over a swelling clayey prairie, with rough fissured hummocky surface. Thence throughout the remainder of the distance the country is hilly, with groves of poplar trees and clumps of willow bushes, and the soil has changed from brownish and drab clay to gravel, with black loam on the surface in the valleys and around the dry ponds.

"The country for the last ten or twelve miles, before coming to the valley of the Qu'Appelle, has become much more level, and the gravel is largely

mixed with drab colored clayey loam, and has a good surface consisting of black mould. The prairie here is 250 and 300 feet above the bottom of the valley."

From Fort Qu'Appelle, about due north towards the Mission at little Touchwood Hills, he thus describes:—"From the brink of the bank on the north side of the valley at Qu'Appelle Fort, the surface is very uneven all the way to the Mission." "The surface soil in the above distance consists almost everywhere of a rich black loam, with gravelly clay subsoil. Clumps of trees and bushes are scattered everywhere."

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105 *Palliser, p.* 52.

Capt. Palliser continued his ourney westward, crossing this Section about latitude 50° 25′.

"At Moose Jaw Creek we had both wood, water and grass." Its valley is 300 feet below the prairie level, sides steep and composed of sand with boulders on surface. West of this, passed several small lakes surrounded with swamps, and where grass was found for the horses. This portion is described on Palliser's map as "bare rolling prairie, no woods, scanty herbage."

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 334 *to* 338 *and* 421.

Continued explorations westward across this Section along the Qu'Appelle Valley.

"We crossed to the north side of the Qu'Appelle, when we arrived at the Grand Forks, and ascended the hill bank to the prairie. The Grand Forks consist of the junction of two deep and broad valleys, bearing a great resemblance to each other; the south valley is that in which the Qu'Appelle River flows, the other is occupied by Long Lake or Last Mountain Lake, 40 miles long and from one-half to two miles broad, being, in fact, an exact counterpart of the Qu'Appelle valley and lakes.

"It is narrow, deep, filled throughout with water, and is said to inosculate with the South Branch of the Saskatchewan some miles below the Elbow."

"From the Grand Forks to the Souris Forks (Elbow Bone Creek) the country is treeless, slightly undulating and poor. The Indians say that the Souris River of the Qu'Appelle, coming from the Grand Côteau de Missiouri, inosculates with an arm of the Souris of the Assiniboine, and that a canoe in high water might pass from one river to the other without a portage.

"If this be the case the diversion of the waters of the South Branch down the Qu'Appelle valley would acquire additional importance, and give value to an immense extent of territory, now comparatively inaccessible and insufficiently watered.

"A few miles west of the Souris Forks the Qu'Appelle is 19 feet wide and one and a half feet deep, but the great valley is still a mile broad and 200 feet deep."

"After passing these Forks the country is more undulating, small hills begin to show themselves, the general character of the soil is light and poor, the herbage consists of short tufted buffalo grass, and plants common in dry arid plains."

Prairie fires are one great cause of the aridity of this region, and the reclamation of immense areas is not beyond human power.

"If willows and aspens were permitted to grow over the prairies, they would soon be converted into humid tracts, in which vegetable matter would accumulate and a soil adapted to forest trees be formed."

Beyond Moose Jaw Fork no tree, shrub or willow to be seen. The country is entirely destitute of wood.

The Northern part of this section was traversed by Mr. Hime in an easterly direction from Last Mountain Lake.—"Crossed a ridge supporting clumps of poplar, and then struck into an open prairie country, which soon became a series of high, gravelly knolls with numerous boulders on them.

"About 15 miles east of Last Mountain Lake, he ascended a high range of gravelly knolls, running from north to south, and then came to a valley 150 feet deep," with a chain of ponds in the bottom; then "another ridge of gravelly knolls was passed, and a descent made into the prairie," "rolling and interspersed with willow and aspen clumps and gravelly ridges."

Bell Geol. Rep., 1873-'74 *pp.* 70-73.

Mr. Bell travelled through the north-western part of this section from foot of Last Mountain Lake north-westerly towards Sand Hill Lake.

"Passed over an open, rolling prairie with ponds of fresh and of brackish water. The soil is a gravelly drab-coloured loam of poor quality, usually thickly strewn with boulders." "Sometimes, also, on the higher grounds, the boulders are formed into low ridges with scarcely any admixture of soil." Struck the Little Arm River, "the valley of which is between 200 and 300 feet deep in its bottom a strip of bright green wood is sometimes seen, forming a pleasing contrast to the monotonous gray of the prairies above." This valley enters the west side of Last Mountain Lake.

Mr. Bell also crossed the south-west angle of this Section. See sections $\frac{49}{105}$ and $\frac{50}{106}$.

$\frac{50}{106}$

Palliser, pp. 52, 53.

Captain Palliser crossed this section westerly in latitude about 50° 28".

Crossed "over a succession of ridges or prairie rolls, among which are a number of lakes. These ridges are composed of a light yellowish sand of a very fine grain, the sides of many of which supported berry-bearing bushes and a few poplars."

Camped at a small lake "around which was a swamp with grass for the horses. Cooked supper with buffalo chips and a portion of the wood we had brought from Moose Jaw Creek; the land we had travelled over not differing from the nature of that, which we had been traversing for several days back." Latitude at noon, 50° 28′; longitude, 106° 50′.

This part of the country is described on the Palliser map as "bare rolling prairie, no woods; soil of sandy clay, baked and fissured with the sun's heat."

Hind, A. & S., Exp., Vol. 1, *pp.* 339 *to* 354.

Mr. Hind continued his journey north-westerly through this Section, passing Buffalo Pound Lake. The Sand Hill Lake lies at the north-west angle of section.

Buffalo Pound Hill.—"The whole country here assumed a different appearance; it now bore resemblance to a stormy sea suddenly become ridged;" the hills of gravel and very abrupt; none exceeding 100 feet in height. "The Côteau de Missouri, particularly "Dancing Point," is clearly seen towards the south, while north-east the last mountain of Touchwood Hill range looms grey or blue. Between these distant regions a treeless plain intervenes."

Eyebrow Hill Range—"A prolongation of the Grand Côteau," four miles from the valley of Qu'Appelle, "150 feet above the prairie, and forms the flank of a table land stretching to the Grand Côteau." The source of the Qu'Appelle is in this range. "On the flanks of the Grand Côteau the true prairie may be said to terminate and the plains to commence.'

Sandy Hills.—These "hills commence on the north side, about two miles west of Sand Hill Lake." "They are drifting dunes; many of them present a clear ripple marked surface without any vegetation, not even a blade of of grass." "A peculiar feature is that many boulders or erratics are distributed over the western extremities of the small hills or ridges into which the steep banks are broken, 70 to 120 feet above the level of the flats." "They vary in height from 10 to 30 feet, in length from 60 to 140 feet, and in breadth from 20 to 80 feet." Ponds occur in the great valleys among these sand hills, which send their water both to the South Branch and to the Assiniboine.

Eyebrow Hill Stream.—"A section of the bank of the Eyebrow Hill Stream, in its course through the flats, showed fine clay brought by recent rains from the hill banks, sand blown from the dunes, and loam produced by the blending of the two. Where it leaves the prairie the little river has exposed a section of a drift hill, round the base of which it sweeps. Gravelly drift is seen to repose upon an ochreous stratified rock, seamed with veins of selenite. It exhibits a stratum of yellow and red ferruginous clay, about six feet thick, and below hard greenish sandstone in which gigantic concretionary masses are numerous." "This is the first rock seen in position above the Mission. Subsequent comparison with rocks on the South Branch showed it to belong to the uppermost member of the Cretaceous series."

Bell Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *p.* 73.

Mr. Bell travelled through the northern part of this section to Sand Hill Lake. See also section $\frac{50}{105}$.

"The Sand Hills begin on the north side of the valley, about two miles west of Sand Hill Lake, and continue for several miles; the exceptional abundance of sand at this locality is probably owing to the existence of beds of sandstone in the neighbourhood."

Mr. Bell also traversed this section to the north of Old Woman's Lake, passing south-easterly towards the Dirt Hills. See section $\frac{50}{107}$.

North end of Old Woman's Lake to north-east point of Dirt Hills, 86 miles; surface generally of rolling character; soil in valleys and more level parts seems to be derived directly from clays, pieces of clay iron-stone were found upon surface; the higher grounds are occupied by gravelly earths and boulders; the clayey ground is broken up by sun cracks, rendering it hummocky, and difficult to travel over with a cart."

Mr Ogilvie,

Entered this section near its south-west angle, and travelled north-westerly between the Old Woman's Lakes to Buffalo Pound Lake on the Qu'Appelle, and describes it as "a rolling prairie, sometimes rising into high gravel knolls; most of the flats are good soil, and everywhere there is good grass but very little water, most of it alkaline; the country continues so to within 12 miles of the Qu'Appelle River, which I struck about 15 miles above the lake known as Buffalo Pound Lake."

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107 *Palliser, pp.* 53, 54.

Captain Palliser traversed this section from about latitude 50° 30′, north-westerly to the South Saskatchewan near the Elbow in latitude 51°.

Still obliged to use the wood brought from Moose Jaw Creek. Continuing on, crossed "a small stream (Sage Creek) tributary to the Saskatchewan, where we found wood, water and grass. The creek is winding and depressed

considerably below the prairie level, and its sides are strewn with boulders The plants do not materially differ from those at Moose Jaw Creek. Here we, for the first time, met with the sage, which is a low shrub, characteristic of the great American Deserts."

"Although the country throughout was arid and sterile, still muddy swamps very frequently occur." "The grass in this arid region, always so scanty, was now actually swept away by the buffalo, who, assisted by the locusts, had left the country as bare as if it had been overrun by fire; even at the edge of Sage Creek we could obtain very little grass for our horses."

September 22nd—"Left Sage Creek early and breakfasted on the banks of the South Saskatchewan. "These are lofty and sandy; the points of the river are slightly wooded with willow, birch, and rough barked poplar."

The Valley of the South Saskatchewan.—The valley is about one and three quarters of a mile wide and depressed 228 feet below the surface of prairie. The river averages 600 yards in width.

The banks are of drift with an immense quantity of boulders, until the Côteau is approached, when soft purple clays of the Cretaceous age appear containing large quantities of gypsum.

On the banks, beside the poplar, the cotton wood and other vegetation similar to the Missouri, including the cactus, were found.

Height of Land.—The country to the east of the Elbow was explored "and found a small stream descending to the Saskatchewan from swampy lakes.

"These lakes also send off waters to the Qu'Appelle, flowing in the opposite direction; and a very remarkable feature exists here, viz: that the summit level which divides these two streams lies in a valley more than 100 feet deep, and continuous with that of the Qu'Appelle only 90 feet above the Saskatchewan. This valley runs north, north east and south, south-west. To the westward is a country covered with sand hills, at the base of which are beds highly impregnated with iron, and containing small land shells."

Hind's A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *p.* 355.

Mr. Hind crossed the north east angle of this section, where is situated the height of land between the Qu'Appelle and South Saskatchewan.

The Valley of Qu'Appelle at the Height of Land.—The valley here is 110 feet below the first plateau; its breadth, although partially invaded by sand dunes, is nearly one mile. Sand hills or dunes cover the country for a considerable distance on both sides.

Bell Geol. Rep., 1873-74, *pp.* 73 *to* 76.

Mr. Bell crossed this section at its north-east angle and reached the South Saskatchewan at "the Elbow;" thence 32 miles up the river to "Ochre Hills" and thence south-easterly, passing north of the Old Woman's Lake.—

"As already mentioned, the valley of Big Arm River (Qu'Apppelle) is continuous with that of a small brook which runs westward into the South Saskatchewan at the Elbow."

In approaching the height of land between them, the valley becomes wider, and the banks are much less abrupt; the plain is sloping gently down on either side. The dividing point of waters is marked by a low swelling across the bottom of the valley. "About two and a-half miles east of height of land a low ledge of sandstone is exposed."

At the Elbow of South Saskatchewan "found loose pieces of lignite; it is probable that the bed from which these fragments are derived exists within the first 20 miles above Elbow."

Informed by intelligent Indian, he had seen similar pieces of lignite in South Saskatchewan, near the junction of Red Deer River. "Lignite reported to occur in large quantities *in sitû* in bank of Swift Current Creek," a tributary of the South Saskatchewan, flowing from the Cypress Hills, and joining the river about half way from the mouth of Red Deer River to the Elbow.

Mr. Isaac Cowie reported having seen lignite on hill, one mile and a-half from Hudson's Bay Houses at Cypress Hills.

Red Ochre Hills, 32 miles up the river from Elbow.—Banks 200 feet, and top of Red Ochre Hills 500 feet above the river. "This elevated ground stretches for considerable distance to south and south-east, and presents an extremely hilly appearance." Soil gravelly earth in this region; there are numerous ponds and small lakes in the hollows among the hills, most of them being more or less brackish or nauseous to taste from the presence of the sulphates of magnesia and soda and other salts.

During the dry season of autumn, the water evaporates completely from many of these ponds, leaving their beds covered by the dry white salts, which look like snow, and are blown about in the wind. Around all the ponds, except those which become completely dry, there is a rank growth of reeds, sedges and grasses, the deep green colour of which forms a strong contrast to the dull grey appearance of the stunted and scanty grasses of the hills, which, indeed, in many places, are almost bare.

"From a point on the south-east bank of the Saskatchewan, about 40 miles above the Elbow, we followed a south-easterly course to the northern extremity of the most northern of the "Old Wife Lakes," which we reached at 24½ miles from the river bank, according to our odometer measurements. These lakes are three in number, and appear to lie in a chain running north north-west and south south east. They are said to be connected to each other by narrow straits, and to have a total length of 30 to 40 miles."

The middle lake receives a stream called the "Old Wife's Creek," which flows from the direction of Cypress Hills; but none of the lakes have any outlet.

The water is very clear and extremely nauseous to the taste. There is a considerable quantity of white salt around the shores in the dry season.

The country around the northern extremity of the Old Wife's Lakes is not so hilly as that between this point and the Saskatchewan.

50
108 Nothing reliable known.

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109 The Red Deer and the South Saskatchewan Rivers enter this Section from the west, and unite at the "Forks," about long. 109° 30', near its northern boundary.

Palliser, p. 139.

Capt. Palliser traversed this section easterly along the south side of Red Deer River, passing over an arid, sandy plain with boulders to the "Forks."

Arrived (at the Forks, "and contemplated the view with some satisfaction, having now penetrated to that region from the west, in July, 1859, which we had reached from the east in September, 1857, before we turned off to the North to winter quarters at Carleton. Viewing the two river valleys from the high lands at the junction, they presented a considerable difference in appearance. Red Deer River was a serpentine stream, with broad alluvial pro-

montories containing willows and rough bark poplars; while Bow River (South Saskatchwan), as far as I could see down stream, was betwen high precipitous banks, and where the tops of a few willows were seen appearing out of heaps of sand."

Found good grass for horses in Valley of Red Deer River. He then travelled south-westerly to crossing of South Saskatchwan; and passed over sandy waste, a succession of sandy hills with great scarcity of water, and halted at a salt lake, which was the only water that could be found. Very heavy travelling through the burning sand. "In the evening, left the high broken country and descended into valley running north and south."

Col. MacLeod and Capt. Clark.

Traversed this section north-easterly from the Cypress Hills to the Forks. See sec. $\frac{51}{109}$.

Col. MacLeod describes the country he passed through in this section as a prairie of poor sandy soil and pasture, scarcity of water, which was principally brackish.

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110 *Palliser, pp.* 139, 140, 141.

Capt. Palliser traversed this section easterly, through its northern part, along the banks of Red Deer River, and passed over a broken country with sandy soil and boulders; also, large swamps, now nearly all dry.

Travelling "several miles along river, found favorable place to ford 250 yards, wide with firm bottom and water up to axletrees." On south side, passed some fine wooded bluffs with large poplars, and ascended with difficulty out of the valley on to a high plain covered with boulders, but were obliged to again descend to river for water.

Capt. Palliser also travelled south-westerly, on the north of the Saskatchewan, and crossed the river at about lat. 50° 28′, and proceeded south towards Cypress Hills. The following extracts relate to this portion:—

"Continuing journey found the ground very much broken and travelling very severe on horses; soil worthless; camped on swamp and killed several rattlesnakes.

"Arrived at the South Saskatchewan and camped at the only bluff of woods to be seen in the valley, which is here far more expanded than below the Forks of Red Deer; the banks also are very lofty; breadth of river 250 yards, and from five to eight feet deep. Started several grizzly bears; this seems to be a favourite haunt for them."

CROSSING OF SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN TO CYPRESS HILLS.

On the south side of the Saskatchewan the ground rises to 240 feet above the river; found fresh water and better grass. At six miles south-east of the river came in sight of the Cypress Mountains; water only in detached pools and a little brackish.

"Made a long spell through a most desolate-looking country without either grass or water, making straight for the Cypress Hills, which form a blue line to south-east of considerable height."

Col. MacLeod

Crossed the south-east angle and describes this country as a poor sandy soil and pasture; water scarce and principally brackish.

Capt. Crozier,

Traversed the northern part of this section on his journey between Fort Calgarry and the Forks of the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan during the spring of 1878. He states that it is entirely without timber except in the river bottoms; and on approaching Red Deer River from the west the soil gradually becomes light and more sandy, and the grass of a lighter growth; the country is more rolling, and near Red Deer River is hilly, very sandy, and water scarce.

"The approaches to the Red Deer River are difficult, the banks on either side being high and steep; pine and cottonwood are found on the river bottoms, but by no means plentiful. As a general thing the soil on the river bottom is very light and sandy. The bed of the river is filled with quicksands, and the crossing, unless the ford is well known, is very dangerous work. I think I am safe in saying that the above remarks will apply to the South Saskatchewan, at any rate, that part between the mouth of Bow and its junction with the Red Deer."

Mr. Ogilvie,

Travelling from the north, struck the Red Deer River in the north-west angle of this section.

Red Deer River.—From the "Nose" to the Red Deer River, a distance of 95 miles, there is no wood, but in the valley of the river there are some poplar, choke cherries and a species of birch closely resembling the silver-leaved birch.

"On the river the soil is generally light and gravelly, with many granite boulders on its banks; the bed of the river is composed of red sand, and it is literally covered with coal dust, which has been brought down the river from seams near the Mountains.

"On the river are many exposures of cretaceous sandstone, but so soft as to be of no economic value. Some of the exposures present a very picturesque appearance."

50
111 *Mr. Ogilvie.*

Crossed this section south-westerly from Red Deer River to Bow River.

"For about 20 miles the soil is generally gravelly, with some patches of fair soil, and some ponds of water, generally fresh. Near Bow River the soil begins to improve, and close to it and in its valley some of the finest soil is to be found."

Capt. Crozier crossed the northern portion of this section. See sec. $\frac{50}{110}$.

50
112 *Mr. Ogilvie.*

Travelled north-westely up the Bow River to the Blackfoot Crossing, and thence south-westerly to Fort McLeod.

Bow River to Blackfoot Crossing.—"The valley of the river is without timber until we come within about eight miles of Blackfoot Crossing, when patches of poplar occur, and as we approach the crossing become continuous; sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other and sometimes on both; in places there are patches of small spruce. Up the river for 20 miles in a straight line, the soil continues good, and report says that up at Calgarry and along the

base of the Mountains it is equal to the best in the Territories, and is well watered, while the facilities for getting down timber from the Mountains, where it is said to exist plentifully, are good.

"There are numerous exposures of coal on Bow River and in its vicinity, many of which will in future be valuable.

"Close to Blackfoot Crossing is a fine spring, which preserves such a uniform temperature that we may safely infer that it stands near the mean annual temperature of the place. There is another, about 20 miles up the river from this one, in the bottom of a very deep ravine, of which much the same remarks may be made.

"I took the temperature of the former about the 1st of September, and found it to be 44°; and again near the 1st of November, while we were having a severe snow-storm, and found it to be 43⅓°. The temperature of the latter I found, in the middle of October, to be 43½°. The temperature of both I found to be entirely uninfluenced by daily changes of temperature, or changes of temperature due to changes of weather, and neither of them ever freeze. Now, as the temperature of such springs is usually a few degrees above the mean annual temperature, we may safely infer that the mean annual temperature of the place is about 40° or perhaps a little more; the mean annual for Toronto being about 44° and that for Ottawa about 40°."

Blackfoot Crossing to Fort McLeod.—"Here we pass over some as fine soil as can be found in the Territories; some of it would compare favourably with some of the best in Manitoba, to which the growth of the grass everywhere testifies. There are some high gravel ridges along the watershed between the Bow and Little Bow Rivers, about ten miles north from the Little Bow River."

Col. MacLeod.

Travelled from south-east angle of this section, north-westerly along the Bow River to the Blackfoot Crossing, and thence south-westerly towards Fort McLeod. See sections $\frac{51}{10\,9}$ and $\frac{49}{11\,8}$.

Capt. Crozier.

On his journey between Fort Calgarry and the forks of the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers, during the spring of 1878, traversed the northern portion of this Section, and describes it as "a country entirely without timber, excepting at intervals on the bottoms of the Red Deer, Bow and Saskatchewan Rivers. The water is in ponds or lakes and is mostly surface water, which, of course, cannot be depended on during a dry season. I found the water very scarce, even so early as March, but there had been very little snow the winter before; as a general thing, no doubt there is abundance of water as early in the year as this."

"For about the first sixty-five or seventy miles from Fort Calgarry, the country might be called a level prairie, and the grass of quite a heavy growth; after that, the soil gradually becomes lighter and more sandy, and the grass of a lighter growth; the country is more rolling, and as you draw near the Red Deer River it becomes hilly and very sandy.

"From personal experience, and from information I have received, I should say the foregoing remarks, speaking generally, will apply to the whole of the country known on Mr. Fleming's Map (1876) as 'The Plains,' excepting that portion west of, say, a line drawn from the mouth of Arrow River to Fort Calgarry; therefore I think a description may be given by saying, it is a plain country, without timber, or, at any rate, with but little timber; the water principally surface water, in lakes or ponds, and scarce during the dry season, and the soil richer and grass more plentiful the closer you are to the mountains.'

Palliser, pp. 144 *and* 145,

Dr. Hector, of the Palliser Expedition, crossed the south-west angle of this section, travelling north-westerley, and passed over hills marked on the map as "arid hills."

"Made an ascent of 600 feet and the hills seemed to rise about 200 feet more. They seemed to be formed of banded clays, as their chalky surface and white, muddy flats are exactly the same as those to the north of the Hand Hills.

"Had a fine view from the top of one of the hills; at their base lay a flat valley, four miles wide, with large swamps, and the channel of a stream winding through it. To the west this valley was bounded by a range of hills similar to those we were now upon, and over them appeared the tops of the Rocky Mountains, still looking very distant.

"A descent of 600 feet brought us to the bottom of a valley where there was some good grass, and in the swamps ducks and geese; there was no timber however, excepting a few low willows."

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113 *Palliser, p.* 91.

Captain Palliser travelled southerly from Lake Oscar through the western portion of this Section.

The distance from Lake Oscar to the South Saskatchewan (Bow River) is two miles. Here "the river banks were about 120 feet high and the river valley about one mile in breadth, bearing a fair growth of willow, poplar and berry-bearing bushes. One rough-bark poplar measured nine feet seven inches in circumference, also saw a fine hummock of spruce firs about two miles up the stream. We found the river about 200 yards wide and its channel deep." Lat. 50° 55″. "On resuming our course to the southward, we found ourselves once more within the Fertile belt; the land was good and rolling in character, though frequently covered with boulders.

"The feeders to South Branch (Bow River) contained considerable growth of timber of fair size. The valley and the country adjoining, which was undulating, contained fertile land, with willow and poplar bush on its northern exposures

"We crossed Pine and Sheep Rivers. The latter was a stream about 90 yards wide and three feet deep, its valley about a mile wide and well wooded."

Proceeding south, "the couleés were not so abrupt as yesterday; the timber was better generally, although none of it could be called valuable.

"Measured a balsam poplar nine and one-half feet in girth at height of my shoulder. Saw plenty of spruce fir in two insignificant tributaries." Lat. 50° 6′; were now riding along the western flank of the Porcupine Hills.

"Crossed a tributary of considerable size, name unknown; proposed to the men to call it Arrow River, as it belonged to Bow River; the proposition was highly approved of, and the stream is now Rivière de la Fléche. Arrived at Porcupine Hills and camped at considerable elevation. Saw some very old stunted cedars; was disappointed at the timber. The whole place was more or less destroyed by fires."

Palliser, pp. 145, 146.

Dr. Hector entered this section from the east at about lat. 50° 18′, and travelled north-westerly to the north west angle to the point where Moose Creek enters Bow River, and thence westerly.

Continuing description given in section $\frac{50}{112}$, thence entered "the Western range of hills at a small lake, with ledges of sandstone cropping out along its margin. The latitude here was 50° 23′ 39″."

"We crossed the hills and descended to the west to extensive plains, seeing Bow River in the distance. The pasture is now much finer than before, but still no wood.

"At night reached a considerable stream flowing to north through a pleasant looking valley, with good grass but no wood."

After 11 miles to north-west we again struck Bow River. The pasture, though still poor, is much improved on the plain, but the change is most marked in the valley of the river, which is now rocky, with high cliffs of sandstone, like the upper part of the North Saskatchewan, and with a good growth of pines and large poplars.

"The valley is wide, with large wooded flats, but the river itself is narrow and rapid, and channel occupied with shingle islands. The water is beautifully clear, of a light green tint, which shows that we are now to west of all cretaceous clays, which render the river so turbid in lower parts of its course."

Along the bank there is a great profusion of wild fruits, and "in this part of the country there is great abundance of large game. Thence kept along the top of the bank, which is nearly 500 feet high, and composed throughout of sandstone, with beds of clay and carbonaceous streaks, like the strata at Rocky Mountain House, and on the upper part of all the river, indeed, as the mountains are approached."

"Encamped in a most beautiful spot by the river, among large trees," dense thickets of berry bushes."

"A few miles brought us to the 'Stony Indian' camp, (lat. 50° 43') situated in one of the prettiest spots I have seen in the country, at the mouth of 'Ispasquehow' or High Wood River," "which is a clear stream 40 yds. wide, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing N. N. E. to the point where it joins the Bow River. Like Bow River it has a valley depressed 200 feet below prairie level; a little above the mouth" of this stream "Bow River can be forded in low water, the depth at this time (August) being nearly two and a-half feet." Then ascending through picturesque scenery to level of plain, and continuing along right bank; "the pasture is now very fine everywhere, and timber plentiful in many places, as we have now entered the belt of fine country that skirts the base of the Mountains."

"Crossed Capt. Palliser's trail on his trip to the boundray line in the previous summer, 1859."

Col. McLeod,

Referring to Morleyville, which is situated on the Bow River in this section, states:

"The Rev. Mr. Macdongall and others speak in the highest terms of the beauty and fertility of the country about Morleyville near the head of Bow River." See also Col. McLeod's remarks in sec. $\frac{4\,9}{1\,1\,3}$.

Capt. Clark,

Who has travelled frequently through this country states:

"The country north of Fort McLeod, as far as the crossing of the Bow River, is a fine grass one with plenty of water, and the land on the Bow River is of very superior quality. Cotton wood also grows on this river very thickly. At Fort Calgarry, some ninety miles north-west of "The crossing," and on the same river, a very fine country is found; at this place there is a small settlement of half-breeds, and there are several white settlers engaged in farming and stock raising, and all speak in high terms of the capability of the country.

Forty miles south of Calgarry another small settlement has started up, this is known as Morleyville, and the farming operations have at this place also been a success. It is a beautiful country around Morleyville with the grand

scenery of the Mountains towering above the little settlement. This is the home of the Stony Indians, a Christianized band. At Fort Macleod and all over the Bow River district horses and cattle graze out during the winter, and as a fair proof that the grass has not lost all its nourishment during this season of the year, I may state that the Police horses, when out on herd, only receive three pounds of oats per diem, and do well on that small amount.

At Cypress Hills, although cattle and horses graze out during the winter, they do not do as well as those in the Macleod and Bow River country; this is owing to the severe storms that sweep through these hills (Cypress.)

Coal is to be found in the Cypress Hills, and on a stream a few miles west of them. It is also found in quantities on the St. Mary's River some 24 miles east of Fort Macleod; and I know of a large vein near the crossing of the Bow River.

Capt. Crozier,

Has also travelled this section from Calgarry, which is situated near its north-west angle, eastward. See his remarks in sec. $\frac{50}{112}$.

Mr. Ogilvie,

Crossed the south-east angle. See his remarks in sec. $\frac{50}{112}$.

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114 *Palliser, p.* 146.

Dr. Hector entered this section a short distance south of the Bow River, and travelled north-westerly.

"Up the valley of Swift Water Creek in full sight of the Mountains, which were covered with snow from recent storms. The country here is exceedingly beautiful, having a rich black soil supporting good pasture, with a large proportion of vetches; the low hills are covered with clumps of wood, having almost the appearance of artificial plantations; thence passed over a high plateau covered with long grass and willows.

"16th August.—The night very cold, and in morning water was frozen over."

Palliser, p. 92.

Capt. Palliser entered this section near its south-eastern angle, and travelled north-westerly.

Passed "along a narrow ledge of land elevated some 20 or 30 feet from the lands on our west, and more than 200 feet higher than the prairie, which dipped suddenly into a great basin. The plateau we were riding along was never more than 200 yards wide, and in some places not more than half that number of feet across; this singular strip of table land extended for four miles due north and south, and in the bottom of the basin were three long lakes divided the one from the other by narrow rushy swamps."

Thence passed "through spruce, fir and small pines," and great quantities of fallen timber, and continued travelling "through woods in a northerly direction, crossed two or three little creeks and grassy patches of high land."

The Foot Hills of the Rocky Mountain—Begin in this section, and the Fisher and Livingstone ranges of mountains rise in the western part.

FROM THE 100TH TO THE 115TH MERIDIAN AND BETWEEN THE 49TH AND 50TH PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

49

100 *Palliser, Expn., pp.* 44 *to* 46.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN is 250 to 300 feet above general level, consists of drift, accumulation of coarse sand, and shingle with boulders of angular limestone, granite, gneiss and other azoic rocks. The forests which cover the mountain are not of much value, being of poplar and stunted crooked oak. Country in neighbourhood is very beautiful, and similar to that of East Pembina River.

From its summit an extensive view is obtained not only to the north, but also away to south and west over American territory. Nothing but bare and barren prairies visible.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN TO SOURIS RIVER.—A long expanse of bare plain, then crossing a ridge of broken ground running westerly. The woods which skirt the Souris commence four miles from the river. The country immediately adjacent to north side consists of numerous conical sand hills.

The river cuts through a rich alluvial bottom, eight to ten feet deep, and is subject to great floods. River is 50 yards wide and four feet deep in shallowest places. Fragments of coal were found in bed of river at crossing, derived from bed of rounded shingle which underlies sand hills, or in some cases may have been carried down stream from outcrop of lignite which occurs higher up.

SOURIS RIVER TO SNAKE CREEK.

Loose sandy soil with swamps. Snake Creek of inconsiderable breadth, five feet deep.

SNAKE CREEK TO FORKED CREEK.

Swampy, then bluffs of wood belonging to Valley of the Assiniboine but five or six miles from that river. The land in this neighbourhood is rich with some good wood. Thence level country, with occasional groups of sandy hills, bluffs of woods and small lakes.

Hind A. & S. Exp., Vol. 1, *p.* 291 *to* 299.

From last ridge of Blue Hills, Section $\frac{49}{99}$.—"Before leaving the last ridge of Blue Hills we came suddenly upon the borders of a boundless level prairie on the opposite side of river, 150 feet below us, of a rich dark green colour, without a tree or shrub to vary its uniform level, and with one conical hill in its centre."

Proceeding from Blue Hills to south bend of Souris River, exposure of shale with bands of ferruginous concretions occurred at every bend; the first specimen of lignite was seen at the mouth of Plum Creek. No trees or shrubs between Blue Hills and Plum Creek. "On low points of Souris Valley some fine oak, elm, balsam, and aspen are found for the first twenty miles." "A little beyond Plum Creek we found numerous pebbles and boulders of lignite" "from the size of a hen's egg to one foot in diameter," and three miles further on occurs last outcrop of cretaceous shales. "The low hills about Plum Creek are sand dunes." Prairie east and west of Souris is treeless.

THE SAND HILLS.—"Near Hudson Bay Company's house found extensive deposits of bog iron ore, capped by shell marl," covered with drifted sand. Bank of river 25 feet high, with narrow fringe of fine timber. "The country becomes very low after passing the last sand hill, and over a large extent of prairie to the south drift timber is distributed." The valley of Souris here varies from

one-quarter to one mile in breadth, the river twenty-five feet broad and very shallow, flowing through a rich open meadow twenty to thirty-five feet below general level of prairie, "which on either side is undulating, treeless, covered with short stunted grass, and showing an abundance of last year's "bois de vache." "Before reaching the 49th parallel the Souris meanders for many miles through a treless prairie."

"Turtle Mountain on east rises nobly from great plain." "Country west of Souris is a treeless desert, in dry season destitute of water."

"The breadth of this arid and woodless tract is at least sixty miles north of Red Deer's Head River on 49th parallel."

"A vast number of gneissoid and limestone boulders are strewed over the hill banks of Souris" near the boundary line.

Surveyor-General Dominion Lands, 1877. *Extract from Surveyor's Report, pp.* 51 *to* 56.

One tier of townships has been laid out on the northern part of this Section, intersected by the Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan Rivers.

The country near these rivers is hilly and broken. The soil in the bottoms is of rich quality; a good deal of the uplands, however, is stony and gravelly, but there is also some fine fertile prairie land comprised in the townships.

49

101 *Hind, A. & S., Exp. Vol., I, pp.* 305-306.

From boundary north to Pipe Stone Creek passed over a perfectly level vast treeless desert with little valleys containing ponds; was informed by Half Breeds that this great prairie west of the Souris continues treeless and arid for 60 miles, then crossed by a river, probably the Moose Mountain Creek, and beyond this it continues for 80 miles further without tree or shrub; further they could give no information. "Pipe Stone Creek at our crossing is 20 feet broad 1½ to 3 feet deep, with swift current. The valley is narrow but rich, and beautiful in comparison with the desolate prairie lying to the south. Ash leaved maple is the most abundant amongst the trees fringing its banks."

The hop and frost grape also flourish on edge of stream. "On hills in neighbourhood boulders are uniformly distributed."

After passing Pipe Stone Creek "the prairie is either undulating and sandy, or varied with low hills of drift, on which boulders are scattered." In dry season this region is destitute of water.

Dawson's Geology and Resources of the region in the vicinty of the 49th Parallel, 1875, *pp.* 290-291.

Souris River.—At the intersection of the boundary line the Souris River is nearly one mile in width, including some flat and very fertile alluvial land and limited quantity of timber, chiefly elm, massed in fine groves.

The region between 1st and 2nd crossing of Souris River, by the boundary line, is about fifty miles in width, gently undulating, with many shallow basin-shaped hollows, which are filled with water in spring and produce a tall growth of swamp grass and contrasts strikingly with short crisp grass of surrounding prairie. Soil, perhaps, rather thin and gravelly, but deeper and richer in vicinity of North and South Antler Creeks.

Along valley of the South Antler there is a good belt of trees for many miles. Surface covered with strong sod of short grass. "The vegetation of this part of Second Prairie Steppe appears slightly in advance of Red River valley," which "may arise as much from warm and dry character of soil as from any absolute difference of temperature."

The above describes the eastern and southern portions of this section, and the remainder is probably of the same poor character.

49

102 *Palliser, p.* 49.

Moose Mountain, 340 feet high, similar in appearance to Turtle Mountain, distribution of wood on this hill and its environs exact counterpart of Turtle Mountain. (See section $\frac{49}{100}$.) To south and west a plain of boundless extent, unbroken by even a single tree.

Approaching Souris River, the ground is covered with boulders of gneiss. Valley very extensive, and from level of plain to alluvial bottom below is 139 feet. Channel of river 30 feet deep; stream 20 yards wide but very little water. Found thin seams of lignite or coal of an inferior quality, neither in quantity or of quality ever to be of commercial value. But *Note* on Palliser's map states, "the coal is of a quality favourable for smelting."

La Roche Percée is of sandstone.

Dawson G. and R. of 49th parallel, 1875, *p.* 291.

The Souris at present crossing flows in valley with rounded grassy banks, well fringed with wood, and continues to be so as far as "Wood end" (262 mile point), or 80 miles by course of stream.

Between 2nd crossing of the Souris and the Missouri Côteau (from 215 to 290 mile points), the prairie still shows gently undulating surface, with short thick growth of grass. Soil, in passing westward, becomes more sandy and stony, and some large tracts are so profusely covered with boulders as to be rendered permanently unfit for agriculture. No sudden change of soil marks passage from Cretaceous to Tertiary in this region, surfaces of both formations being marked by thick deposit of marly drift. "About the middle of September, 1873, on the prairie between Turtle Mountain and the Côteau, grass was dead nearly to roots, but last year (1874), in this region the grass was fresh and good." "The short prairie grass even when dry proves nourishing food."

Dr. Hector passed diagonally through this section from north-east to La Roche Percée, and Mr. Dawson along its southern boundary.

49

103 *Dawson G. and R. of 49th parallel,* 1875, *p.* 291.

The description of the southern portion along the boundary line is similar to the previous section; undulating surface with short, thick, growth of grass, soil becoming more sandy and stony. The second prairie plateau comes to an end in this section, against the foot of the great belt of drift deposits known as the Missouri Côteau.

49

104 *Dawson G. and R. of 49th parallel,* 1875, *p.* 293.

The Missouri Côteau extends over the southern portion of this section. The Côteau is thus described by Mr. Dawson:—

"The strip of broken country embraced under that name, from where it crosses the boundary line to Elbow of South Saskatchewan, has an area of about 7,500 square miles, of which the greater part must always remain unsuited to agriculture, from its tumultuous and stony character, but would be, however, an excellent stock-raising district; though some of the steeper hills are scantily clothed with vegetation, a good growth of short nutritious grass covers most of the surface. Swamps with excellent hay grass are scattered everywhere.

"In its physical features the Côteau resembles Turtle Mountain, and like that place would no doubt be thickly wooded but for prairie fires. The want of wood is one of the most serious drawbacks. Animals fed on these hills during summer would require to be wintered in some of the river valleys to the north, or in wooded ravines of Tertiary plateau to the south."

Mr. Dawson, in referring to the alkaline lakes of the Côteau, gives an analysis of their water, and states that "a small quantity of this saline matter or alkali, is not found to be injurious to crops in Western States, where sufficient moisture exists; nor does it appear to be detrimental to the growth of grass."

Bell, Geo. Rep., 1873 *and* 1874, *pp.* 80, 76 *and* 79.

From Dirt Hills towards the Qu'Appelle.—The first 40 miles was over a swelling, clayey prairie with rough fissured, hummocky surface, and only one strip of wood along a creek.

The Dirt Hills are a conspicious north-eastern projection of a range of hills extending from Old Wife's Lakes to Long River (branch of the Souris), and forming a sudden rise from the prairie lying towards the Assiniboine River.

"This rise or Côteau consists, in reality, of the ruins of an escarpment. To the south the country is extremely hilly, interspersed with ponds and small lakes of fresh and bitter water, and destitute of wood. The hills appear to be composed of gravelly earth, with boulders resting upon clays, similar to those last described. The grass is short and sparse, and occasionaly, for miles, the surface consists of almost bare gravel and boulders."

The highest point of Dirt Hill is 600 feet above plain immediately to north. Four seams of lignite crop out in lower half of the "middle bluff, of six, four, three and five feet respectively." "Nodules of sandstone and clay ironstone are found at base of hill."

From the Dirt Hill, toward Wood Mountain, $\frac{49}{106}$—"the whole country is extremely rough, and the hills for the first eight or nine miles are particularly steep, with numerous ponds of fresh water;" thence general descent to a strip of country in a somewhat lower level, but also very hilly, having a chain of dry salt lakes.

Col. MacLeod

Travelled along the boundary trail, and describes it through this section as prairie, with poor soil and pasturage.

$\frac{49}{105}$ *Dawson G. and R. of 49th parallel*, 1875, *p.* 293.

The great Plateau of the Lignite Tertiary occupies a large portion of the southern half of this section, and is described by him as being south and west of the Côteau, beginning at 350 mile point or near 105th longitude and extending as a well-defined table-land as far as White Mud River, a distance of 115 miles in vicinity of the line. "Its form is very irregular, but its area may be about 12,000 square miles. The soil of this plateau appears, as a rule, to be of a fertile character, but the indications are that, except in a few favoured spots, the rain fall is too small for growth of ordinary crops. Its elevation also, no doubt, renders it more subject to early and late frosts than prairie to the east, though the winter is probably not so severe as Red River Valley."

"The plateau of the tertiary is for the most part only adapted for pastoral occupation; but being covered with a good growth of grass is well suited for this use."

The strip of country between the plateau and southern edge of the Côteau partakes, in some measure, of of its character, but has a less favourable appearance.

An important advantage of this plateau, is the existence, on its edges, of sheltered valleys containing groves of poplar, and also the presence beneath it of great deposits of lignite coal.

In one of these sheltered valleys a Half-breed settlement known as "Wood Mountain" is situated $\frac{49}{106}$; no cultivation of the ground has been attempted, and is now only used by some hunters and traders for wintering shanties.

Bell, Geol. Rep., 1873–74, *p.* 79.

Prof. Bell passed through centre of this section from east to west.

The country is similar to that described south of Dirt Hills in previous section $\frac{49}{104}$, being also very hilly and having a chain of dry salt lakes. Only two regular valleys crossed before reaching the long, narrow Saline Lake at the base of Woody Mountains, one thirty, the other forty miles from Dirt Hills. He also crossed the north-east corner of section, and found the surface generally of rolling character. The soil in valleys and more level parts appeared to be derived from clays; pieces of clay ironstone found on surface. The higher grounds are occupied by a gravelly earth and boulders, ground broken up by sun cracks, rendering it hummocky and difficult to travel over it with carts.

Col. MacLeod

Also crossed south-west corner, and describes it as "prairie with poor soil producing pasture."

$\frac{49}{106}$ *Dawson's G. & R. of 49th parallel*, 1875, *p.* 294.

SOUTH OF PLATEAU, AS FAR WEST AS WOOD MOUNTAIN.

"The region draining to the Missouri is based on the Tertiary and generally bears a close short growth of grass. Beyond Wood Mountain the low ground both to the north and south of the plateau is based on the Cretaceous clays, and is in most places dry and barren." "The drier slopes which are scarcely capable of supporting a sod, show among the stunted grass a small species of lichen, and many peculiar Southern or extreme Western plants were here met with for the first time."

The first part of the above description applies to the south-eastern portion of this section, the Cretaceous clays occupy the south-western corner, and a strip on the western side to the north of the Tertiary plateau, which spreads over the remainder south and west of the Côteau. For description of Tertiary plateau, see sec. $\frac{49}{105}$.

The Wood Mountains are situated a little to south of centre of this section.

Bell's Geol. Rep., p. 79.

"The Woody Mountains consist of a rather bold north facing escarpment of arenaceous clays and soft sandstones, with beds of lignite." The escarpment is about 200 feet high.

"In one of the bluffs, eight apparently distinct beds of lignite were discovered. They are separated from each other by almost equal thicknesses of marly strata," the two central seams eight and five feet thick, the others from one to four feet. "The lignite of all the beds appears to be good quality;" "besides nodules of clay ironstone, a bed of this mineral 8 or 9 inches thick was observed near bottom of the bluff, and a thinner one about half way up."

Col. MacLeod.

States that "about Wood Mountain there are also some valleys which produce good grass." The country here "is chiefly valuable for grazing purposes, but I am of opinion that hay would have to be laid up for wintering stock." He also passed over country between Wood Mountain and Old Woman's Lakes, and thence along the northern portion of section and describes it as a prairie of fair soil with pasture, and that part lying to north-west of Wood Mountain, he states, is a poor sandy soil, but producing some pasture.

$\frac{49}{107}$ *Dawson, G. & R. of 49th parallel*, 1875, *p.* 295

The Southern portion of section is occupied by the Cretaceous formation (see $\frac{49}{106}$), and the central by the Lignite Tertiary (see $\frac{49}{105}$.)

"West of White Mud River an undulating prairie is passed over, resembling in its vegetation the surface of Tertiary plateau. It is deeply drift covered."

Col. MacLeod.

"Passed over central part from Old Wife's Creek to boundary line, and thence diagonally across south-west corner, and describes it a prairie of poor soil, but producing pasture."

Mr. Ogilvie,

Who passed over the northern portion of this section during 1878, north of Old Wife's Creek, states that "its waters are fresh, and in the valley the soil is generally good, but no timber. The country outside the valley is a rolling prairie, sometimes rising into high gravelly knolls. Most of the flats are good soil and everywhere there is good grass, but very little water, most of it alkaline."

$\frac{49}{108}$ *Dawson, G. & R. of 49th parallel*, 1875, *p.* 295.

The south-east corner is covered by the Cretaceous formation as described in section $\frac{49}{106}$, which extends along the Boundary line for about 16 miles. "Beyond this point an outlying portion of Tertiary plateau stretches for 30 miles. It is much cut up by ravines and sometimes very stony, but is covered in general by a close sod, with few swamps producing good grass."

Col. MacLeod

Passed diagonally from north-west to south-east through this section, and describes it as prairie of poor soil, but producing some pasture.

Mr. Ogilvie

Travelled across northern portion. His description given in section $\frac{49}{107}$ applies to this also.

$\frac{49}{109}$ *Dawson, G. & R. of 49th Parallel*, 1875, *p.* 295.

From the outlying plateau of the Tertiary described in section $\frac{49}{108}$, an arid plain stretches westward for 50 miles, or nearly to Milk River.

"It also extends far north-westward towards the Cypress Hills and appears to coalesce along their western front with a similar desert region, which, according to Palliser, extends to the north. It appears to be irremediably sterile and useless, being based on Cretaceous No. 4, and in great part composed of the debris of those rocks. In early spring it is evidently in many places wet, but in summer dry, hard and fissured and scarcely supporting a sod. It is traversed by the valleys of the East and West forks of Milk River, which rise in the vicinity of Cypress Hills, but both the main streams and their tributary coulées become nearly dry before the end of the summer."

The Cypress Hills extend into the northern portion of this section. See section $\frac{49}{110}$.

Col. MacLeod

Passed over the northern half and describes that portion among the Cypress Hills as of fine, fertile and fair soil, while the eastern side is a prairie of poor soil with light pasture.

Mr. Ogilvie

Also crossed from the Cypress Hills north-easterly. "For about 20 miles from East End Post the country is rough, the hills gravelly with many granite boulders, and the flats generally fine soil, with many hay meadows. The pasture everywhere good and the water generally fresh."

In approaching Old Wife's Creek the country becomes rolling prairie. See Mr. Ogilvie's description, section $\frac{49}{107}$.

"The valley of the White Mud River, running south-easterly out of the Cypress Hills, is about two miles wide and contains some fine lands, but very little timber on the part seen. I saw some exposures of Cretaceous sandstone on it, and about 12 miles east of 'East End Post' is exposed a seam of lignite coal about five feet thick, which I traced for several thousand feet."

$\frac{49}{110}$ *Dawson G. & R. of 49th parallel*, 1875, *pp.* 295 *&* 296.

For 20 miles along boundary and stretching north to base of Cypress Hills, an arid plain. See section $\frac{49}{109}$.

"The western limit of this plain is formed by a strip of more elevated land lying between it and the Milk River, and about five miles wide. This is again based on the Lignite Tertiary formation and shows an uniform short sod, with some lakes and swamps, surrounded with fine hay grass, along its eastern border."

Westward from Milk River, the infertile Cretaceous clays do not recur the country being based on the Lignite Tertiary.

To the base of the East Butte the surface, though not of the same desert character as that east of Milk River, is covered by a short thin sod only, and is in many places stony also.

The unfavourable appearance of all this region does not arise so much from any deficiency in the soil itself as from the absence of sufficient moisture, which is derived only from melting snow and spring rains.

Palliser, Exp. pp. 141 *&* 142.

Describes the country to north of the Cypress Hills in this section as a most desolate looking country, without either grass or water. On approaching the hills, some rocky gullies were crossed in one of which was found a good deal of maple, at the commencement of the ascent a small lake was passed, where there was excellent grass, but no wood.

Cypress Hills.—"These hills are a perfect oasis in the desert we have travelled, they connect with the high hills near the Elbow of South Branch of the Saskatchewan, but at this point they terminate to the west and are separated from the Rocky Mountains by a wide tract of arid country." They are 3,800 feet above the sea, and are covered with timber (such as pine, spruce, maple, &c., occurring in the valley), much of which is valuable for building purposes. The soil is rich and pasture fine in the hollows, and the supply of water abundant. There is also a great abundance of game and wild fruit in the valleys.

Ascended into the heart of the Cypress Mountains to a magnificent valley running through them. In this valley is a height of land from which the waters shed off both into the Missouri and into the Saskatchewan.

Col. MacLeod

Describes the Cypress Hills as a succession of high plateaux running for about 100 miles east and west, cut into by small streams, which have formed large steep coulées of irregular width through the hills. There is an abundance of good luxuriant grass to be found in all directions, as well as excellent water, also a good supply of pine. He is of opinion that the Cypress and Wood Hills are both of them principally valuable for grazing purposes, but that hay would have to be laid up for wintering stock.

The country to south of hills is of poor quality, but furnishing sufficient grass for horses and cattle passing through, with water varying with the season.

Capt. Clark

States that although cattle and horses graze out during the winter in the Cypress Hills, they do not thrive as well as those in the McLeod and Bow Rivers country, owing to the severe storms that sweep through these hills. "Coal is to be found in them and on a stream a few miles to the west. The grass throughout these hills is excellent, and water abundant, clear sparkling streams running in every direction, a good deal of pine is also found in them. To the south the country becomes barren and the further south the more barren. This is known as the Milk River District."

Mr. Ogilvie

Describes the country to the west of Cypress Hills, as generally gravelly, and in some places rather sandy, very little water and that mostly alkaline, also very little wood. Coal is revealed in some of the ravines which run into the Saskatchewan. The Cypress Hills rise abruptly to a height of 700 or 800 feet above the plains; on these hills are many large patches of a kind of pine, here called Cypress which possesses little value except for fuel, also some tamarac, but too small except for fencing purposes. The soil on the top of the hills is generally of a gravelly loam, supporting good grass. He was informed that there was here a large Settlement of Half-breeds, possessing herds of cattle, who thought the hills excellent pasture.

49

111 The Three Buttes, although in American territory, the boundary line touching the base of the western one, form a most prominent feature of this part of the country. They rise according to—

Dawson, G. & R., of 49th parallel. 1875, *pp.* 296 *and* 297.

3,000 feet above the plain. "Their height and mass being sufficient to cause the formation and arrest of clouds in their immediate vicinity, where rainfall is consequently much more copious."

"From Sweet Grass Hills, toward the Rocky Mountains, the country improves in appearance and shows evidence of greater rainfall. The cactus, grease-wood and Artemisia cease to appear. To the second branch of Milk River, a distance of 55 miles, the country is generally much broken." "There is usually a close thick growth of grass; the swamps and sloughs, which are numerous, generally hold grasses and Carices to the exclusion of rushes, formerly most abundant.

"The watershed region from second branch of Milk River to the St. Mary River is of a similar character."

Palliser Exp., p. 143 (*Dr. Hector's Journey*).

Cypress Hills to forks of South Saskatchewan and Belly Rivers.—Across the northern portion of this section water only occurs as pools in the beds of the creeks, and is of a very bad quality. Crossed range of hills that run to north-east and deep ravine in which was no water, and then over high rolling prairies, obtaining a fine view of Les Trois Buttes. "Although the grass in these high plains is a little better than that in the chalky soil we had passed over, we could see no trace of water except in a little swampy pool with good grass round the edge."

Struck the South Saskatchewan 20 miles below the fork of the Bow and Belly Rivers. The banks are 210 feet high and very steep; could only see one clump of poplar on the margin; along the river are large flats. The banks are composed of bands of clays, covered with drift and boulders. Ascending the banks, crossed some sand hills and at noon reached the point where the Belly River joins the South Saskatchewan. "We crossed Belly River two miles above its mouth, fording it with ease, whereas Capt. Palliser, with the rest of the party, in crossing 40 miles higher up stream, were obliged to swim their horses and make rafts. Stream at our crossing 90yds wide and water only up to the horses girths, but very rapid." The banks are high and steep, with large bluffs of poplars on right bank.

Palliser Expedition, p. 157.

From Cypress Hills toward the Belly River, across central and southern portions of this section.

"Leaving Cypress Hills we travelled along a sandy plain interspersed with a few insignificant swamps and pools, most of which were salt.

"Les Trois Buttes were 40 miles to the south, and from level nature of intervening country and detached structures of these hills, they appear like the tops of three distinct rocks seen over a sea horizon.

"Pursuing our course along the boundary line, came upon a large perfectly dry river bed, about 500 or 600 yards across. The waters from this singular river once flowed into the Missouri." Height of banks from 180 to 240 feet. "In bottom found small springs of excellent water. Lat. 49° 25' north."

Col. MacLeod

Crossed this section between the Cypress Hills and forks of the Belly and South Saskatchewan, and describes it as a poor soil, but affording sufficient grass for horses and cattle passing through, with water varying with the season.

Capt. Clark

Describes the country to the west of Cypress Hills through this section as a rolling prairie, with good grass, but, at certain dry seasons, very little water.

Mr. Ogilvie.

Passed across centre of this section and found the soil generally gravelly, and in some places sandy; very little water, which is mostly alkaline, and wood scarce.

Col. MacLeod.

"What is called the 'barren lands' of the United States extend into the North-West Territories forming a triangle of which, speaking roughly, the Boundary line, commencing about forty miles from the Mountains, and extending to the Grand Côteau of the Souris, forms the base, a line drawn from there to the 'Elbow' of the Saskatchewan, a little south of the 50th parallel and north-west of Fort Walsh, a side, and a line drawn from the last-mentioned point to the place of beginning the other side; this last line will not include however, some of the poor land which exists to the west of it. Throughout the whole of this triangle sufficient grass is to be found for horses and cattle passing through, with water varying with the season."

The above extract refers to sections $\frac{49}{103}$, $\frac{49}{104}$, $\frac{49}{105}$, $\frac{49}{106}$, $\frac{49}{107}$, $\frac{49}{108}$, $\frac{49}{109}$, $\frac{49}{110}$, $\frac{49}{111}$ and a portion of $\frac{49}{112}$.

$\frac{49}{112}$ For Mr. Dawson's description of southern part, see section $\frac{49}{111}$.

Palliser Expedition, p. 144,

Passsed across north-east corner of section.—

"At Belly River, section showed sandstone clays, with lignite, resting on dark-brown sandy clays."

The country since leaving Belly River was very arid; the rain falling on the hard-baked clay soil at once evaporated.

Palliser Expedition, p. 157,

Passed across central portion.—

"We had now traversed the level and plain through which the 49th parallel runs, and had suffered a good deal from the scarcity of good water and grass. The few small swamps and marshes were all more or less impregnated with sulphates, and the grass in their neighbourhood scarcely sufficed to feed our horses." In the evening of 9th August, arrived at tributary of Belly River. Lat. at noon 49° 44".

Col. MacLeod.

The Eastern portion is similar to section $\frac{49}{111}$, but an improvement begins towards the west.

Capt. Clark and *Mr. Ogilvie*, agree in this.

$\frac{49}{113}$ *Dawson's G. & R. of 49th parallel,* 1875, *pp.* 297, 298.

The water-shed region from second branch of Milk River to St. Mary's River is similar to that previously described. See section $\frac{49}{111}$.

"The portion of fertile belt fringing eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, in the neighbourhood of 49th parallel, is about 25 miles in width. On crossing St. Mary's River a very marked and rather sudden change for the better is observed; the surface at the same time becomes more undulating and broken,

and is quite hilly before the actual base of the Mountains is reached; it is now covered with a thick vegetable soil supporting a luxuriant growth of grass, and, wherever the fire has spared them, trees are to be found in all stages of growth. Many plants last seen in the neighbourhood of Pembina Mountains and the Red River Valley, and which across the more arid plains have been lurking in sheltered hollows and damp coulées, now reappear over the surface of the country generally. The rivers and streams also entirely changed their character, and, instead of flowing sluggishly with a milky opacity, now hold clear blue water, run swiftly over stony and gravelly beds, and are filled with trout. The thickets are generally of poplar, but in the immediate vicinity of the Mountains show birch and coniferous trees also."

"I was informed by traders who had wintered in the vicinity of St. Mary River, that the snow does not lie here for more than about three months, the temperature also being much milder than further east. It would appear probable, however, from the altitude of the country, that early and late frosts may shorten the season, agriculturally, to a greater extent than indicated by the above statement."

"Buffalo are said to frequent the foot hills of the mountains in winter in great numbers." "For this part of the country the mountains form an inexhaustible source of wood for construction and fuel, though extensive areas are known to be underlaid by coal. The timber in the mountains is chiefly coniferous and not of large size, except in certain secluded valleys.

"A species of pine somewhat resembling the Banksian pine, but which I believe to be *Pinus contorta*, is found pretty abundantly in some localities, especially on the gravel terraces and valley bottoms; it would afford good straight timber, but does not obtain a great girth. The Douglas pine also occurs on both sides of the water-shed, but is generally small.

"The largest timber observed was in some of the higher and more secluded valleys; the trees resembled the black spruce, but were probably *Abies Engelmanni*."

Palliser Exp., p. 158.

From Belly River to Rocky Mountains; "thence our course was to the northward in order to strike the entrance of the Kootanie Pass. The ground was much burned; the country was rich, undulating and grassy.

"We were now in the mountains; the carts had arrived at the last point which it was practicable for them to reach. The berries at this altitude of about 800 feet were still eatable, although past the season below. Latitude 49° 36′ north."

Palliser Exp., p. 91.

In journey of 1858 passed in a southerly course through the western portion of this section. Traversing along the western flank of the Porcupine Hills, crossed Old Man or Arrow River. The land to north of Little Belly River (latitude 49° 32′) was poor, flinty and sandy, but to the south greatly improved, and was in some places rich and pasturage good.

"Observation Hill—a little to the north-east of Chief Mountain—Ascended a road through the forest to a considerable height, when the hill became grassy and steep. "From the top we could trace feeders of the South Saskatchewan by their fringes of poplar and willow, or by their banks along the sandy waste." "All waters, after running a few miles to eastward, bore away to the northward. As far as the eye could reach to the north and east was an apparently boundless sandy plain."

Col. MacLeod,

Whose headquarters have been for some time at Fort McLeod, thus describes this and neighbouring sections:—"Commencing at the boundary line and running north to the head of Bow River, there is a tract of country varying in depth from thirty to fifty miles from the Rocky Mountains, which produces very good grass, and surpasses, I have been told, any of the stock-raising parts of Montana.

"Through this tract there is a large number of fine streams which, rise in the Rocky Mountains and, joining together at various points, form the South Saskatchewan. The bottoms of these streams and some of the valleys which lead from them are of considerable extent, being in some cases several miles wide. The soil is generally very good, and, as you near the mountains, excellent; good samples of wheat, oats, barley, peas and corn have been already produced. The yield and size of potatoes are very satisfactory, and other vegetables have been produced in abundance.

"The climate is very mild, and the snow-fall small, except close to the Mountains; cattle graze out all the winter.

"Good pine is found on the slopes of the Mountains and for some distance from their base, while *cotton wood* trees of good size grow all along the river bottoms.'"

"When the prairie is not burnt off, the country I am speaking of is a favourite haunt of buffalo. During the winter the Indians camp in the river bottoms, which afford them shelter and fuel, and sally forth now and then to procure their supplies of meat which, under the circumstances mentioned, is not hard to obtain."

Capt. Clark,

States that "the nearer one approaches to the Mountains the finer the soil becomes, the grass more luxuriant, and the climate more genial.

"The country about Macleod and right up to the Foot Hills of the Mountains may safely be termed an agricultural one, and indeed the success which has attended the few farmers and the police farm and gardens there, proves it to be such. The police garden at Macleod would be hard to beat in Ontario."

"The river bottoms are, as a rule, very large and well stocked with cotton wood. Pine grows in large quantities in the Foot Hills."

Mr. Ogilvie,

Entered this section from the north towards *Fort Macleod*, and thence travelled eastward; and describes the country to the north of Fort Macleod as a fine fertile land.

"Near Fort Macleod there is another high gravel ridge.

"On Old Man's River there are some patches of poplar, but too sparse to be of any use to settlers.

"From Fort Macleod to Belly River, about 8 miles, the soil is generally of fair quality.

"At *Belly River* I got a sample of wheat which was sown on the 20th of May last, and being late did not get filling properly; but still it is as fine a specimen of wheat as one would wish to see. I also saw at the same place a cellar of potatoes which were certainly as good as any lot of the same quantity I have seen in the Ottawa District. There is little poplar on the river, and as it runs out of the Rocky Mountains I suppose timber for building purposes could be brought down from there. Coal for fuel is abundant along the river.

"From Belly River to St. Mary's, a distance of about 18 miles, the soil is generally fair, grass good; no water or timber.

"In St. Mary's River valley are some coal exposures, but little or no timber.

"From St. Mary's River eastward to Cypress Hills the road passes over alternate patches of gravelly soil and good black loamy clay for about 20 miles, when it gets generally light and gravelly; water alkaline."

49

114 *Palliser, p.* 158.

Capt. Palliser traversed this section westerly through the Kootanie Pass, and the following extracts from his journal describe this part of his explorations:—

"Fell on the Kootanie track on the left bank of a small stream, a tributary to Moocoman River. On each side were steep, thickly wooded mountains, the undergrowth very dense. In the afternoon we crossed the flanking or Curtain range of the Rocky Mountains, about 2,000 feet above the level of the plains, and descended to a swampy well-wooded valley, and camped on one of the little tributaries of the Bow River.

"August 16th.—For first three and a-half hours through wood and swamps. Stopped to breakfast at base of the last and most lofty ascent, that which I conceive to be the water-shed of the continent. Our path was zigzag through woods which became stunted as we obtained an increased altitude, and a little before sunset we reached the height of land, whence we saw the waters which descend to the Pacific. Here the view of the mountains, especially to the northward, was magnificent; we were now on a mass of mountain over 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, contemplating snow-clad masses in the north-west horizon of more than double that altitude."

The description of this, the British Kootanie Pass, is contained in journal of 1858, Capt Palliser having re-crossed the Rocky Mountains in the beginning of September, 1858, by that Pass, on returning to Edmonton from his exploration of the Kananaskis Pass.

Capt. Clark.

States that "several Montana miners have and are prospecting the Foot Hills of the Mountains. In the winter of 1878 one of these prospectors (term used in the west) showed a piece of metal which he claimed to have found when prospecting. I saw this piece of metal assayed in Helena, Montana, and it proved to be no less than pure tin. Time and patience can alone prove how vast are the mineral resources of that great country, and in the mean time there is no reason why it should not be one of the finest stock-raising countries in the world."

See also Col. MacLeod's and Capt. Clarks descriptions in $\frac{49}{113}$ and $\frac{50}{113}$.

APPENDIX No. 2.

A description of the several contracts entered into—with the rates and prices—for the supply of materials and execution of work on the Canadian Pacific Railway, since January, 1877, to the present time. A description of the contracts previously entered into, will be found in the Report of February, 1877, pages 383 to 396.

CONTRACT No. 5*a*.

PEMBINA BRANCH.—Extension from St. Boniface to Selkirk. Embracing all the works necessary in connection with the grading, bridging, track laying and ballasting. Length 21½ miles. Mr. Whitehead, was authorized under Order in Council dated 11th of May, 1877, to proceed with the work as part of his first contract, (Contract No. 5. See page 385 Report of 1877.) Earth excavation to be paid for at 22 cents per cubic yard, and the other works as per prices in Contract No. 15. (See page 390 Report of 1877.)

Name of contractor .....Joseph Whitehead.
Order in Council.....May 11th, 1877.

The quantities of work proformed with the specified rates are as follows:—

Description of Works.	Quantities.			Rates.	Amount.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
Clearing	Acres	205·53	Per acre	30 00	6,165 90
Grubbing including side ditches	do	100·65	do	80 00	8,052 00
Fencing	L. feet	2,104·25	Per L. ft.	0 06	12,625 50
Loose rock	C. yds.	585	Per C. yd.	1 75	1,023 75
Earth excavation including borrowing	do	191,866	do	0 22	42,210 52
Excavation in off-take ditches beyond Railway limits	do	54,851	do	0 45	24,682 95
Earth excavation under water	do	185	do	0 66	122 10
Extra pane					326 77
Square timber 16 × 12 in	L. feet	1,608	Per L. ft.	0 33	530 64
do 12 × 12	do	20,053	do	0 30	6,015 90
do 12 × 9	do	5,718	do	0 28	1,601 04
do 12 × 8	do	574	do	0 28	160 72
do 9 × 8	do	6,901	do	0 25	1,725 25
do 6 × 4	do	2,490	do	0 20	498 00
Pine plank B.M.	S. feet	8,670	Per M.	25 00	216 75
Hardwood plank do	do	49,753	do	20 00	995 06
Wrought iron, including bolts, spikes, straps, &c.	Lbs.	8,296	Per lb.	0 13	1,078 48
Cast iron	do	2,647	do	0 10	264 70
Ties	No.	32,979	Per tie	0 40	13,191 60
Track laying	Miles.	22·75	Per mile	290 00	6,597 50
Ballasting	C. yds.	45,500	Per C. yd	0 33	15,015 00
Points and crossing	Sets.	2	Per set	10 00	20 00
Wages with 15 per cent added					897 62
Approximate amount					144,017 75

Amount paid on account of work executed.....$141,500

CONTRACT No. 32.

For 250 tons of Railway Spikes, delivered at Fort William and Duluth during season of navigation, 1877.

Name of Contractors.....Cooper, Fairman & Co.
Date of Contract.....12th May, 1877.
Date for completion.....1st July, 1877.

	Tons.		
At Fort William	50		
At Duluth	200		
		250 tons @ $54.95	$13,737 50

This Contract has been completed.
Amount paid, $13,737.50.

CONTRACT No. 32*a*.

For building eight Station Houses between Sunshine Creek and English River. The houses to be used by the Engineering staff during the construction of the works.

Name of Contractors.....LeMay & Blair.
Date of Contract.....10th January, 1877.
Date for completion.....
Amount of Contract.....$23,409.

On the 10th July, 1877, instructions were given by the Department that the buildings west of Port Savanne should be discontinued, and the contractors paid for the work done and material delivered. The contract was therefore closed.

Amount paid, $17,730.45.

CONTRACT No. 33.

PEMBINA BRANCH (portion of).—For completing the grading, with all the track-laying, ballasting, &c., between St. Boniface and Emerson. Length, 63½ miles.

Name of Contractors.....Kavanagh, Murphy & Upper.
Date of Contract.....21st June, 1878.
Date for completion.....1st December, 1879.

The approximate quantities furnished to Contractors, moneyed out at the Contract rates, are as follows:—

SCHEDULE OF QUANTITIES AND PRICES.

Description of Work.	Approximate Quantities.		Rates.		Amount.	
				$ cts.	$	cts.
Clearing	Acres	100	Per acre	24 00	2,400	00
Close cutting	do	50	do	28 00	1,400	00
Grubbing, including side ditches and off-take drains	do	100	do	50 00	5,000	00
Fencing	L. feet	666,000	Per l. ft	0 05	33,300	00
Loose rock excavation	C. yds	100	Per c. yd	2 50	250	00
Earth excavation, including borrowing.	do	140,000	do	0 25	35,000	00
Excavation in off-take ditches beyond railway limits	do	10,000	do	0 30	3,000	00
Under-drains	L. feet	1,000	P. l. ft	0 25	250	00
Howe Truss Bridges, 100 feet clear	Spans	2	P. span.	3,000 00	6,000	00
do 80 do	do	1	do	2,500 00	2,500	00
do 60 do	do	1	do	1,750 00	1,750	00
Cribwork in abutments and piers of bridges, including timber and stone filling	C. yds	2,500	Per c. yd	3 50	8,750	00
Rip-rap	do	1,000	do	1 50	1,500	00
Bridge masonry, in hydraulic cement mortar.	do		do	15 00		
do common lime mortar,			do	15 00		
lipped with cement.	do					
Culvert masonry, in hydraulic cement mortar	do		do	12 00		
do common lime mortar,			do	10 00		
lipped with cement	do					
Culvert masonry, dry	do		do	8 00		
Brickwork, in hydraulic cement mortar	do		do	12 50		
do common lime mortar, lipped with cement.	do		do	11 00		
Concrete made with hydraulic cement	do		do	10 00		
Clay puddle	do		do	2 00		
Carried forward					101,100	00

SCHEDULE OF QUANTITIES AND PRICES.—*Concluded.*

Description of Work.	Approximate Quantities.		Rates.	Amount.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward				101,100 00
Sqaared Timber in Trestle-work, Bridges, Culverts, &c.				
16 × 12 in., white pine	L. feet	2,500	Per l. ft	0 50	1,250 00
15 × 12 do	do	2,000	do	0 50	1,000 00
15 × 9 do	do	2,500	do	0 40	1,000 00
12 × 12 do or tamarac	do	38,000	do	0 35	13,300 00
12 × 9 do do	do	4,000	do	0 25	1,000 00
9 × 8 do do	do	14,000	do	0 18	2,520 00
12 × 12 may be spruce	do	15,000	do	0 35	5,250 00
12 × 9 do	do	7,000	do	0 25	1,750 00
12 × 6 do	do	1,500	do	0 18	270 00
12 × 4 do	do	1,000	do	0 12	120 00
9 × 9 do	do	500	do	0 21	105 00
9 × 6 do	do	4,000	do	0 15	600 00
9 × 4 do	do	1,000	do	0 10	100 00
6 × 4 do	do	1,000	do	0 10	100 00
4 × 2 oak scantling	do	500	do	0 03½	17 50
10 inches flatted timber, may be spruce	do	22,000	do	0 15	3,300 00
8 do do do	do	10,000	do	0 10	1,000 00
Piles, tamarac or oak, of size to square 12 inches at large end	do	2,500	do	0 40	1,000 00
Hemlock or spruce plank.....b. m	S. feet	1,000	Per M	20 00	20 00
Pine plank.....b. m	do	110,000	do	25 00	2,750 00
Hardwood plank.....b. m	do	1,000	do	50 00	50 00
Wrought iron, including bolts, spikes, straps, &c.	Lbs.	25,000	Per lb.	0 10	2,500 00
Cast iron	do	8,500	do	0 10	850 00
Track laying	Miles	66	Per mile	250 00	16,500 00
Ballasting	C. yds	110,000	Per c. yd	0 27	29,700 00
Points and crossing	Sets	20	Per set	25 00	500 00
Approximate amount of contract					187,652 50

Amount paid on account of work executed..... $54,100 00

By Order in Council, dated October, 1878, it was directed that in consideration of the Contractors so expediting the works by the erection of temporary bridging and otherwise, as to admit of the passage of slow trains before the end of the year, and for afterwards completing the works in terms of the contract, they should be paid the sum of $15,000. The track was laid and trains passed over the line on the Decembe r

CONTRACT No. 34.

For transportation of rails, fish-plates, bolts, &c., from Kingston, Ont., to St. Boniface, Manitoba, and from Fort William, Lake Superior, to Emerson, Manitoba, including all labour and charges:—

Name of contractor.....North-West Transportation Company.
Dates of contract.....May 29th and September 30th, 1878.
Dates for delivery.....September 15th, 1878, and summer of 1879.

From Kingston,	4,500 tons at $18 per ton.....		$81,000
From Fort William,	1,500 do	do	27,000
Estimated cost.....			$108,000

Amount paid on account, $41,100.00.

CONTRACT No. 35.

For 480 tons of railway spikes delivered on the wharves at Fort William and Duluth:—

Name of contractor .....Cooper, Fairman & Co.
Date of contract,.....June 3rd, 1878.
Date for delivery,.....during navigation, 1878.

At Fort William	135 tons, 2,240 lbs.	
At Duluth (for Manitoba)	345 do	
480 tons at $49.75 per ton.....		$23,880

This Contract has been completed.
Amount paid, $23,880.

CONTRACT No. 36.

For 165,000 railway ties for the Pembina Branch, to be delivered as follows:—75,000 at St. Boniface; 60,000 at Rat River, and 30,000 at Rosseau River.

Name of contractor .... William Robinson.
Date of contract.....February 22nd, 1878.
Date for completion.....June 30th, 1878.
Estimated cost, 165,000, at $0 44 per tie.....$72,600

On the 29th October the contractor had only delivered 86,868 ties, and, as the track-laying of the Pembina Branch was being delayed in consequence, the contract was taken out of the contractor's hands, and a sufficient quantity furnished by the Department at his expense.
Total number delivered, 157,943, value at contract rate, $69,494.92.
Amount paid on account, $35,016.08.

CONTRACT No. 37.

GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH—Extending from South River, near Lake Nipissing to Cantin's Bay or French River. The contract embraces all the works necessary in connection with the grading, bridging, tracklaying, and ballasting, according to General specification. Length 50 miles.

Name of contractors,.....Heney, Charlebois & Flood.
Date of contract.....August 2nd, 1878.
Date for completion.....July 1st, 1880.

The approximate quantities furnished to contractors moneyed out at the contract rates are as follows:—

SCHEDULE OF QUANTITIES AND PRICES.

Description of Work.	Approximate Quantities.			Rate.	Amount.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
Clearing	Acres	800	Per acre	40 00	32,000 00
Close cutting	do	15	do	60 00	900 00
Grubbing, including side ditches and off-take drains	do	50	do	1 50	7,500 00
Fencing	L. feet	50,000	Per L. ft	0 06	3,000 00
Solid Rock excavation	C. yds	185 000	Per C. yds	1 30	240,500 00
Loose do	do	3,000	do	0 60	1,800 00
Earth excavation, including borrowing	do	1,100,000	do	0 22	242,000 00
Excavation in off-take ditches, beyond railway limits	do	3,000	do	0 25	750 00
Under drains	L. feet	10,000	Per L. ft	0 20	2,000 00
Bridges, Iron superstructure 150 ft. clear	Spans	2	Per span	9,000 00	18,000 00
do do 100 do	do		do	5,000 00	
do do 80 do	do		do	3,700 00	
do do 60 do	do		do	2,580 00	
do do 40 do	do		do	1,400 00	
do Howe Truss 150 do	Span		do	4,990 00	
do do 100 do	do	1	do	2,376 00	2,376 00
do do 80 do	do		do	1,720 00	
do do 60 do	do	11	do	1,320 00	14,520 00
do do 40 do	do	1	do	880 00	880 00
Six-feet tunnels for streams (1 cubic yard per lineal foot)	L. feet		Per L. ft	4 00	
Cribwork in abutments and piers of bridges, including stone filling	C. yds		Per C. yd.	3 00	
Rip-rap	do	1,200	do	2 00	2,400 00
Bridge masonry, in hydraulic cement mortar	do	8,000	do	13 00	104,000 00
Bridge masonry, in common lime mortar, lipped with cement	do		do	12 00	
Culvert masonry, in hydraulic cement mortar	do		do	9 00	
Culvert masonry, in common lime mortar, lipped with cement	do	9,000	do	7 50	67,500 00
Culvert masonry, dry	do		do	6 50	
Brickwork, in hydraulic cement mortar	do		do	11 00	
do in common lime mortar, lipped with cement	do		do	10 00	
Concrete made with hydraulic cement	do	250	do	7 00	1,750 00
Clay puddle	do	250	do	1 50	375 00
Carried forward					742,251 00

SCHEDULE OF QUANTITIES AND PRICES.—*Concluded.*

Description of Work.	Approximate Quantities.			Rate.	Amount.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward					742,251 00
Square Timber in Trestle-work, Culverts, Bridges, &c.					
16 × 12 in., white pine	L. feet	1,500	Per L. ft	0 30	450 00
15 × 12 do	do	500	do	0 30	150 00
15 × 9 do	do		do	0 25	
12 × 12 do or tamarac	do	200	do	0 20	40 00
12 × 9 do do	do		do	0 18	
12 × 6 do do	do		do	0 15	
12 × 4 do do	do		do	0 10	
9 × 9 do do	do		do	0 12	
9 × 8 do do	do		do	0 12	
9 × 6 do do	do		do	0 10	
9 × 4 do do	do		do	0 10	
6 × 4 do do	do		do	0 08	
4 × 2 oak scantling	do		do	0 15	
Flatted timber, 10 inches	do		do	0 10	
do 8 do	do		do	0 06	
Piles, tamarac or oak, of size to square 12 inches at large end	do		do	0 40	
Pine plank b. m	S. feet	20,000	Per M	15 00	300 00
Hardwood plank b. m	do	1,000	do	40 00	40 00
Wrought iron, including bolts, spikes, straps, &c	Lbs	2,000	Per lb.	0 10	200 00
Cast iron	do	200	do	0 06	12 00
Ties	No.	125,000	Per tie	0 15	18,750 00
Track-laying	Miles	52	Per mile	250 00	13,000 00
Ballasting	C. yds	156,000	Per C. yd.	0 22	34,320 00
Points and crossings	Sets	30	Per set	10 00	300 00
Approximate amount of contract					809,813 00

Amount paid on account of work executed.....$1,400.

CONTRACT No. 38.

For converting the Neebing Hotel at Fort William into offices for the Engineering staff, Prince Arthur District, including all labour and materials, according to plans and specification.

Name of Contractor.....Edmond Ingalls.
Date of Contract.....July 26th, 1878.
Date for completion.....26th September, 1878.

Estimated amount of contract, $3,261.00.
This contract has been completed.
Amount paid, $3,456.85.

CONTRACT No. 39.

For transportation of rails from Esquimalt and Nanaimo to Yale, British Columbia, including all labour and charges.

Name of Contractor.....John Irving.
Date of contract.....July 18th, 1878.
Date for completion.....November 1st, 1878.

Estimated amount of contract:—
5,266 Imperial tons, or
5,898 tons of 2,000 lbs., at $6.44 ..... $37,983 12

On expiry of the term of contract, the work was suspended by order of the Department, at which date 3,484 tons had been removed from Esquimalt, and 100 tons from Nanaimo. About 2,000 tons have been delivered and piled at Yale, and the balance remain at Langley and New Westminster.

Amount paid on account.....$9,660.

CONTRACT No. 40.

For Engine-house at Selkirk, embracing all kinds of labour, materials and plant necessary for the due execution and completion of a ten-stall engine-house, according to plans and specification.

Name of Contractors .....Gouin, Murphy & Upper.
Date of contract.....August 5th, 1878.
Date for completion.....September 1st, 1879.
Contract amount, lump sum.....$30,500

Should it prove necessary to carry the foundations to a greater depth than is specified and shewn on the drawings, or to extend the drain beyond 100 feet from the building, the following rates to be paid for the additional work:—

Excavation in foundations, earth—per cubic yard.....	$0 25
do do rock do	1 50
Masonry in foundations do	5 00
Extension of drain, including excavation, building and refilling, per lineal yard.....	5 00

Operations had not commenced at end of 1878.

CONTRACT No. 41.

MAIN LINE.—Extending from English River to Eagle River. The contract embraces all the works necessary in connection with the excavation, grading, bridging, tracklaying and ballasting, according to General specification. Length 118 miles.

Name of contractors.....Purcell & Co.
Date of contract ... .March 7th, 1879.
Date for completion.....July 1st, 1883.

It is, however, provided in the contract, that should the works be so far completed as to be ready for the passage of through trains on the 1st day of July 1881, and the whole of the works be fully completed by the 1st day of July, 1882, the contractors are to be paid at the rates in the *second* column. The amount accruing from the increased prices to be paid in one sum on the work being satisfactorily completed within the short period.

The approximate quantities furnished to contractors, moneyed out at contract rates are as follows:—

SCHEDULE OF QUANTITIES AND PRICES.

Description of Work.	Approximate Quantities.			1st Column. To be completed by 1st July, 1883, and ready for passage of through trains by 1st July, 1882.		2nd Column. To be completed by 1st July, 1882, and ready for passage of through trains by 1st July, 1881.	
				Rates.	Amount.	Rates.	Amount.
				$ cts.	$	$ cts.	$
Clearing	Acres	470	Per acre	21 00	9,870	22 00	10,340
Close cutting	do	110	do	33 00	3,630	35 00	3,850
Grubbing	do	80	do	68 00	5,440	70 00	5,600
Platform of logs across muskegs, average 16 in. deep, covered with brush	do	30	do	175 00	5,250	180 00	5,400
Fencing	L. feet	41,000	Per L. ft	0 01	410	0 01	410
Solid rock excavation	C. yds	245,000	PerC.yd	1 50	367,500	1 55	379,750
Loose rock excavation	do	97,000	do	0 90	87,300	0 95	92,150
Earth excavation, including borrowing	do	4,830,000	do	0 25	1,207,500	0 26	1,255,800
Earth borrowing, with haul of 1 to 1¾ miles. (See 20th Clause of memo)	do	210,000	do	*0 10	21,000	*0 10	21,000
Off-take ditches, outside railway limits	do	3,000	do	0 25	750	0 26	780
Under-drains	L. feet	2,400	Per L. ft	0 33	792	0 35	840
Bridge masonry	C. yds	1,100	PerC.yd	8 00	8,800	9 00	9,900
Culvert masonry	do	600	do	4 00	2,400	4 50	2,700
Paving	do	60	do	4 00	240	4 50	270
Concrete	do	300	do	1 00	300	1 00	300
Crib-work in abutment, and piers of bridges	do	22,000	do	3 00	66,000	3 50	77,000
Rip-rap	do	4,400	do	2 00	8,800	2 50	11,000
Cast-iron pipes, 3 ft. diameter inside, 1 in. thick, laid in concrete	L. feet	520	Per L. ft	3 50	1,820	4 00	2,080
Bridge superstructure, timber, 100 ft, in clear	Spans	3	Per span	3,600 00	10,800	3,700 00	11,100
Bridge superstructure, timber, 80 ft., in clear	do	8	do	3,000 00	24,000	3,200 00	25,600
Bridge superstructure, timber, 40 ft., in clear	do	14	do	1,000 00	14,000	1,200 00	16,800
Piles driven, 12 in. × 12 in	L. feet	18,500	Per L. ft	0 24	4,440	0 25	4,625
Carried forward							1,937,295

* Previous to signing the contract it was pointed out by the Engineer-in-Chief that the price for earth borrowing, with haul from 1 to 1¾ miles was only 10 cents, while the rate should really be higher instead of lower than for ordinary excavation. He further pointed out that in preparing certificates as the work was executed, he could only money out the excavation under this item at the rate of 10 cents per cubic yard In executing the contract, the parties thereto signed the following:— "We hereby acknowledge that the contract is entered into by us with a full understanding that the terms of the tender are to be adhered to, notwithstanding the circumstances above referred to."

SCHEDULE OF QUANTITIES AND PRICES.—*Concluded.*

Description of Work.	Approximate Quantities.			1st. Column. To be completed by 1st July, 1883, and ready for passage of through trains by 1st July, 1882.		2nd Column. To be completed by 1st July, 1882, and ready for passage of through trains by 1st July, 1881.	
				Rates.	Amount.	Rates.	Amount
				$ cts.	$	$ cts.	$
Brought forward							1,937,295
Square Timber in Trestle-work, Culverts, Bridges, &c.							
16 × 12 in., white pine	do	14,000	do	0 38	5,320	0 40	5,600
16 × 10 do	do	700	do	0 35	245	0 38	266
14 × 12 do	do	400	do	0 35	140	0 38	152
12 × 12 do or tamarac	do	100,000	do	0 34	34,000	0 35	35,000
12 × 9 do do	do	12,000	do	0 29	3,480	0 30	3,600
12 × 8 do do	do	300	do	0 28	84	0 29	87
12 × 4 do do	do	1,700	do	0 23	391	0 24	408
9 × 8 do do	do	48,000	do	0 20	9,600	0 21	10,080
9 × 6 do do	do	34,000	do	0 20	6,800	0 21	7,140
9 × 4 do do	do	6,500	do	0 16	1,040	0 17	1,105
8 × 6 do do	do	300	do	0 16	48	0 17	51
8 in. flatted timber, white pine or tamarac	do	4,400	do	0 18	792	0 20	880
Pine or tamarac plank	Ft. B.M	54,000	per M.	28 00	1,512	30 00	1,620
Hardwood plank	do	1,000	do	30 00	30	31 00	31
Wrought iron, including bolts, spikes, straps, &c	Lbs.	60,000	per lb.	0 08	4,800	0 08	4,800
Cast iron	do	12,200	do	0 08	976	0 08	976
Ties	No.	300,000	per tie	0 25	75,000	0 25	75,000
Carriage of rails and fastenings —average haul 172 miles	Tons	12,200	per ton	2 00	24,400	2 00	24,400
Track laying	Miles	125	per mile	275 00	34,375	300 00	37,500
Ballasting	C. yds	437,500	pr. C.yd	0 34	148,750	0 35	153,125
Points and crossings	Sets	36	per set	29 00	1,044	30 00	1,080
Approximate amount of contract					2,203,896		2,300,196

Amount paid on account of work executed ..... Nil.

CONTRACT No. 42.

MAIN LINE.—Extending from Eagle River—231 miles west of Fort William—to Keewatin, embracing all the works necessary in connection with the excavation, grading, bridging, track-laying and ballasting. Length 67 miles.

Name of Contractors.....Fraser, Manning & Co.
Date of Contract.....20th March, 1879.
Date for completion.....1st July, 1883, and ready for passage of through trains by.....1st July, 1882.

The approximate quantities furnished to Contractors, moneyed out at contract rates, are as follows:—

SCHEDULE OF QUANTITIES AND PRICES.

Description of Work.	Approximate Quantities.			Rates.	Amount.
				$ cts.	$
Clearing	Acres	250	Per acre	25 00	6,250
Close cutting	do	30	do	35 00	1,050
Grubbing	do	150	do	75 00	11,250
Platform of logs across muskegs, average 16 inches deep, covered with brush	do	4	do	1,450 00	5,800
Fencing	L. feet	5,000	Per L. ft.	0 06	300
Solid rock excavation—line cuttings	C. yds.	900,000	Per C. yd.	1 85	1,665,000
Rock borrowing (see 19th clause of memo.)	do	426,000	do	2 00	852,000
Loose rock excavation	do	65,000	do	0 75	48,750
Earth excavation, ordinary (see 17th and 18th clauses of specification)	do	1,392,000	do	0 31	431,520
Extra earth borrowing—special rates, to cover cost of long haul as well as excavation (see 20th clause of memo.) when haul exceeds one mile—					
Between the 241st and 273rd miles	do	1,265,000	do	0 37	468,050
do 273rd and 289th do	do	385,000	do	0 35	134,750
do 293rd and 295th do	do	250,000	do	0 33	82,500
Off-take ditches, outside railway limits	do	12,000	do	0 50	6,000
Under-drains	L. feet	4,800	Per L. ft.	0 40	1,920
Stream tunnels, through rock, 8 feet diameter (two cubic yards per lineal foot)	do	1,250	do	18 00	22,500
Stream tunnels, through rock, 6 feet diameter (one cubic yard per lineal foot)	do	150	do	12 00	1,800
Bridge masonry	C. yds.	1,800	Per C. yd.	11 00	19,800
Culvert masonry	do	3,400	do	9 00	30,600
Paving	do	410	do	6 00	2,460
Concrete	do	200	do	6 00	1,200
Crib-work in abutments and piers of bridges	do	1,300	do	4 00	5,200
Rip-rap	do	7,100	do	3 00	21,300
Cast-iron pipes, 3 feet diameter inside, 1 inch thick, laid in concrete	L. feet	660	Per L. ft.	50 00	33,000
Bridge superstructure, timber, 100 feet in clear	Spans	2	Per span	4,000 00	8,000
Piles driven, 12 × 12 in.	L. feet	28,000	Per L. ft.	0 30	8,400
Carried forward					3,869,400

SCHEDULE OF QUANTITIES AND PRICES.—*Concluded.*

Description of Work.	Approximate Quantities.			Rates	Amount.
				$ cts.	$
Brought forward					3,869,400
Square Timber in Trestlework, Culverts, Bridges, &c.					
16 × 12 in., white pine	L. feet	14,000	do	0 56	7,840
16 × 10 do	do	1,700	do	0 56	952
16 × 9 do	do	5,300	do	0 55	2,915
14 × 12 do	do	1,200	do	0 50	600
12 × 12 do or tamarac	do	142,000	do	0 40	56,800
12 × 9 do do	do	8,000	do	0 35	2,800
12 × 6 do do	do	6,000	do	0 30	1,800
12 × 4 do do	do	1,300	do	0 20	260
9 × 8 do do	do	52,000	do	0 18	9,360
9 × 6 do do	do	54,000	do	0 16	8,640
9 × 4 do do	do	15,500	do	0 15	2,325
8 × 6 do do	do	300	do	0 15	45
6 × 4 do do	do	2,000	do	0 12	240
8 in. flatted timber, white pine or tamarac	do	2,000	do	0 15	300
Pine or tamarac plank	Ft. B.M.	56,000	Per M.	40 00	2,240
Hardwood plank	do	2,000	do	40 00	80
Wrought iron, including bolts, spikes, straps, &c.	Lbs.	103,000	Per lb.	0 10	10,300
Cast iron	do	40,000	do	0 09	3,600
Ties	No.	168,000	Per tie	0 27	45,360
Carriage of rails and fastenings—average haul 190 miles	Tons	6,800	Per ton	2 25	15,300
Track laying	Miles	70	Per mile	250 00	17,500
Ballasting	C. yds.	245,000	Per C. yd.	0 29	71,050
Points and crossings	Sets	20	Per set	50 00	1,000
Approximate amount of contract					4,130,767

Amount paid on account of work executed ..... Nil.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SUMMARY of Payments made on account of Work done up to 31st December, 1878, and approximate estimate of Expenditure involved.

No. of Contract.	Names of Contractors.	Amount paid.	Probable Amount involved.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Sifton, Glass & Co.	112,715 61	146,020 00
2	Richard Fuller	112,614 95	197,353 00
3	F. J. Barnard	38,700 00	413,217 00
4	Oliver, Davidson & Co	214,825 82	268,050 00
5	Joseph Whitehead	208,163 00	208,163 00
5a	Joseph Whitehead	141,500 00	148,000 00
6	Guest & Co.	280,558 76	280,558 76
7	Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co.	254,177 08	254,177 08
8	Mersey Steel and Iron Co	1,065,842 29	1,065,842 29
9	West Cumberland Iron and Steel Co.	305,581 88	305,581 88
10	West Cumberland Iron and Steel Co.		
11	Naylor, Benzon & Co.	265,052 36	265,052 36
12	Hon. A. B. Foster	41,000 00	41,000 00
13	Sifton & Ward	313.200 87	313,200 87
	Purcell & Ryan	18,778 64	18,778 64
14	Sifton & Ward	633,480 00	.....
	Joseph Whitehead (Completing Contract No. 14.)	.....	75,000 00
15	Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead	1,052,700 00	.....
16	Canada Central Railway Co.	102,613 00	1,440,000 00
17	Anderson, Anderson & Co.	51,462 96	51,462 96
18	Red River Transportation Co.	213,928 24	218,550 00
19	Moses Chevrette	1,600 00	1,600 00
20	Merchants' Lake and River Steamship Co.	67,126 28	67,126 28
21	Patrick Kenny	8,782 11	8,782 11
22	Holcomb & Stewart	5,850 00	5,850 00
23	Sifton & Ward	14,648 14	14,648 14
24	Oliver, Davidson & Co.	3,525 10	3,525 10
	Carried forward	5,528,427 09	.....

SUMMARY of Payments made on account of Work done up to 31st December, 1878, &c.—Canada Pacific Railway.—*Continued.*

No. of Contract.	Names of Contractors.	Amount paid.	Probable Amount involved.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,528,427 09	
25	Purcell & Ryan	1,247,800 00	1,400,000 00
26	James Isbester	35,431 00	35,431 00
27	Merchants' Lake and River Steamship Co	89,060 00	89,060 00
28	Red River Transportation Co		
29	Cooper, Fairman & Co.	8,532 90	8,532 90
30	Robb & Co.	16,160 00	16,160 00
31	Patent Bolt and Nut Co	6,800 69	6,800 69
32	Cooper, Fairman & Co	13,737 50	13,737 50
32*a*	LeMay & Blair	17,730 45	17,730 45
33	Kavanagh, Murphy & Upper	54,100 00	187,652 50
34	North-West Transportation Co	41,100 00	108,000 00
35	Cooper, Fairman & Co	23,880 00	23,880 00
36	William Robinson	35,016 08	69,494 92
37	Heney, Charlebois & Flood	1,400 00	809,813 00
38	Edmond Ingalls	3,456 85	3,456 85
39	John Irving	9,660 00	
40	Gouin, Murphy & Upper		30,500 00
41	Purcell & Co		2,300,196 00
42	Fraser, Manning & Co.		4,130,707 00
		7,132,292 56	
	EXPENDITURE NOT UNDER CONTRACT.		
	Explorations, engineering surveys and supervision of construction	3,860,987 36	
	Miscellaneous payments, not under contract	545,586 63	
	Total $	11,538,866 55	

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF ON SURVEYING OPERATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1878.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
OTTAWA, 8th January, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report on the progress made in surveying operations and construction to the 31st December, 1878.

SURVEYS.

SURVEYS IN THE EASTERN OR WOODLAND REGION.

A revision of portions of the location between English River and Keewatin was made during the past summer with a view to a reduction of work, some parts of the distance, owing to the nature of the country, being unusually heavy. The object of the Survey has been in part accomplished, but it has been found impossible to avoid all the obstacles met, and in consequence very heavy works of excavation will have to be undertaken on the section extending easterly from Keewatin to Eagle River, 67 miles.

SURVEYS IN THE WESTERN OR MOUNTAIN REGION.

The operations in British Columbia during the past season were confined to a revision of the location between Emory's Bar, five miles below Yale, and the head of Kamloops Lake, by two parties.

The work on the portion from Emory's Bar to Spence's Bridge has resulted in an improvement in alignment and gradients, and a considerable saving in cost effected more especially in the large amount of protection and retaining walls shewn in the estimate of last year.

The surveys of the past year have established that the River Fraser can best be crossed about six miles below Lytton; this crossing is a mile and a-half above the point crossed by the previous survey, and considering the magnitude of the river and the extremely turbulent character of the current for a long distance, the crossing found is favorable. The bridge will consist of one main span of 300 feet with two side spans of 100 feet each. All the piers will be founded on the rocky banks of the chasm.

From Spence's Bridge to Kamloops Lake a material improvement has been made. The line, as previously located, involved a large amount of protection work. This has been avoided by throwing the line back from the river. The grades and alignment have also been improved and the distance reduced three-quarters of a mile.

A location survey has been made along the north side of Kamloops Lake, with a view to a comparison with the former location on the south side. This has resulted in shortening the line on this section three and a-half miles, in reducing the curvature 800 degrees, and in materially lessening the cost of the work. The deflection from the original line occurs at a point five miles below Savona's ferry and crosses the Thompson River with two spans of 200 feet.

WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

The telegraph between Fort William and Selkirk, Red River, 410 miles, has been so far completed as to admit of it being used during a portion of the past year.

There is now a continuous line between Lake Superior and a point in the longitude of Edmonton, a distance of 1,197 miles. At present, however, it is only being operated as far as Battleford, 967 miles. There is also a branch telegraph in operation between Selkirk and Winnipeg, a distance of 22 miles.

In British Columbia about 80 miles of the telegraph is reported completed, ready for operating from Cache Creek, eastwards. The partial chopping and clearing of the line extends 25 miles further, being to a point 55 miles north of Kamloops.

GRADING, TRACKLAYING, ETC.

Fort William to English River, 113 miles.

The grading and bridging is sufficiently completed between the above-named points to admit of tracklaying. The rails have been laid to the 102nd mile. The ballasting is reported completed to the 60th mile, and is partially done for some distance beyond.

Keewatin to Cross Lake, 36 miles.

The work on this section is being prosecuted with considerable energy. Fully one-half of the rock excavation and a large quantity of earthwork has been done. The contractors have a large amount of plant and supplies on the ground, and there is every indication that the work will continue to be prosecuted vigorously.

Cross Lake to Selkirk, 76 miles.

The grading and bridging is completed on this section, with the exception of a short distance at the eastern end, embracing heavy embankments. Steam shovels, aided by locomotives and cars, are engaged upon this work, and it will be completed in the course of a few weeks. The rails have been laid for 75 miles east of Selkirk, and ballasting has been done in detached sections, equal in the aggregate to about 14 miles of completed line.

Pembina Branch, 85 miles.

The section between Selkirk and St. Boniface, 22 miles, has been completed, including tracklaying and ballasting. From St. Boniface to Emerson the grading has been completed and the rails laid, but temporary structures have been used for the river crossings. These structures will be replaced by others of a more permanent character ultimately. The line will be ballasted during next summer.

Subsidized Lines.

The Canada Central Railway extension is subsidized from Pembroke "to such point as may be selected by the Government as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near the crossing of the Nipissing road at the south-east corner of Lake Nipissing." The subsidy is limited to $1,440,000. The distance from Pembroke to the crossing of the Nipissing road, the point named in the Order in Council, is estimated to be about 130 miles; 37 miles of this, commencing at Pembroke, have been located for construction; a location survey of the remainder has yet to be made. Of these thirty-seven miles, twenty-five miles are under construction, and a considerable portion of work done

Georgian Bay Branch, 50 miles.

A contract was entered into on the 2nd of August last for the grading, bridging, track-laying and ballasting required in constructing the line proposed to extend from a point on the western side of South River, near Nipissingan Post Office, to a point on French River about five miles east of Cantin's Bay, the distance being about fifty miles. The contractors have made some progress in erecting stores, and in forwarding supplies to points along the line, but construction so far has been confined to clearing portions of the line.

Engine House at Selkirk.

A contract has been entered into for the erection of a ten-stalled engine-house on the station grounds at Selkirk, but the building has not yet been commenced.

CONTRACTS.

A schedule of contracts upon which expenditure has been made during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878, is appended.

Tenders for New Sections.

The sections between English River and Keewatin (185 miles) and between Yale and Lake Kamloops (125 miles) have for some time been advertised for construction. The necessary papers for the former section are now being issued to intending contractors, and it is proposed to receive tenders before the end of January. This link of 185 miles placed under contract, the whole distance from Fort William, Lake Superior, to Selkirk in Manitoba, 410 miles, will be under construction. The terms of the proposed contract will, it is believed, secure a vigorous prosecution of the work, and the completion at the earliest day practicable of this important link in the Pacific Railway. The reception of tenders for the work between Yale and Lake Kamloops, in British Columbia, has been postponed.

Tenders for the Whole Line.

During the past summer advertisements were widely published in England and this country, inviting proposals from capitalists and contractors for constructing and operating the whole line from the Province of Ontario to the Pacific Coast, the distance being about 2,000 miles. All information was furnished on application, and tenders were to have been sent in by the first of this month. No offers within the required conditions have, however, been received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING,

Engineer-in-Chief.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,

Secretary Public Works,

Ottawa.

Since the above was in type, one proposal for the whole line was opened on 30th January, 1879 when the tenders for the Sections, between English River and Keewatin, were opened.

S. F.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRACTS with Statement of Expenditure upon the same, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Contract No.	Character of Works.	Date of Contract.	Name of Contractors.	Amount expended during Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.
		1874.		$ cts.
1	Construction of Telegraph Line, Fort Garry to Livingstone	Oct. 17	Sifton, Glass & Co	5,655 93
2	do Livingstone to Edmonton	do 30	R. Fuller	3,250 00
3	do Edmonton to British Columbia	Nov. 10	F. J. Barnard	7,015 09
		1875.		
4	do Lake Superior to Fort Garry	Feb. 19	Oliver, Davidson & Co	89,059 16
		1874.		
5a	Pembina Branch { Extension, St. Boniface to Selkirk, grading, bridging and track-laying }	Aug. 31	Joseph Whitehead	100,610 00
		1875.		
13	Fort William to Sunshine Creek, grading and bridging	April 3	Sifton & Ward	42,000 00
		1877.		
	do do completion grading, &c	Aug. 29	Purcell & Ryan	13,700 00
		1875.		
14	Red River to Cross Lake, track-laying and bridging	April 3	Sifton & Ward	250,750 00
		1877.		
15	{ Cross Lake to Rat Portage, grading and bridging. / Red River to Rat Portage, track-laying and ballasting. }	June 9	Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead	532,200 00
		1876.		
25	{ Sunshine Creek to English River, grading and bridging. / Fort William to English River, track-laying and ballasting. }	June 6	Purcell & Ryan	687,600 00
26	Ten Stall Engine House, at Fort William	July 17	James Isbester	18,831 00
32a	Station Houses, between Fort William and English River		Lemay & Blair	17,730 45

AGREEMENT

(430)

Between Joseph Upper, Benj. W. Folger, James Swift and Matthew H. Folger, under the name and firm of "Joseph Upper & Co.," and Her Majesty the Queen, represented by the Minister of Public Works of Canada, to equip and work the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in lieu of Government, under agreement of 3rd August, 1878, of George Stephen and St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Agreement is not printed.*]

RETURN

(44)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th March, 1879 ;---For a statement shewing the number of Immigrants who have come to Manitoba under the auspices, or to the knowledge of the Immigration Agents during the year 1878, the nationality of said Immigrants, and the places they have come from.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 11th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(44A)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th March, 1879;—For a list of patents issued in the various parishes of the Province of Manitoba for lands in the settlement belt, with the date of the same, and the names of patentees to whom issued.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th March, 1878.

RETURN

(44B)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th March, 1879;—For a copy of the Order or Orders in Council by which certain lots of land on the Red River in Manitoba were reserved for settlement, as it appears by a notice published by the Surveyor General, and dated 14th November, 1877.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

[44c.]

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th March, 1879;—For a statement shewing the number of leases granted by the Government to cut timber on the public land of the Dominion within the settlement belt of the Red River, Manitoba, the names of the lessees, the dates of the said leases and period for which they are granted, the particular lots on which said wood lots are situated, and the area covered by each lease; also, for copy of instructions given to the Dominion Lands Agent at Winnipeg, in reference to the leasing of said wooded lands and of the form of said lease; and also, a copy of all or any correspondence relating to the same.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

MESSAGE.

(44 D.)

LORNE.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL transmits to the HOUSE OF COMMONS certain papers having reference to the financial position of the Province of Manitoba.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
APRIL, 28th 1879.

(Copy.)

Memorandum to Council.

The undersigned has the honor to report that he has had submitted to him an application from the Hon. J. Norquay, Provincial Treasurer, and the Hon. Joseph Royal, Minister of Public Works, of the Province of Manitoba, asking, on behalf of that Province, that re-arrangements should be made of the amounts paid on account of the annual subsidy. The undersigned has the honor to report that on the admission of that Province into the union, a sum of $30,000 was allowed annually on account of the cost of Government.

That an allowance was made at the rate of eighty cents per head on an assumed population of 17,000, amounting to $13,600. That the interest on the balance of the debt amounts to $19,653.04, and that by re-arrangement made by Order in Council of the 26th October, 1875, confirmed subsequently by 39 Vic., Cap. 3, an additional allowance was made, until the end of the year 1881, of $26,746 96, bringing up the total subsidy payable yearly to the sum of $90,000. Messrs. Norquay and Royal, in the memorial now presented, represent that the Province has no Crown Lands, and that the increase of population has been altogether in excess of their calculations. That, as this population is composed largely of new settlers, they are unable at present to realize any income to carry on the expenses of Government, and that, by the estimate submitted, it is shown that at the present date the population is 53,540.

That, at the present moment, a large immigration is taking place into the Province, and that it is presumed that before the close of the season the population will have reached 70,000 souls.

Under the circumstances the undersigned recommends that the annual allowance of $90,000 be increased, until the end of the year 1881, to $105,653.04, being made up as follows : $30,000, cost of Government ; $56,000, being at the rate of 80 cents per head on an assumed population of 70,000, and $19,653.04 being the interest on balance of capital at 5 per cent.

With respect to the request that advances be made from the capital account of the Province for drainage purposes, the undersigned regrets that he cannot recommend that the application be entertained.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY,
Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
15th April, 1879.

EXTRACT *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 18th April,* 1879.

The Committee have had under consideration a report submitted by the Sub-Committee of Council appointed to confer with Messrs. Norquay and Royal, Members of the Executive Council of the Province of Manitoba, who have been deputed by the Ex-Council of that Province to "proceed to Ottawa and urge upon the Govern-"ment of the Dominion a consideration of certain matters affecting the progress and "welfare of that Province." * * * * * * *

The Committee having given full consideration to the representations made to the Sub-Committee on the above subject and to the report of the sub-Committee thereon, respectfully recommend:—

That with respect to the advance asked for on capital account, the Committee append the report of the Minister of Finance, to whom the above subject was referred, and they recommend in accordance therewith, that the subsidy now paid to the Province of Manitoba of $90,000, be, for the reasons mentioned by the Minister in that report, increased up to the end of the year 1881 to the sum of $105,653.04, made up as therein stated, but they are unable, for the reasons given therein, to recommend any advance being made on capital account to that Province.

RUSSELL HOUSE, April 1st 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you herewith an approximate estimate of the population of Manitoba as it will be by the close of navigation. I have also taken the liberty of submitting the reasons I have for arriving at such conclusions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. NORQUAY,
Provincial Treasurer.

Hon. S. L. TILLEY,
Minister of Finance.

POPULATION OF MANITOBA—1878

Westbourne	450
Burnside	575
Portage la Prairie	300
High Bluff and Poplar Point	265
Baie St. Paul	331
Pembina	1,300
St. François Xavier, West	100
do do East	101
Headingly	161
St. Charles	215
St. James	152
Winnipeg	1,500
Kildonan	159
St. Pauls	235
St. Andrews, South	151
do North	190
St. Clements	236
Rockwood	750

Springfield	450
St. Boniface	308
St. Vital	186
St. Norbert	169
St. Agathe	1,050
St. Anne	206
Number of voters	9,540
Ratio of five persons to each voter	5
	47,700
Total number of Mennonites	5,840
	53,540

As an example of the ratio of five souls to each voter, we may quote Winnipeg, which has a population of 9,000, and only 1,500 voters. The ratio of single men in Winnipeg is greater than in the country, where most of the settlers are married, with families.

The population in 1870, before Confederation, was 12,000 souls, according to census returns.

Immigration in	1872	1,400
do	1873	1,256
do	1874	2,956
do	1875	6,034
do	1876	4,912
do	1877	6,511
do	1878	4,000
		39,069

It will be observed from the above that the immigration for 1871 is omitted, as it took place prior to the organization of the Department.

The above has been taken from agents' reports, but does not show the correct number of immigrants, as a great many arrived in Manitoba who are not classed as immigrants, and who do not come under the official notice of the agents. For instance, Mr. Graham reports an immigration to Manitoba of 11,000 souls in 1878, but in the agent's report 4,000 only appears. Besides, it may be proper to mention that a very large increase of our popultaion is expected this year. As near as possible, without a census, our actual population may therefore be placed at present at from 50,000 to 55,000 souls. In all probability there will be an increase this year of from 15,000 to 20,000 souls, which would make our population, by the close of navigation, at least 70,000 souls.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 24th March 1879.

SIR,—With reference to our interview of this morning with the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council, comprised of yourself and Honorable Messrs. Pope and Baby, the undersigned beg to submit for the consideration of the Sub-Committee the following statement and conclusions respecting the financial position of the Province of Manitoba :

The total resources of the Province derivable from the Province are as follows:—

Specific grant	$30,000 00
80 cents per head on 17,000 population	13,600 00
5 per cent. (per head $27\frac{77}{100}$ on 17,000) $472.090	23,604 50
5 per cent. on additional debt as adjusted in 1873	3,967 85
	$71,172 35

Withdrawn from capital up to 30th June, 1875, $158,386.11 at 5 per cent interest.....	$7,919 31
	$63,253 04
Additional grant commencing from 1st July, 1875.....	$26,746 96
	$90,000 00

The local revenue of the Province, which has no Crown Lands, is derived from licenses, law stamps, ferries, and fines. The following comparative statement of the receipts from those various sources of local income, covering a period of four years, from 1875 to 1878 will show the extent of the said revenue:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Licenses.....	$7,764 00	$7,614 00	$3,880 00	$3,950 00
Fines.....	226 85	957 50	161 00	422 45
Fees.....	48 29	595 29	393 79	296 04
Jury fund.....	144 00	.....	144 00	132 00
Ferries.....	450 00	300 00	300 00	760 00
Miscellaneous.....	221 60	253 92	161 00	626 45
Wild land tax.....	.....	4,316 55	2,408 45	278 79
Law stamps.....	.....	.....	2,159 75	2,398 20
	$8,854 74	*$14,037 26	$9,607 99	$8,863 93

*NOTE.—This amount, owing to a change in our financial year, is for 18 months.

It will be noticed that the important item of license has been reduced largely by the combined operation of a stringent license law, and from the fact that as soon as a municipality is formed, the fees belong to the corporation.

From the above statements it will be seen that the total resources of the Province stand at the nearly fixed sum of $98,000, and that the local income is very little influenced by the increase of population.

The undersigned beg now to give a comparative statement of the expenditure of the Province from July 1st, 1874, to December 31st, 1878:—

Services.	12 months to 30th June, 1875.	18 months to 31st December, 1876.	12 months to 31st December, 1877.	12 months to 31st December, 1878.
Legislation.....	$15,686 67	$14,917 47	$11,912 25	$11,242 28
Civil Government.....	15,293 65	22,683 78	16,682 00	15,867 33
Administration of Justice....	12,673 75	19,116 58	16,513 25	18,317 99
Agriculture.....	5,254 00	3,023 70	1,000 00	1,297 00
Charities.....	1,500 00	3,500 00	1,000 00	2,500 00
Printing	5,909 93	19,003 77	10,000 00	9,000 00
Public Buildings and Government House.....	6,935 90	22,829 24	8,773 98	8,548 37
Provincial Gaol.....	3,241 40	5,406 16	3,703 14	4,248 58
Road Service.....	6,609 71	12,844 59	5,858 06	11,720 73
Education.....	7,000 00	10,500 00	8,000 00	10,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	7,082 67	11,424 32	7,831 08	9,793 71
Small Pox Attendance.....	.....	.....	.....	5,390 35
	$86,377 68	$145,249 61	$91,273 76	$107,926 37

The above statement shows an increase in the expenditure of 1878 compared with 1875, of the following services :—

Civil Government	$ 573 68
Administration of Justice	5,644 24
Charities	1,000 00
Printing	3,900 07
Public Buildings	1,612 47
Provincial Gaol	1,007 18
Road Service	5,111 02
Education	3,000 00
Miscellaneous	2,711 04
	$24,559 70

and a decrease in legislation of about $5,000, consequent upon the abolition of the Legislative Council.

The undersigned beg respectfully to submit the following estimate of the annual expenditure for the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, on the most economical scale compatible with the increasing demands upon the revenue.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

24 Members	$ 7,200 00
Mileage	150 00
Speaker	800 00
Clerk	700 00
Sergeant-at-arms	100 00
Sessional clerks and messengers, &c	1,500 00
Translating	1,000 00
Law Clerk	500 00
Treasurer	2,000 00
Deputy	1,200 00
Auditor	500 00
Secretary	2,000 00
Deputy	1,200 00
Minister of Public Works	2,000 00
Deputy	900 00
Attorney-General	2,000 00
Minister of Agriculture and President of Council	2,000 00
Organization of Bureau of Statistics	1,500 00
Clerk of Executive Council and Private Secretary	1,200 00
Queen's Printer	500 00
Messenger	700 00
Caretaker	350 00
4 Registrars	2,000 00
2 Police Magistrates	500 00
Stationery for Parliament and offices	2,000 00
Government House	5,000 00
Public Buildings	10,000 00
Administration of Justice	20,000 00
Printing	12,000 00
Gaol	5,000 00
Charities	4,000 00

Road Service	20,000 00
Agriculture	5,000 00
Education	20,000 00
Total	$135,500 00
Miscellaneous	7,000 00
Grand Total	$142,500 00

By comparing these estimates with the expenditure of the three previous years, it will be seen that this required increase bears chiefly on the following services, viz. :—

Civil Government, organization of the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics and Department of Attorney-General, &c., &c	$ 5,550
Public Buildings, general increased expenditure	6,000
Administration of Justice, general increased expenditure	4,500
Printing, general increased expenditure	2,000
Provincial Gaol do	1,000
Hospitals do	1,500
Road Service do	10,000
Agriculture do	2,500
Education do	10,000
Total	$43,050

In connection with the foregoing estimates we beg to offer the following observations :—

The insufficiency of the Provincial income is partly demonstrated by the fact that in the first period of four years of the entrance of the Province into Confederation a sum of $158,386.11, was expended, in addition to the regular annual subsidy of the Province which was then about $67,200 in round numbers, or in other words a sum of $106,700 was expended in each year to meet the public necessities.

Later in 1875 a grant was obtained which added $26,746.96 to the Provincial subsidy, and fixed our income from Dominion sources at $90,000. By the carrying out of a most energetic system of economy sometimes incompatible with the dignity of our institution, and by ignoring persistently the ever-increasing requirements of the Province filling up by immigration, it was possible for the Executive Council of Manitoba to keep public expenditure within the limits of its revenue. But after four years it is found impracticable to carry on any longer the administration of public affairs with a fixed and inelastic income and a population increasing steadily, and in great numbers every year.

In the old settled Provinces the increase in population is regular and moderate, and generally carries with it a corresponding increase in the revenue by the sale of their Crown lands. In Manitoba the population has increased three-fold within the short space of eight years, and this spasmodic progress, without any corresponding elasticity in the public revenue, has become a chronic source of uneasiness and difficulties of all sorts, both for the Provincial Executive and for the citizens.

We may be here permitted to again refer to the very unsatisfactory footing upon which the Province of Manitoba was placed at the outset in the financial arrangements that were made, and in which, no doubt, it was little expected that the Province would make within such a short period of time the rapid strides that her population and natural resources have made.

In dealing with New Brunswick, an additional allowance was made by the B. N. A. Act of 1867, of $63,000 a year for ten years from the date of the union; in dealing with Nova Scotia, an additional allowance of $82,698 a year for ten years was

made to that Province, based upon the fact of the allowance to New Brunswick, in dealing with British Columbia, her allowance in respect of debt as well as of population was calculated upon an *assumed* population of 60,000, while the actual population was not over 11,000; in dealing with Prince Edward Island, her allowance for debt was calculated at the rate of $50 per head of the population instead of $27.77, the rate assigned to the other Provinces, and a special allowance was made to her in consideration of her not having any Crown lands; in dealing with Manitoba, which has no Crown lands at her disposal, her allowance in respect of debt was calculated upon a population of 17,000 only, at the rate of $27 77 per head, and her allowance in respect of population was calculated on the same estimate of 17,000. Such is the disproportionate treatment of the Province of Manitoba by the Dominion of Canada, and, in claiming that an additional grant of $40,000 each year until 1881 be granted, the undersigned confidently rest their claim upon justice and upon its merits.

By the 37th Vic., Cap. 17, of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, it is enacted that any Province may, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, be authorized to make advances for local improvements in the Province, such advances being deemed additions to the debt of the Province. Now, by the Schedule hereunto annexed, it will be seen by the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council that the Provincial Executive contemplate certain public works for which money will have to be obtained, and the undersigned most respectfully and most earnestly submit that the Province be allowed to draw the said sum of money from her capital account at such time and in such payments as may hereafter be agreed.

It is obvious that by their nature and their importance those public works which have become a matter of necessity for the welfare of the settlement of the Province are not chargeable to current expenditure. They are of a permanent character, and shall, as such, form part of the capital of the Province. In asking, therefore, that the Provincial Executive be allowed to withdraw so much of the capital upon which the Dominion of Canada pays Manitoba five per cent., as will be necessary to carry out these public improvements, the undersigned feel confident that the most favorable consideration will be given to their request.

It is proposed to drain the following portions of the Province, by which it is expected a large area of waste land will be reclaimed, and the public roads improved. By the "Drainage Act," contemplated by the Government of Manitoba, provision is made that certain districts be surveyed and laid off by competent engineers, an estimate of the probable cost submitted to the Department of Public Works, and the process of draining proceeded with under the auspices of the Local Government. After which it is intended that the cost of draining, when ascertained, be defrayed by a tax upon the land improved, thus making the lands themselves bear the cost of improvement, but, lest the provision should be considered onerous, it is intended to scatter over a period of ten or twenty years the payment of the same, with a very light interest on the amount of cost. It will be seen that it is necessary that a sum of money for immediate use in this connection be placed at the disposal of the Government, in order that the work may be proceeded with, with as little delay as possible. It is impossible at this date for the delegates to form an approximate idea of the cost of these contemplated improvements, as the reports of the engineers instructed to take levels and report upon the probable cost of draining the three most injurious reservoirs of water, were not received before leaving for Ottawa, except in the case of the survey of Baie St. Paul, in the Province, where it is estimated a drain of six miles will necessitate the expenditure of $5,000. The portions requiring immediate attention are:

Townships 13, 14, 15, 16, Range 3, east.
do 9, Range 4, east.
do 8, do 5 do
do 7, Ranges 2, 3, 4, west.
do 13, do 9, 10 do
do 15, 16, 17, Range 11, east.

We would respectfully observe that these receptacles, though apparently occupying a small space on the map, yet are the means of rendering useless a very large area of country from their extension through adjoining townships, on account of the level nature of the country, so that the road is often rendered impassable, though the primary cause may be distant 15 or 20 miles.

The delegates would respectfully represent that the sum of $50,000 be withdrawn from the capital of the Province of Manitoba, to be expended in the prosecution of the works referred to. We would also respectfully ask for a further withdrawal of $50,000 for the purpose of aiding the construction of county buildings throughout the Province, and a Provincial Gaol and Court-House. The insecurity of the buildings at present used for registration and the records of the courts is a source of great anxiety to the Government, and except in the case of the Registry Office of the County of Selkirk, where the City of Winnipeg has provided substantial accommodation, incalculable loss might result to the Province at any time from the destruction by fire or otherwise of the records kept in the various registry and court offices.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) J. NORQUAY,
Provincial Treasurer.

(Signed) JOSEPH ROYAL,
Minister of Public Works.

Hon. A. CAMPBELL,
Receiver-General, Ottawa, and
Hon. Messrs. POPE and BABY.

RETURN

(45)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1879;—For copies of the report of the Engineers respecting the improvements required to be made in the wharf at Rimouski, in order to render it more convenient for the landing of the English Mails, &c., &c.,

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 14th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(46)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th February, 1879;—

For a copy of all correspondence in possession of the Government, respecting the offer of the Government of British Columbia, in 1878, "to grant to the Admiralty the site, plant and material on hand, and work already done of the proposed Esquimalt Graving Dock," subject to the condition that Merchant Vessels shall be permitted to be docked on payment of expenses, whenever the Ships of Her Majesty's Navy do not require its use.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 11th March, 1879.

OTTAWA, 8th March, 1879.

SIR,—In compliance with your order of reference on an Address from the House of Commons, dated the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of a correspondence which has passed between His Excellency the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the offer of the Government of British Columbia, in 1878, to grant to the Admiralty the site, plant and material on hand, and the work already done, of the proposed Graving Dock at Esquimalt, B.C.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. DE WINTON, Major R.A.,

Governor-General's Secretary.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for Canada.

The Earl of Dufferin to Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach.

(No. 44.)

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1878.

SIR,—I had the honor to send to you to-day a telegraphic message in the following words: March 1st, Referring to my despatch No. 221, of November 7th, 1877, British Columbia Government with unanimous sanction of their Legislature offers Imperial Government Esquimalt Dock, site, plant, material and work done on terms of alternative proposition in minute of 21st July last, covered by above-mentioned despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable
Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Canada, No. 49.)

DOWNING STREET, 21st March, 1878.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram, noted in the margin, relating to the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and I have to inform you that I am in communication with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the matter to which it relates.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor-General,
The Right Honorable
The EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

The Earl of Dufferin to Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach.

(No. 74.)

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1878.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the construction of the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, B.C., I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, covering a communication from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable
Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

The Earl of Dufferin to Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach.

(No. 119.)

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1878.

SIR,—In continuation of the correspondence which has passed relating to the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, British Columbia, I have the honor of communicating to you a copy of a letter from the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, submitting at the request of the local authorities of that Province for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, copies of further papers on this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable
Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 2nd May, 1878.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, a copy of a despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and of the Address of the Legislative Assembly and Minute of Council therein referred to, respecting the grant by the Government of that Province of the Esquimalt Dock; which documents His Honor requests may be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Governor-General's Secretary.

EXTRACT *from Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General of Canada, dated 20th June*, 1878.

In re Graving Dock, B.C., "I have to inform you that the proposals made by the Provincial Authorities of British Columbia upon this matter are receiving the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government."

(Copy.)

Telegram from Victoria, B.C., 25th Jan., 1878, *Ottawa, 26th Jan.*, 1878.

To Hon. R. W. SCOTT.

Telegraph Secretary of State for Colonies, as coming from this Government, Legislature meets 7th February; anxiously awaiting reply to Minute of Council respecting dry dock, Esquimalt. Telegraph answer.

A. N. RICHARDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1878.

SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that a telegram has been received at this Department from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia in the following words :—

"Telegraph Secretary of State for Colonies, as coming from this Government, Legislature meets 7th February; Government anxiously awaiting reply to Minute of Council respecting dry dock, Esquimalt. Telegraph answer."

The Secretary of State would be glad if the request contained in the above telegram were complied with.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Governor-General's Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 10th January, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith two copies of Minutes of the Executive Council of this Province, dated the 5th inst., further relating to the Graving Dock at Esquimalt by embodying therein a telegram dated 6th February, 1874, from the Hon. A. Mackenzie to Hon. A. DeCosmos.

This telegram, it seems, is in the possession of Hon. Mr. DeCosmos and my Ministers were not, as I am informed, aware of its existence at the time of forwarding the previous documents referring to this Dock.

I beg to request that one of the enclosed copies may be forwarded, through the proper channel, to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of the Imperial Government, with the other documents previously forwarded, and that the other copy may be retained by you for the consideration of the Dominion Government, together with the previous papers sent on the Dock question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. N. RICHARDS,
Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia.

HON. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State, Ottawa

Copy of a report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, on the 5th day of January, 1878.

On a memorandum from the Honorable the Attorney General, dated 29th December, 1877, reporting that the telegram, copy of which is hereto attached, was omitted from among the printed documents relating to the Dominion Government and towards the construction of the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, and recommending that it be now published, and that His Excellency the Lieut.-Governer be requested to be pleased to forward copies thereof, with the marginal note, to the Secretary of State for Canada, and to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, respectively.

The Committee advise that the recommendation be approved.

Certified.

(Signed) WM. SMITHE,
Minister of Finance and Clerk of Executive Council.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

OTTAWA, February 6th, 1874.

Received at Victoria, Feb. 7, 1874, 9 p.m.

To A. DECOSMOS:

Your telegram went astray. Government offer is to pay two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as dock work progresses, in lieu of guarantee provided by terms of Union.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE.

Viâ Detroit.

The original of this telegram was handed to me by Mr. DeCosmos on the 13th day of November, 1877. This true copy was taken from the original and returned to Mr. DeCosmos, 14th November, 1877.

(Signed) A. C. ELLIOTT,
A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th February, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10th ultimo, enclosing two copies of a Minute of your Executive Council, dated the 5th ultimo, in further reference to the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, one of which you request may be transmitted through the usual channel to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

His Honor
The Lieutenant-Governor of
British Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th February, 1878.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, a copy of a despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, together with the copy of the Minute of the Executive Council therein referred to, in further reference to the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, which His Honor requests may be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

To the Governor General's Secretary.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7th February, 1878,

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to transmit to you the accompanying translation of a cypher telegraphic message received from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the message from the Government of British Columbia, a copy of which was communicated to this office in your letters of the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. G. P. LITTLETON,
Governor-General's Secretary.

The Honorable
Under-Secretary of State for Canada.

Translation of a cypher telegram received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 6th instant.

"Please inform British Columbian Government that some little delay will be necessary before I am able to express an opinion on the Esquimalt Dry Dock question and other subjects connected with it, but all possible earnest and careful attention will be given to it."

"(Signed) M. E. HICKS-BEACH,"

(*Telegram.*)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 7th February, 1879.

To Hon. A. N. RICHARDS,
Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

Following received to-day:—

"Sir M. Hicks-Beach's telegram of 6th in cypher."

(Signed) R. W. SCOTT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
VICTORIA, B. C., January 29th 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you herewith copy of a Minute of my Executive Council, dated 24th instant, embodying a telegram to be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Dry Dock at Esquimalt.

I beg also to inform you that on the 25th instant I telegraphed to you to have the said telegram transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to telegraph any answer back to me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. N. RICHARDS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Copy of a report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 24th day of January, 1878.

On a memorandum from the Honourable the Attorney-General, dated the 23rd January, 1878, reporting that no answer has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the reports of the Committee of the Executive Council respecting the Dry Dock at Esquimalt, dated respectively 11th June, 1877, 21st July, 1877, and the 28th September, 1877, and recommending that in view of the approaching Session of the Legislature, the following telegram be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies requesting a reply to the propositions forwarded.

"Legislature meets 7th February; Government anxiously awaiting answer to "Minute of Council respecting Dry Dock Esquimalt."

The Committee advise that the recommendation be approved.

Certified.

(Signed) WM. SMITHE,
Minister of Finance and
Clerk of the Executive Council.

DEPARTMENT SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th February, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 6, of 29th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a Minute of your Executive Council, embodying a telegram which they desire may be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Dry Dock at Esquimalt.

The telegram in question was duly received at this Department on the 30th ultimo, and was despatched, as requested, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose reply thereto was communicated to you in cipher on the 7th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

His Honor
The Lieutenant-Governor of
British Columbia.

RETURN

(47)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th February, 1879; For a statement shewing the number of days during which Pierre Alexis Mercier, an officer of the Customs Department at Montreal, absented himself during the year 1878, with or without leave of absence; the date and cause of such absence; the number of days for which he was paid by the Customs Department, and copy of the letter or letters, if any, authorizing him to absent himself from his duties during the said year.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th March, 1879.

RETURN

(47A)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th February, 1879;— For a statement shewing the number of days during which Edward H. Mercier, an officer of Her Majesty's Customs, and a Landing Waiter at the Port of Montreal, absented himself during the year 1878, with or without leave of absence; the date and cause of such absence, and the number of days for which he was paid by the Customs Department during the said year; also, copy of the letter or letters, if any, authorizing him to absent himself from his duties during the said year.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(48)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th March, 1879;—For a return shewing the number of tons of bar iron imported into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the year ending 31st December, 1878, and value for duty.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 14th March, 1879.

RETURN

(49)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th March, 1879;—For copies of all correspondence, reports and all papers relating to the practice of mackerel seining in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 14th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(50)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th March, 1879:—For copies of all correspondence, reports and instructions referring to the dismissal of Captain Purdy from the command of the Government steamer "Newfield."

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 14th March, 1879.

OTTAWA, 14th March, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose return to an Address of the Hon. the House of Commons for copies of all correspondence, etc., relating to the dismissal of Captain Purdy from the command of the steamer "Newfield."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HON. the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th March, 1879:—For copies of all correspondence, reports and instructions referring to the dismissal of Captain Purdy from the command of the Government steamer "Newfield."

By Command.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
OTTAWA, 11th March, 1879.

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No. 1.—Copy letter, dated 29th November, 1878, the agent at Halifax, N.S., of the Department of Marine, to the Deputy Minister of Marine.
No. 2.—Copy telegram, dated 29th November, 1878, the agent at Halifax, N.S., of the Department of Marine, to the Deputy Minister of Marine.
No. 2½.—Copy telegram, dated 5th December, 1878, the agent at Halifax, N.S., of the Department of Marine, to the Minister of Marine.
No. 2¾.—Copy telegram, dated 6th December, 1878, Minister to agent.
No. 3.—Copy letter, dated 6th December, 1878, agent to deputy.
No. 4.—Copy letter, dated 6th December, 1878, the deputy to the agent.
No. 5.—Copy letter, 1st January, 1879, Captain Purdy to the deputy.
No. 6.—Copy telegram, 18th January, 1879, the deputy to the agent.
No. 7.—Copy letter, 20th January, 1879, the agent to the deputy, enclosing copy letter from Captain Purdy.
No. 8.—Copy letter, 30th January, 1879, the Minister to the agent.
No. 9.—Copy letter, 17th February, 1879, Captain Purdy to Deputy Minister.
No. 10.—Copy letter, 27th February, 1879, deputy to Captain Purdy.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 29th, 1878.

SIR,—I beg to enclose report of Capt. Purdy, of grounding of S.S. "Newfield," at Whitehead, on the 22nd instant.

As the damage to the ship appears of too serious a character to permit her being sent to sea without full examination and repairs, if found necessary, I have arranged to store the coal and place the vessel on the marine slip; when this is done I will report fully the damage done and repairs required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. W. JOHNSTON.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 29th Nov., 1878.

By Telegraph from Halifax, N.S.,

To WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine.

"Newfield" arrived yesterday morning. Did not visit Sable Island. On rocks, Whitehead. Tore from rivets, yarboard streak, port side, for about four feet. Will store coal and place ship on slip for repairs. Report by mail.

(Signed) H. W. JOHNSTON.

OTTAWA, 5th Dec., 1878.

By Telegraph from Halifax, N.S.,

To Hon. J. C. POPE, Minister of Marine.

"Newfield" on slip, damage serious, main keel gone over nine feet and stern three and a half feet up, yarboard streak over nine feet each side gone. All this will have to be replaced and part of second streak; both sides ship all open forward. Have employed Symonds to repair work, commences to-morrow with night shifts to save slippage, probably four or five weeks. Can you send "Napoleon" to do "Newfield's" work at Sable Island and other places?

(Signed) H. W. JOHNSTON.

OTTAWA, 6th Dec., 1878.

H. W. JOHNSTON, Esq.,

Agent of Marine and Fisheries, Halifax.

Cannot send "Napoleon" at this season of the year. Why cannot "Glendon" visit Sable Island? Hurry repairs of "Newfield." Of course you have paid off all the crew?

(Signed) JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine.

HALIFAX, N.S., 6th Dec., 1878.

SIR,—I telegraphed to you yesterday stating briefly the damage done to the S.S. "Newfield" from taking the ground at Whitehead on the 22nd ultimo. I regret to state that the injury to the ship is greater than was anticipated. She was placed on the slip yesterday, and I now enclose a sketch which will give a pretty accurate idea of the damage The whole of the main keel and up the stern for about three feet and a half has been carried clean away, as also has the yarboard streak on both sides, following the irregular line as represented on the sketch. The second plate has also received damage, so that it will have to be removed for some considerable distance from the bow and replaced with a new one. A new keel will be required for about twelve and one-half feet, and new yarboard streak for about the same length.

The enclosed sketch, though representing the starboard side, is also generally accurate as regards the port side. The whole of that part of the ship's stern between the irregular line and dotted line being carried away.

The repairs of the vessel have been put in the hands of Messrs. Symonds & Co, who are prepared to use all possible diligence in pressing them to completion. The charges for slip hire are very high, amounting to over $100 per day, and I have instructed Messrs. Symond's to employ night shifts, for, although the men at night charge one-half more wages, the saving in slip hire will much more than counterbalance this. I am scarcely in a position to give an estimate of cost of repairs, but will do so in a day or two.

I asked in my telegram that the "Napoleon III" might be sent here to do the work which is necessary, chiefly to visit Sable Island, and coal Cape Sable Fog-whistle. If her work is done in Quebec she could remain here during the winter and return on the opening of navigation in the spring. I will pay off and discharge as many of the crew of "Newfield" as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. W. JOHNSTON.

The Hon. J. C. POPE,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

OTTAWA, 6th December, 1878.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing report from Captain Purdy, in reference to the grounding of the steamer "Newfield" at Whitehead; and, in reply, I have to request you to report the estimated cost of repairing the damage.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

H. W. JOHNSTON, Esq.,
Marine and Fisheries,
Halifax, N.S.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT STEAMSHIP "NEWFIELD,"
STREET HARBOR, 1st January, 1879.

SIR,—I regret to inform you that on the 22nd November, after entering Whitehead Harbor, in endeavoring to avoid a collision with a number of vessels laying at anchor there, some of whom had no lights up, the ship took the ground forward, causing her to make water in the fore-compartment. I remained there till the 27th November awaiting a favorable opportunity for landing at Sable Island, but none offering, I deemed it most prudent to return to Halifax to ascertain the amount of damage.

I have handed Mr. Johnston a statement containing all the particulars from the time of the ship's leaving Pictou, till her arrival at Halifax.

I exceedingly regret to have to report such an occurrence, this being the first time such has happened since I have commanded the "Newfield," or any other ship, and it would not have occurred but for my anxiety to avoid a collision with the vessels, some 14 or 15 in number, which occupied the anchorage place, and made it very difficult to secure a safe berth for the ship. It has been my aim, ever since I have been in the service of the Government, to accomplish all the work it was possible for the ship to do.

I enclose a sketch of the damage done to the ship, the red line shews the parts actually injured. The work has been completed, and the vessel is now in good order, but Halifax does not seem to be a good place for a vessel to be repaired in, as the appliances are not at hand, and the people not accustomed to the business.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. N. PURDY,
Commander.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 18th January, 1879.

Send copy Purdy's report, enclosed your letter 29th November, also cost repairs

(Signed) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

H. W. JOHNSTON, Esq.,
Agent, Marine Department,
Halifax, N.S.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
20th January, 1879.

SIR,—In reply to your letter requesting me to forward copy of Capt. Purdy's report respecting the grounding of the S S. "Newfield," and a memorandum of cost of repairs, I beg to enclose copy of the report referred to, and also a statement of expenditure caused by the accident.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. W. JOHNSTON.

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

December, 1878.

(*Memorandum.*)

Cost of Repairs to S. S. "Newfield."

Landing coal and putting in store	$207 20
Shipping portion on board "Newfield"	107 44
Storage, say	103 60
Marine slip	1,707 75
Painting	57 41
W. T. Symonds, repairs and material	1,286 87
	$3,470 27

GOVERNMENT S. S. "NEWFIELD."
HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 28th, 1878.

SIR,—I left Pictou at 8.30 a. m. on the 22nd November, had light variable winds. At 4.30 p. m. passed through the Gut of Canso with the intention of proceeding direct for Sable Island. On rounding the Grimes Shoal at 6.30 p.m., the wind at that time being strong from the south-east with a high sea, kept away for Whitehead as it would be impossible to land at the Island. At 10 p. m. *Whitehead Light* bore W. N. W., distant about 4½ miles. When about one mile outside of the light I made all the necessary preparations for entering the harbor, the leadsman being placed in the chains, giving the soundings; the 2nd officer being on the poop with the two men at the wheel; the boatswain being on the forecastle with the men on the lookout; the Chief Engineer at his post and the first officer with me on the bridge. At 11 p. m., on passing the lighthouse, the wind shifted to east in a heavy squall. On approaching, observed a large number of vessels occupying the anchorage, some having lights up and some without. To avoid collisions, stopped the engines, making the ship lose her headway, her head canting to starboard, the leadsman giving out at the same time "by the mark seven." The helm was immediately ordered "hard a starboard," and the engines to "easy speed ahead." After the engines had made six or seven revolutions, she took the bottom forward, it being then about thirty minutes before low water. The lead giving from four to seven fathoms alongside and eleven feet under the stem forward. At midnight, the wind increasing to a gale, immediately filled the after ballast tanks with water and shifted all the chains from forward, aft, and made all the necessary preparations to float her off as the tide began to flow. The Chief Engineer reported the ship to be making no water apparently. At 2.40 a. m., the tide rising, started the engines full speed astern, and the ship came off, proceeded to the anchorage and came to in eight fathoms with both bowers, blowing a heavy gale from the south-east with rain and thick weather.

On the following day examined the forward lower compartment, which contains about eight tons, and found it full of water; had it pumped out, and, in company with the Chief Engineer, examined it and found a small leak near the stem; also examined all the other compartments and found the ship making no water in any of them. Also had a water-glass made and examined the ship forward outside, and found the yarboard streak on the port side, started from the keel and canted up.

Remained in Whitehead till the 27th, the wind blowing a succession of gales from the northward and eastward. At 2 p.m. got under weigh for Sable Island; at 5 p. m., finding that the weather would not admit of landing at the Island, kept away for Halifax, to report more fully to your Department; at 8 p. m. passed Green Island, and at 7:30 a. m., on the 28th, anchored in Halifax Harbor, a strong gale prevailing from the eastward, and reported to your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. N. PURDY,
Commander.

We, the first officer and first engineer of the S.S. "Newfield," do hereby declare that we have had the foregoing report of Captain Purdy read over to us, and attest to the truth of the statements contained therein.

(Signed) JAMES COURTNAY,
First Officer.

" ARCHIBALD WARNER,
First Engineer.

H. W. Johnston, Esq.,
Marine and Fishery Department,
Halifax, N. S.

Ottawa, January 30th, 1879.

Sir,—On the return of the S.S. "Newfield" to Halifax, I presume she will be laid up for a while and the crew paid off.

Several of the Government steamers have recently been stranded or lost through carelessness or mismanagement, and unless those in charge be severely dealt with, the Department may expect to lose all the vessels under its management.

I have, therefore, made up my mind, so long as I am responsible for the proper working and management of these steamers, that every master getting his vessel on the rocks, or losing her, unless under very extraordinary circumstances, shall be dismissed from the service.

In carrying out this determination which has been come to, simply in the public interest, the services of Commander Lavoie and his sailing master, who lost the "Lady Head," have been dispensed with, and Captain Purdy cannot be an exception.

On the return of the "Newfield," therefore, you will pay off Captain Purdy, and give command of her to Captain O'Brien, who has been recommended to me as a first-class man, and in every way well qualified for the position.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

H. W. Johnston, Esq.,
Agent, Marine Department,
Halifax, N.S.

CARLETON, ST. JOHN, N.B.,
17th February, 1879.

SIR,—I have been discharged from command of the steamship "Newfield" for causes not made known to me; it surely cannot be said that it was for want of competency on my part. As previous to my assuming command of her, I was without any previous notice to prepare myself, sent before Captain Scott to be examined, who, after retaining me some time, pronounced me duly qualified. And he notified Sir A. J. Smith to my being so qualified, who at once placed me in charge. Since then I have had no other object in view than to know how I should best perform my duty to the honor and advancement of the Department under which I was serving. I can say with pride that the "Newfield" or any government vessel has not, at any time whilst being directed under my piloting, ever touched the bottom, or has been otherwise damaged to the amount of one dollar.

Therefore, I hope the Minister will give me a situation in the government or superannuate me, as I have served faithfully for ten years, and I am confident that no charge can honestly be brought against me.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. N. PURDY.

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 27th February, 1879.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant in reference to your recent discharge from the command of the "Newfield," and requesting that you might be provided with another situation or superannuated; and I am to inform you that your letter has been submitted to the Minister of Marine, who desires me to state that the cause of your discharge was allowing the vessel under your command to get aground at Whitehead, thereby incurring damages to the amount of $3,470.27. I am also to inform you that the Minister is not aware of any situation to which you could be appointed, and as masters of steamers are not included in the class of persons eligible to superannuation, and you have not contributed to the superannuation fund, no pension can consequently be allowed you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

Capt. J. N. PURDY,
Carleton, St. John, N.B.

GENERAL RULES

(51)

Made by the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario, under and by virtue of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, entitled: "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874."

OTTAWA, 17th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Rules are not printed.*]

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF

CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1879.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, *Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.*

May it Please Your Excellency :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the proceedings of the Department of the Secretary of State, for the year 1878.

On the fourteenth of November last past, by virtue of an Order of the Honourable the Privy Council, and under the provisions of 36 Vic., cap. 35, sec. 33, the control and management of the North-West Mounted Police Force, heretofore under this Department, was transferred to the Department of the Interior.

The following is a statement of the fees received during the past year, viz :—

Charters of Incorporation	$780 00
Commissions	65 00
Passports	40 00
License	20 00
Exemplification of Patents	16 00
Copies of Documents	13 80
Certificates	12 00
Certificates of Legalization	6 00
Sale of Statutes	373 47
	$1,326 27

Eight thousand eight hundred and four letters, petitions and other documents were received by this Department, and six thousand and seventy-eight letters were written and sent during the past twelve months.

Statements of the operations of the several branches are hereto attached for your Excellency's information.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

APPENDIX A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
REGISTRAR'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 29th January, 1879.

The Honorable J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit, for your information, a statement of the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, from the 1st January, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

L. A. CATELLIER,
Deputy Registrar-General of Canada.

A CONDENSED STATEMENT showing the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, from the 1st January, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.

Documents.	Engrossed.	Recorded.	Total.
Commissions under Great Britain and Privy Seals	68	68	136
Writs of Elections		217	217
Writs of Supersedeas	6	6	12
Proclamations	24	24	48
Letters Patent, summoning to Senate		1	1
do granting an Annuity	3	3	6
Charters	11	11	22
Treaties		4	4
Warrants	25	25	50
Licenses	2	2	4
Leases	2	2	4
Exemplifications	2	2	4
Pardons	1	1	2
Board of Trade Certificates	3	3	6
Bonds		168	168
Cancellations		39	39
Surrenders		81	81
Transfers		5	5
Releases from Mortgage		7	7
Land Patents.			
Indian Land Sales	203	203	406
Ordnance Land Sales	89	89	178
Dominion Land Sales	281	281	562
do (33 Vic.)	515	515	1,030
Allotments, Half-Breed	944	944	1,888
Military Bounty Grants	76	76	152
North-West Mounted Police Grants	5	5	10
Homestead Grants	85	85	170
Homestead and Wood Lot Grants	119	119	238
Wood Lots (in connection with Homestead Grants)	2	2	4
Commutation Grants (of right of common and cutting Hay)	135	135	270
Special Grants	1	1	2
			5,726

In addition to the foregoing, 1,077 pages of manuscript have been copied.

An annual return of all Bonds and Securities recorded in this Department under 31st Vic., cap. 37, is prepared for the Parliament of Canada under Section 15 of the same Act, and a quarterly return of all the Indian and Ordnance Lands is also sent to the Registrar of each County in which Patents have issued.

L. A. CATELLIER,
Deputy Registrar-General of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
REGISTRAR'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 29th January, 1879.

APPENDIX B.

The Honorable J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State of Canada,
&c., &c., &c.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report respecting the services performed under my superintendence during the financial year ending 30th June last. Tables are also appended containing similar information respecting the same services for the six months ending 31st December ultimo.

CANADA GAZETTE.

The accounts for the financial year show that while the cost of the *Canada Gazette* has been decidedly less than in 1876-7 the earnings have been somewhat greater.

The sums certified for payment by me on this account amounted to—

For paper	$1,016 65
For translation (in part refunded)	125 80
For printing and distribution	2,139 48
	$3,281 93

The receipts for the same period were,—

For advertisements	$683 47
For subscriptions	268 40
For sales	11 53
	$963 40

The number of *Gazettes* printed and issued on the last Saturday of December was,—

Gratis to official persons, &c	1,108
To subscribers and advertisers	79
	1,187

THE STATUTES.

The same number of the Statutes were published as in 1877, viz., 17,500 English, and 4,500 in French of Vol. 1, together with 6,000 copies in English and 2,000 in French of Vol. 2.

Some of these being bound together reduced the number of bound volumes issued to 23,750. There are remaining in unbound sheets 700 copies of Vol. 2 English, and 400 Vol. 2 French.

The cost was as follows:—

For paper	$2,568 61
For printing (including translations of Orders in Council, &c)	1,398 32
For binding	4,092 68
	$8,059 61

Or a little less than 34 cents per vol.

The whole distribution was made free of charge, through the post, and that item of expense therefore disappears from the account.

As in the two previous years, the above cost covers the paper and printing of single Acts separately issued for the use of Departments and for sale.

These have been found of very considerable advantage and convenience, as I am satisfied any approach to the English system of reducing free distribution and selling all public documents at cost price would prove.

The number of volumes printed and issued last year was based upon the expectation of an early consolidation of the Statutes of the Dominion, votes having been twice taken for that purpose. But for that expectation it would have been more prudent to have issued larger numbers, the very great recent increase in the numbers of the Justices of the Peace, both in Ontario and Quebec, making an unexpected enlargement of the distribution list.

For the details of the distribution, I have the honor to refer you to the Statutory Return now being prepared for submission to Parliament at its opening.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The distribution and collection of subscriptions to these Reports was, last year, placed under my superintendence, and has imposed some additional labour upon the employees of this office.

DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING AND BINDING, &c.

The tables appended shew the cost of the above services.

I have also added the cost of engraving and lithographic work for which the orders or accounts have passed through this office.

There has been a considerable decrease, it will be seen, in the work performed by the Contractors during the year, with an increase of 62½ p. c. in the work done by others.

During the six months ending 31st December, there has been an increase in both these items as compared with the corresponding period of last year, to be accounted for, I believe, by the printing for the general election in September, and for bringing into effect the Audit or other important Acts of last session.

The number of requisitions during the year were:—

Upon the Printer	1,529
" " Binder	1,060
" " Stationery Office	2,357
	4,946

ADVERTISING.

I append a table shewing the amount of the advertising accounts submitted to my audit by the several Departments during the year ending 31st December, 1878. This shews an increase of nearly $8,000, which is, however, more than covered by the increase of the advertizing of the Department of Public Works. It rose from $5,547.27 in 1877 to $14,619.29 in 1878.

The present contracts for printing, binding and printing paper expire in October next.

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. CHAMBERLIN,
Queen's Printer.

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1879.

COST of Departmental Printing, &c., by Departments, for the Years ending 30th June, 1877, and 30th June, 1878.

Department.	Printing and Binding.		Stationery for Same.	
	1876-7.	1877-8.	1876-7.	1877-8.
AT CONTRACT RATES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	875 85	1,119 88	943 74	931 64
Civil Service Board	63 71	3 48	43 59	2 38
Clerk of Crown in Chancery	4 72	422 27	14 22	387 20
Customs	6,246 66	5,591 09	3,603 27	3,334 84
Finance	2,337 38	1,495 05	982 29	610 73
Governor-General's Secretary	86 75	242 78	86 19	59 36
Inland Revenue	6,620 33	4,763 04	2,608 66	2,104 93
Interior	1,515 75	962 09	692 07	933 97
Justice	509 36	515 46	277 81	227 10
Library of Parliament	7 88	933 19	11 69	146 64
Marine and Fisheries	1,271 06	1,230 92	618 32	868 07
Militia and Defence	1,658 68	1,364 47	842 84	978 61
Post Office	24,917 52	20,136 17	15,305 21	16,359 65
Privy Council	215 78	195 10	122 95	65 54
Public Works	1,671 18	1,414 73	818 35	618 15
Receiver General	1,258 81	240 49	846 77	163 05
Secretary of State	1,004 10	715 00	526 93	374 41
Supreme Court	80 00	796 29	20 28	522 89
Departments Generally	42 75	22 21	3 85	4 71
	50,388 27	42,163 71	28,369 03	28,693 87
AT CONFIDENTIAL RATES.				
Agriculture		24 17		
Customs	74 25			
Finance	1,184 07	975 37		
Inland Revenue	13 50	91 25		
Interior	18 25	822 40		
Justice	42 95	29 15		
Marine and Fisheries	11 29	58 60		
Militia and Defence	117 87	1,033 22		
Public Works	7,677 58	1,264 52		
Departments Generally		23 50		
	9,139 76	4,322 18		

Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., by Quarters, for the Years ending 30th June, 1877, and 30th June, 1878.

Quarter.	Printing and Binding.		Stationery for Same.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
AT CONTRACT RATES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
September Quarter	12,205 76	10,422 95	7,180 46	6,996 55
December do	12,468 55	9,979 08	7,341 69	6,737 64
March do	12,505 51	10,978 14	6,797 84	6,432 02
June do	13,208 45	10,783 54	7,049 04	8,527 66
	50,388 27	42,163 71	28,369 03	28,693 87
AT CONFIDENTIAL RATES.				
September Quarter	14 79	291 24		
December do	15 50	418 91		
March do	3,552 25	1,692 71		
June do	5,557 22	1,919 32		
	9,139 76	4,322 18		

Statement of Accounts for Printing Work done by others than the Contractors, but sent to this Office for audit, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Month.	Department.	Amount.
1877.		$ cts.
July	Public Works	416 78
August	Interior	64 00
September	Public Works	220 33
do	Interior	937 28
do	Post Office	18 25
December	Public Works	34 95
1878.		
January	Post Office	60 50
February	do	43 00
March	Agriculture	1,152 25
do	do	1,041 50
April	Finance	550 00
May	Public Works	75 70
do	Agriculture	1,026 50
do	do	2,256 80
June	do	1,156 80
do	Post Office	25 00
do	do	55 00
do	Justice	22 25
		9,156 89

Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., by Departments, for the Six Months ending 31st December, 1878.

Department.	Printing and Binding.	Stationery for same.
AT CONTRACT RATES.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	1,317 10	557 18
Auditor General	40 51	100 55
Civil Service Board	1 66	0 77
Clerk of Crown in Chancery	38 56	29 64
Customs	3,145 59	1,501 18
Finance	753 78	387 05
Governor General's Secretary	436 95	48 41
Inland Revenue	2,977 91	1,166 77
Interior	556 49	328 26
Justice	1,845 68	1,059 73
Library of Parliament	14 03	9 00
Marine and Fisheries	578 07	303 50
Militia and Defence	916 19	448 86
Post Office	9,270 28	6,702 49
Privy Council	84 47	62 23
Public Works	1,152 96	543 38
Secretary of State	530 11	257 80
Supreme Court	483 01	195 12
Departments generally	12 51	2 19
	24,155 86	13,704 11
AT CONFIDENTIAL RATES.		
Agriculture	23 48	
Clerk of Crown in Chancery	16 25	
Interior	272 93	
Militia and Defence	309 25	
Departments generally	7 50	
	6.9 41	

STATEMENT of Accounts for Printing Work done by others than the Contractors, but sent to this Office for audit, for Six Months ending 31st December, 1878.

Month.	Department.	Amount.
1878.		$ cts.
August	Public Works	97 13
September	do	37 96
do	do	28 60
do	Agriculture	1,160 00
do	Post Office	337 18
October	Interior	1,083 09
November	Public Works	92 52
do	Post Office	45 00
December	Agriculture	1,620 95
		4,502 43

COST of Lithographic Printing and Stamping ordered through the Office of the Queen's Printer during the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1878.

Department.	Year 1877-78.	Half-Year to Dec., 1878.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	103 95	21 00
Auditor General	.....	128 80
Finance	.....	39 70
Interior	49 80	9 00
Justice	10 45	164 85
Militia and Defence	7 70	.....
Public Works	52 15	31 25
	224 05	394 60

ADVERTISING in Newspapers receiving Government patronage from 1st January to 31st December, 1878.

Department.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	249 49	414 30	207 74	414 10	.....	.....	.....	1,285 63
Finance	76 84	17 60	4 13	9 00	.....	.....	3 80	111 37
Governor General	.....	42 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 82
Inland Revenue	52 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 65
Interior	60 10	251 37	5 83	4 25	55 23	.....	.....	376 78
Marine and Fisheries	215 46	130 75	199 52	238 65	.....	16 50	5 10	805 98
Militia and Defence	250 37	79 83	.....	21 25	60 51	41 25	13 20	466 41
Post Office	725 62	1,117 93	678 23	207 26	.....	83 80	.....	2 812 84
Public Works	7,464 76	3,695 46	1,181 39	1,737 52	287 91	148 60	103 65	14,619 29
Secretary of State	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
Totals	9,095 29	5,760 06	2,276 84	2,632 03	403 65	290 15	125 75	20,583 77

APPENDIX C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1879.

The Honorable J. C AIKINS,
Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR, I have the honour to submit herewith statements of the accounts of this office for the year from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878, and also for the half year ended 31st December, 1878.

Details of these transactions are given in the (three) tabular statements appended, the aggregate of which is as follows, viz :—

Value of goods in stock at 1st July, 1877	$16,405 07	
" received during the year	54,809 03	
Profits on the year's business	1,729 49	
		$72,943 59
Goods issued to Departments	$11,740 18	
" Queen's Printer	28,788 57	
" Outside Service	14,557 82	
		$55,086 57
Goods in stock 30th June, 1878, carried forward		17,857 02
		$72,943 59

The business of the past six months similarly stated is,—

Goods —Stock brought forward	$17,857 02	
" received to 31st December	30,129 32	
		$47,986 34
" issued to Departments	$7,578 28	
" " Queen's Printer	14,522 94	
" " Outside Service	8,455 65	
		$30,556 87
Balance in stock, 31st December		17,429 47
		$47,986 34

A reference to the comparative statement (No. 3) shews a decrease in the cost of supply amounting to $2,285 76, a large saving on the estimate, which was based on the continued increase of past years. The decrease is to be attributed almost wholly to the low price at which goods have been purchased, the quantities showing very little difference, while the work of the office shows a considerable increase.

The number of requisitions received during the year is 5,441 as against 5,336 last year, an increase of 105—and the parcels and cases packed and despatched for the Outside Service number 2,540, an increase of 225 over that last reported.

I have again to report a great diminution in the quantity of waste paper collected, the total being 12,618 lbs. for the year; the net sum received being only $104.41, and for the past half-year, 11,584 lbs., value $86.88, which sums, with $18.75 for waste cases sold, have been deposited to the credit of the Hon. the Receiver General.

The whole is respectfully submitted

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES YOUNG.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for and Issue of Goods in each month of the Year ended 30th June, 1878, and of the Half-year ended 31st December, 1878.

——	Goods Entered.		Goods Issued.
	Sterling.		
1877.	£ s. d.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July	646 19 11	3,570 16	7,592 27
August	742 10 10	1,898 55	2,961 73
September	260 16 11	1,092 01	2,282 08
October	963 5 3	1,838 34	5,389 93
November	479 17 11	1,620 72	3,740 58
December	280 19 9	1,129 14	4,796 02
1878.			
January	533 0 11	1,525 15	4,968 17
February		4,207 52	5,455 67
March	484 17 6	1,585 76	5,142 36
April	912 19 8	2,281 39	4,364 85
May	479 2 4	2,859 57	4,619 34
June	271 9 0	1,331 52	3,773 57
Net Expenditure in Currency		24,849 83	
Net Expenditure in Sterling	6,156 0 0	29,959 20	
Total Expenditure		54,809 03	
Stock brought forward 1st July, 1877		16,405 07	
Profits on the year's business		1,729 49	
Total issue of goods			55 086 57
Stock carried forward 30th June, 1878			17,857 02
		72,943 59	72,943 59
1878.			
July	762 0 4	5,041 40	8.964 32
August	540 8 7	1,427 82	3,602 59
September	310 12 0	1.988 40	4,141 57
October	318 0 4	2.801 49	5,355 18
November	717 13 6	1.590 62	4,289 90
December	564 17 11	1,659 91	4,203 31
Net Expenditure in Currency		14,489 64	
Net Expenditure in Sterling	3,213 12 8	15,639 68	
Total Expenditure		30,129 32	
Stock brought forward 1st July		17,857 02	
Total issue of goods			30,556 87
Balance Stock in hand 31st December			17,429 47
		47,986 34	47,986 34

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts exhibiting Details of Expenditure for Goods received, and Value of Goods issued to the Civil Service, during the Year from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878; and for the Half-year from 1st July to 31st December, 1878.

Class of Goods.	Goods entered during the year ended 30th June, 1878.		Goods entered from 1st July to 31st December, 1878.		Departments.	Goods issued during the year ended 30th June, 1878.		Goods issued from 1st July to 31st December, 1878.	
						Departments.	Outside.	Departments.	Outside.
	Sterling. £ s. d.	$ cts.	Sterling. £ s. d.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Book papers	1,099 19 8½	322 42	439 17 2	879 80	By Agriculture	613 68		383 43	
Foolscap papers	1,432 18 6	518 31	838 15 1	299 39	do Immigration Branch		58 40		17 96
Double fcap. do	138 3 8½	126 50		80 06	do Paris Exhibition Map		89 73		
Post folio do	220 4 3	172 70	174 12 0	22 80	Customs	592 73	2,577 58	583 39	1,499 09
Printing do	10 1 3	6,914 92	113 16 0	3,267 50	Finance	622 20		820 92	
Loan do	73 1 0	25 50	50 18 6		do Insurance Branch	60 69		26 04	
Blotting do	61 2 6	123 00	81 2 10	60 00	do Treasury Board	72 86		2 75	
Copying do	11 19 7	26 13	20 11 1	5 80	do Contingencies	74 09		21 55	
Manilla and W.R. papers	40 10 5	2,656 19		1,034 32	do Asst. Receiver-General		63 28		243 68
Cartridge papers		70 48	16 12 6	22 50	Governor-General's Secretary	472 10		175 41	164 73
Drawing and tracing do. and cloth	89 16 7	314 42	93 12 6	73 50	Inland Revenue	584 27	1,233 47	259 93	497 37
Cut papers, 4to. and 8vo.	568 6 1	1 50	134 13 4		Justice	546 55		184 14	
B.B. paper and envelopes.	50 11 4	6 15		12 25	do Inspector of Penitentiaries		72 93		50 65
Envelopes	525 18 2	6,115 41	208 7 0	3,334 55	do Kingston Penitentiary		371 94		197 94
Parchment and buckram	84 7 0			116 82	do St. Vincent de Paul Pen'y		207 01		172 24
Drawing instruments and materials	77 3 0	106 55	35 0 0	162 37	do St. John Penitentiary		85 22		35 55
Colours, India ink, &c.	29 19 6	15 92		17 15	do Halifax do		6 07		11 74
Steel and quill pens	199 2 2	144 21	175 19 2	164 50	do Manitoba do		193 03		
Penholders	13 9 0	8 10	2 19 0	16 60	do British Columbia Pen'y				139 37
Pencils	91 6 0	281 14	91 12 0	150 31	do Supreme Court		375 41		82 01
Sundries, A and B	23 18 0	196 05	4 12 0	177 37	do Dominion Police		25 80		
Cards and cardboard	4 12 0	229 46		271 23	do North-West Territories		35 26		4 26
Sundries, C	9 0 0	12 00	2 19 0		Marine and Fisheries	510 21	302 08	360 21	78 96
Copying materials	89 10 0	495 98	54 6 0	280 70	Militia and Defence	363 59		249 19	
Sundries, D, diaries, &c.	4 12 0	190 59	8 2 6	251 83	do Adjutant-General's Office	893 93		357 11	
Despatch boxes	71 16 6		81 19 6		Privy Council	178 47		54 67	
Elastic bands	122 9 0	212 44	48 6 8	1,186 82	Public Works	2,174 36	366 80	1,175 76	185 96
					do Intercol. Ry. Com.	10 82			
					do Can. Pacific Ry		1,284 35		164 79

Sundries, E	4	8	6	3	50	2	1	8				
Fastners, fyles and folders	77	15	0	354	97	22	19	0	81	60		
Gum—mucilage	2	8	0	199	66	0	18	6	93	53		
Gum bottles and brushes.	4	5	4	71	88				25	50		
Ink	7	3	0	413	04	19	2	9	325	48		
Ink glasses and stands	18	18	0	106	05	18	0	0	95	25		
Sundries, I	17	3	6	111	22	1	19	0	32	25		
Knives—pocket	99	4	6			72	4	3	17	05		
do —desk and erasers	24	2	10			14	7	3				
Scissors	54	6	6									
Sundries, L	24	11	6	44	30	12	10	0	25	80		
Memo. books	34	11	6	1	05				8	40		
Sundries, N	4	15	2	35	50				42	46		
do P	13	0	9	263	98	2	2	0	120	46		
Rulers	29	8	6	63	57				7	50		
Sundries, S	14	1	2	251	30	21	2	6	142	70		
Tape, taste, &c	107	19	0	26	75	62	11	8	23	75		
Tapers, thermometers, &c	2	9	0	87	94	2	2	0	11	17		
Twines	209	14	6	390	98	193	0	11	151	70		
Wafers, vesteas, &c				29	40	8	2	6	59	00		
Wax—sealing	184	7	6	25	50	26	0	0	13	50		
Blank books	103	15	6	558	97	23	8	0	386	17		
Printing, binding, &c				110	44				18	59		
Engraving and stamped goods	107	3	1	339	25	73	15	3	289	75		
Sundries				253	17				54	30		
Printed books and almanacs	9	17	6	228	28	11	13	2	247	10		
Cases	164	3	3	41	87	73	4	11	29	65		
Charges	70	14	6	28	62	37	10	10	24	81		
Freight	1	5	0	1,837	26				1,004	36		
	6,535	9	10	25,164	52	3,382	9	10	15,225	00		
By Discounts	379	9	10	314	69	168	17	2	735	36		
Net total Currency				24,849	83				14,489	64		
do Sterling	6,156	0	0	29,959	20	3,213	12	8	15,639	68		
Total Expenditure				54,809	03				30,129	32		

do Paris Exhibition Map		20 29		
Post Office	1,528 75	5,918 71	1,106 66	3,657 37
do Savings Bank	419 96		344 48	
Receiver-General	262 86		26 84	
Secretary of State	149 98		144 72	
do N.W. Police Branch		142 88		364 46
do Registrar's do	49 35		66 13	
do Q. Printers do	38 69		31 07	
do do for Depts.		28,783 57		14,522 94
do Stationey Office	70 49		37 15	
Interior	260 45		155 41	
do Dominion Lands Branch	516 72	511 45	235 26	149 75
do Ordnance do	119 61		44 40	
do Indian Affairs	192 98	472 23	173 26	274 05
do North-West Territories		35 26		
do Paris Exhibition Map		44 24		
do North-West Police Branch				57 72
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	43 74		13 44	
Civil Service Board	19 57		7 29	
Library of Parliament	192 57		233 91	
Auditor-General			249 89	
Departments generally	103 91		53 88	
Goods refunded, Supreme Court		1 43		
do Public Works		9 09		
do Can. Pacific Ry		18 04		
do Marine & Fisheries		33 80		
do N.-W. Police		2 04		
do Justice				2 00
do Indian Affairs				4 00
Total Issue for Outside Service		43,346 39		22,978 59
Total Issue for Inside Service		11,740 18		7,578 28
Total Issue		55,086 57		30,556 87
To Refunded on Goods acccount	64 40		7 48	
do Freight account	26 50			
do General average	18 79			
Waste Cases sold	18 75			
do Paper do	104 41		86 88	
By Deposited to credit of Rec.-Genl		232 85		94 36

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GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Issue of Goods to the Departments in the Years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

Departments.	Issue, 1876-77.		Issue, 1877-78.		Increase in 1877-78.		Decrease in 1877-78.	
	Department.	Outside Service.	Department.	Outside Service.	Department.	Outside Service.	Department	Outside Service.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Agriculture	653 09		613 68				39 41	
do Census Branch		6 88						6 88
do Immigration Branch		11 18		58 40		47 22		
do Paris Exhibition Map				89 73		89 73		
Customs	771 40	3,653 63	592 73	2,577 58			178 67	1,076 05
Finance	721 81		622 20				99 61	
do Treasury Board	26 63		72 86		46 23			
do Insurance Branch	55 26		60 69		5 43			
do Accountant of Contingencies	55 34		74 09		18 75			
do Assistant Receiver-General		313 02		63 28				249 74
Governor General's Secretary	611 69		472 10				139 59	
Inland Revenue	449 18	1,322 33	584 27	1,233 47	135 09			88 86
Justice	439 59		546 55		106 96			
do Inspector of Penitentiaries		70 68		72 93		2 25		
do Kingston Penitentiary		456 90		371 94				84 96
do St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary		251 25		207 01				44 24
do St. John do		59 83		85 22		25 39		
do Halifax do		23 70		6 07				17 63
do Manitoba do				193 03		193 03		
do Rockwood Asylum		44 75						44 75
do Supreme Court		487 77		375 41				112 36
do Dominion Police		19 20		25 80		6 60		
do North-West Territories				35 26		35 26		
Marine and Fisheries	780 56	160 20	510 21	302 08		141 88	270 35	
Militia and Defence	330 86		363 59		32 73			
do Adjutant General's Office	1,314 17		893 93				450 24	
Privy Council	212 10		178 47				33 63	
Public Works	1,947 61	583 59	2,174 36	366 80	226 75			216 79
do Intercolonial Railway Com.	197 14		10 82				186 32	
do Canadian Pacific do		1,821 20		1,284 35				536 85
do Paris Exhibition Map				20 29		20 29		
Post Office	1,467 85	6,108 64	1,528 75	5,918 71	60 90			189 93
do Savings Banks	115 85		419 96		304 11			

Receiver General	238 21		262 86		24 65			
Secretary of State	278 83		149 98				128 84	
do Registrar's Branch	72 04		49 35				22 69	
do Queen's Printers' Branch	56 19		38 69				17 50	
do do for Departments		28,235 45		28,788 57		553 12		
do Stationery Office	76 17		70 49				5 68	
do North-West Mounted Police		284 25		142 88				141 37
do do Territories		195 41						195 41
Interior	194 35		260 45		66 10			
do Dominion Lands Branch	441 83	398 19	516 72	511 45	74 89	113 26		
do Ordnance do	100 19		119 61		19 42			
do Indian Affairs do	270 39	537 09	192 98	472 23			77 41	64 86
do North-West Territories		7 46		35 26		27 80		
do Paris Exhibition Map				44 24		44 24		
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	15 13		43 74		28 61			
Civil Service Board	22 38		19 57				2 81	
Library of Parliament	218 48		192 57				25 91	
Departments Generally	106 58		103 91				2 67	
Goods Refunded		48 84		64 40		15 56		
Total Issue for Departments	12,270 89		11 740 18					
do Outside Service		45,101 44		43,316 39				
Total Increase for Departments					1,150 62			
do Outside Service						1,315 63		
Total Decrease for Departments							1,631 33	
do Outside Service								3,070 68
Deduct Increase for Outside Service								1,315 63
Net Decrease for Outside Service								1,755 05
Deduct Increase for Departments							1,150 62	
Net Decrease do								530 71
Total Decrease								2,285 76

APPENDIX D.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Extract from Commissioner's Report. 1877.

"The North-West Mounted Police is a force organized under the Dominion Statute 36 Vic., Cap. 35. From this Act as amended by 37 Vic., Cap. 22, and 38 Vic. Cap. 50, the members of the force obtain the powers and functions which they, respectively exercise in the North-West Territories, and, if required, in every Province of the Dominion, for the purpose of carrying out the criminal and other laws of the Dominion. Although purely a civil force, it is drilled in simple movements taken from the English cavalry regulations, and the Interior economy is conducted as nearly as circumstances will permit upon the system of a regular cavalry regiment. It is not, however, subject to the Queen's regulations and articles of war, but discipline is enforced by virtue of the powers conferred upon certain officers by a very concise and comprehensive section contained in the statute above mentioned, which provides a maximum punishment of six months imprisonment at hard labor, and the deprivation of one month's pay.

The strength of the force under the Act and Order in Council was, in 1874, a Commissioner in command, an Assistant Commissioner, six Inspectors, twelve Sub-Inspectors, two Surgeons, a Paymaster, a Quartermaster, a Veterinary Surgeon, and three hundred Non-Commissioned Officers and men, divided into six divisions, each having three Officers, one Staff Constable, four Constables, and four Acting Constables doing duties similar to those performed by Captains, Subalterns, Sergeant-Majors, and Sergeants and Corporals, respectively, in the regular service.

Durng the past year, on account of the scattered state of the force, the staff has been reduiced by doing away with the position of Paymaster, Quartermaster and Veterinary Surgeon. The Inspector of each division acting as Paymaster; in the southerly districts receiving the necessary funds for pay monthly from the contractors, and in the northern district, having a monthly credit at a bank in Winnipeg, upon which he draws for the pay of his division.

A Subaltern at each post acts as Quartermaster; this plan has been found to answer very well.

The duties of Veterinary are performed at each post by practical men who understand the treatment of horses, and hold different grades of rank as non-commissioned officers."

The state of affairs existing during the early part of the year 1878, in the south-westerly districts of the North-West Territories were entirely different from any we experienced since the arrival of the force in the country. The winter was extremely mild, week following week with the same genial sunshine, the mild weather being interrupted only by an occasional cold day; there was little or no snow, so that the grass of the prairie from one end to the other, being dried up easily, took fire, and only required a spark to set it in a blaze for miles in every direction. Unfortunately nearly all the country out from the mountains, the favorite haunt of buffalo during the winter season, was burnt over, so that from this cause, and also on account of the mild weather, the herd did not come into their usual winter feeding ground; but remained out in the plains to the north and south of the Saskatchewan. The Blackfoot Indians who had as usual moved up towards the mountains in the fall, and formed their camp along the river bottoms, which had for years back afforded them fuel and shelter, and easy access to a supply of meat, were forced to take long journeys of seventy and one hundred miles, to secure the necessary supply of food for themselves and families, and eventually moved their camps out to where buffalo were to be got, with the exception of a few small camps, who were in an almost starving condition several times during the winter.

The result of this condition of things was a large band of Blackfeet were gradually getting closer and closer to the Sioux, who were, by degrees, making their way

up from the south-east in pursuit of buffalo, while other bands of Indians and half-breeds were pressing in both from the north and south. The most extravagant rumors reached me from all directions. A grand confederation of all the Indians was to be formed hostile to the Whites, every one of whom was to be massacred as the first act of confederation. "Big Bear," a non-treaty Cree Indian Chief, was said to be fomenting trouble amongst our own Indians. An officer, Inspector Crozier, whom I sent to enquire into the matter, was told that he would not get out of "Big Bear's" camp alive. All these rumors were taken up by the American papers, and anonymous correspondents, both in and out of the force, the pests of the North-West, seized hold of every little incident, never hesitating to concoct any number of falsehoods that would embellish their stories, for no other reason than the disgraceful desire of increasing the anxiety which is felt about Indian matters all over the country.

I felt quite confident the reported confederation was without foundation, as so far as the Blackfeet were concerned, their loyalty was made firmer than ever by the treaty which had been very opportunely made the fall before. I had often received assurances of their support in case we got into trouble with the Sioux, and I could never trace the reports of disaffection amongst our own Indians to any reliable source; even "Big Bear," when visited by Inspector Crozier, repudiated any intention of behaving as had been reported.

On account of the large gathering of Indians of different tribes, I deemed it advisable to recommend the concentration of as large a force as possible at Fort Walsh, the post nearest to where they would be congregated. (I may add that the Indians have frequently expressed a desire that some of our men should be near them during the summer, when they are out on the plains.) I thought that our presence there might strengthen the hands of our own Indians, who are very jealous of the intrusion of the Sioux, and might be the means of checking any disturbance which might occur.

Immediately upon receiving a telegram from the Honorable the Minister approving of my suggestion, I called in the detachment from Fort Calgary,—leaving three men there as caretakers—and got the two Divisions, "C" and "F" at Fort Macleod in readiness to march to Cypress at a moments notice, intending to leave only twenty men and an officer at Fort Macleod. Thinking it advisable not to move this whole force at once, I despatched "F" Division first, but before I moved "C" I received intimation of a movement of the Nez Percée westward into the Blackfoot country, and that it was their intention to supply themselves with what they wanted in the neighborhood of Fort Macleod, and make a dash through the mountains to their old homes on the other side. To guard therefore against such an eventuality which did not appear improbable, I left "C" Division at Fort Macleod, but held it in readiness to move when required. After the time-expired men had arrived at Benton, I received a telegram ordering me to retain them till the arrival of the recruits, this of course was then impossible. Fearing, however, that the cause of this order was some disquieting rumours from the north which had appeared in the papers, I thought it advisable to strengthen Fort Walsh still further, and called in the detachment stationed at Wood Mountain. After the arrival of the recruits I re established that Post.

Happily the year has passed over without any signs of the rumoured alliance of the Indians against the whites, and there has been no signs of any dis-affection on the part of our own Indians. They have visited and mixed with the Sioux, and the Sioux with them, and I have no reason to think those visits have meant anything more than a desire to make peace with one another, as they had been enemies for years before. "Crow Foot," the leading chief of the Blackfoot, told me that he had been visited by "Sitting Bull," who told him he wished for peace. "Crow Foot" replied that he wanted peace; that he was glad to meet him on a friendly visit, but that he did not wish to camp near him, or that their people should mix much together in the hunt, and it was better for them to keep apart.

The Sioux have shown by their behaviour, since they crossed the line, that their

feeling is good, and that they appreciate the asylum which has been granted them on Canadian territory.

While we have great cause for thankfulness at the success of our dealings with all our Indians in the North-West, I am bound to confess a fear that we are soon to be brought face to face with a danger which may involve very serious complications; indeed in some portions of the Territories the danger is already imminent.

The several Treaties which have been made are no doubt of the utmost consequence, for by them we have secured the Indian title, but if each one of them was carried out in its entirity, if each and all of their provisions were fulfilled, even to the satisfaction of the indians effected by them, the danger I apprehend would not be averted. It is not that the Indians are disaffected towards the rule of the Government; they appreciate that rule, and never cease expressing their gratitude for the paternal care the Government is taking of them; but in some parts of the country they are already brought face to face with starvation, and in other parts where buffalo are more or less numerous the poor creatures are very often in want of food. Hungry men are dangerous whether they be Indians or Whites, and I think it is a wonderful thing how well the Indian has behaved under all the circumstances of the case. On my way to Battleford last summer I met a band of Crees who were in a very poor plight; they said, in answer to my question as to what they lived on, that they seldom had anything but berries; as for the occasional buffalo they managed to kill, it was so poor that it hardly supplied them with any meat.

The best authorities in the North-West are of opinion that the buffalo as a means of support, even for the Indians in the southern district, will not last for more than three years. Under these circumstances it becomes a matter of serious consideration whether it is advisable to continue the annual payments in cash, which is squandered immediately after the payment in the purchase of all sorts of useless articles, and in the purchase of food at most grossly exorbitant prices. Two days after the large payments I am satisfied that three-fourths of the money paid is in the hands of the traders. The places of payment are infested by horse-dealers and other traders, each one of whom uses every artifice to secure a part of the plunder. It would, no doubt, be difficult to persuade the Indians to allow us to spend the money for them, after the pleasure they have experienced for a few days each year, bartering at the trading posts with their hands full of money, but we might try and get their consent.

The provisions of the different treaties which have in view the settling down of the Indians to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, are very good so far as they go, but fall far short of what is required. The process will, I am afraid, be too slow, and the danger I have pointed out will be upon us, as it is now in some some sections of the country, before the provisions of the treaties can be carried out, and the Indian made self-supporting. To accelerate the process; indeed, to make the treaty stipulations of any service either to the Indian or the Government the appointment of practical farmers as teachers to the different bands is absolutely necessary, and I would recommend most strongly the establishment of Industrial Schools at different points for both Indians and Half-breeds. In dealing with this question the Half-breed element must not be overlooked. He is as much dependent on the supply of buffalo as the Indian, and he has claims which have been already brought under the consideration of the Government by the North-West Council. A few years ago I advocated the establishment of depots of supplies in certain places in the North-West, which could be made available for supplying any Government parties, engineer or others passing through the country, and could in case of starvation amongst the Indians meet any pressing emergency which might arise. I understand the scheme was favorably received, but it has never been carried out. I beg leave to press the idea upon the consideration of the Government, and I take the liberty of advising that it be carried out at the earliest possible moment in the Northern or Saskatchewan District. In addition to this, I would strongly recommend that a large band of cattle be bought and herded somewhere in the Bow River country where pasturage is abundant, and where they can graze out all the winter.

There is no question in my mind as to the investment; many men in Montana

have made fortunes in this business; why should not the Government utilize the magnificent domain lying idle in the West, and have at any moment such a supply of food as would meet any necessity that might arise. I would even suggest that a herd might with advantage be placed in the neighborhood of Shoal Lake, where at comparatively little expense any amount of hay could be secured for winter use.

The Sioux invasion and their continued residence in our territory have entirely changed the Indians situation, and completely upset the calculations upon which the different treaties were based, viz., that the Indians could subsist on buffalo until they became self supporting. Not only have the Sioux killed off an immense number of animals which would have been available for our own Indians; but by the continued presence of such increased numbers, they have prevented the northern Indians from securing their usual supplies, and have driven the large eastern herd south, to occupy the very gap left by the Sioux when they left their old hunting grounds. It is a matter of reasonable doubt whether the herd will ever return in anything like the same number as heretofore. I think that the straits to which the Sioux have been brought this winter will very likely soften down the antipathy to the American Government, and pave the way towards a peaceful return to the other side.

In July I received orders to increase the detachment at Battleford by twenty men. As I was proceeding to that point to attend a meeting of the North-West Council, I took the reinforcement with me. On our way we had to cross the south Saskatchewan, just below the point where it is joined by the Red Deer. It is a large deep stream, about a quarter of a mile wide. It was crossed in a gale and the horses had to swim. I can't speak in two high terms of the manner in which all hands managed the crossing.

During the summer an escort of twenty men was sent, under Sub-Inspector Antrobus, to attend the Indian payments at Qu'Appelle and Old Wives Lakes, and another party of fifteen men, under Sub-Inspector Dickens, was sent to supplement the escort under Inspector Walker at the treaty payment at Sounding Lake; the former detachment travelled about six hundred miles, and the latter five hundred, crossing the Saskatchewan twice. I have reason to believe that the arrival of these parties at the places of payment was very opportune. Inspector Walker, besides attending with an escort at the Sounding Lake meeting of Indians with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, assisted at other payments in the North Saskatchewan district. Inspector Walsh was charged with, and carried out the payments at Cypress Hills, while I was charged with the payments and distribution of cattle and agricultural implements under Treaty No. 7. Full reports of those payments have already been forwarded to the Department. I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of the manner in which all the officers and men entrusted with these duties, performed the arduous and sometimes delicate work assigned to them.

The different stations of the force are as follows:—Fort Walsh, Cypress Hills, about one hundred and sixty miles north of Benton, Montana, the head of navigation on the Missouri River. During the summer a large storehouse, with shingled roof, has been added, and two other storehouses, formerly covered with mud, have been heightened and shingled. These improvements will save considerable loss, as it was found impossible to keep out the wet with mud roofs. There are two outposts to Fort Walsk, one at Wood Mountain, and another small one at the foot of the Cypress Hills. The addition to the force at Cypress was under canvas during the summer, but on the approach of winter they were moved in, and one of the divisions, which had been in barracks, moved to Fort MacLeod.

Fort MacLeod, one hundred and seventy miles due west from Fort Walsh, in latitude 49° 44″, and longitude 113° 30″. The quarters of one division, and the officers' quarters, have been completely renewed, and made comfortable with shingle roofs. The officers' quarters are occupied by the division which was moved up from Fort Walsh in the fall, while the officers live in cottages outside. A small but well built jail is very much needed at this post.

Fort Calgary, one hundred miles north of and an out post of Fort Macleod, has

been improved by having the storehouse shingled. All these improvements have been done by our own men.

Fort Saskatchewan, eighteen miles north of Edmonton, was, I understood, to be completed by the men belonging to the Board of Works, but nothing has been done

Battleford, the barracks, stables and storehouses at this point are still unfinished. Their state has already been reported upon, but nothing has been done, and portions of them look like the ruins of old buildings. There is an out post of Batteford at Prince Albert's, formed during the summer on account of the presence of a band of Sioux in the neighborhood who were pilfering from the settlers. They have been behaving very well lately, and I am informed are trying to gain a livilihood by cutting wood and other work.

At Shoal Lake, a small well built and comfortable post consisting of officers and men's quarters, stables and storehouse have been built during the summer by Inspector Herchmer and the detachment under his command.

Qu'Appelle is an out post where there are small buildings, and during the summer season a small look-out party is stationed at the Rapids, on the Assiniboine River, where the Qu'Appelle trail crosses. This party, I am informed, did good service overhauling traders proceeding to the plains.

The Swan River barracks are occupied only by caretakers.

Appendix "A" shows the distribution of the force at three different posts.

Transport and Horses.

Since its organization the force has never been properly supplied with transport and horses, and owing to the severe losses sustained amongst our horses, during the 1874 expedition to the west, and the great expense that would be incurred, were the number of horses bought which would mount the force, as it was contemplated, viz.: Forty mounted men to each division of fifty, we have never been anything near complete. To carry out this arrangement, to mount the officers, horse the necessary wagons—say seven to a division—and supply sixteen horses for the guns, would require 455 without any spare horses.

Our present strength is 352 horses, of which 52 are mares to be used for breeding purposes, and 60 are colts some of which will come in for work next season, and it has been reported to me that 40 will soon have to be cast, leaving only 201 available to carry out the duties of the Police all over the vast country which is under our supervision. As a result of this state of matters, horses have to be continually lent from one division to another, when they are ridden and driven by new men, who seldom take the same care of them as if they were always with them, a course which leads to the using up of horses to a greater extent than I had at first any idea of. I beg leave to suggest a plan which will avoid the necessity of so large an expenditure as the completing of the present system would involve, and that is that at least one half of the force, should be carried in waggons. I calculate that two waggons drawn by four horses each would carry twelve men, with every thing they required for one month, waggons can be taken any where through the North-West where we have so far operated, we must always take waggons with us to carry our supplies and in case of any serious operations the force employed on account of our small numbers must always form the baggage guard; besides the men will have their entrenching tools and spare ammunition handy and will be ready to help the waggons, without their weight, through any difficulty they may meet. It is well known that men can be carried longer distance in a day in waggons than on horseback. Men should always dismount and walk one fourth of the time; anyone who has had experience knows how trying it is to men's tempers to get their feet wet with the dew in the morning, and have their boots harden on their feet under the hot sun further on in the day. I need not go further on into the details of the system I have proposed, but will only add that to make our men effective to fight on horseback against such enemies as we might meet in the North-West, they will have to be engaged as children and made to ride every day till they grow up.

I am happy to be able to say that the highest military authority in the country the Lieutenant General commanding the Militia, who has been through the country, approves most highly of my suggestion and authorized me to use his name with reference to it.

Nearly all the men were put through a course of firing, both with the carbine and revolver, firing a portion of the rounds with the latter weapon on horseback. I find this arm a much better one than I thought it was when I made my last report, but the ammunition is very defective, the cartridges although kept tied up, lose the powder from the shaking in the mens pouches, in some cases the ball actually stuck in the barrel, and in others fell half way from the target. I think the "Colt's" pistol and ammunition far preferable. The Winchester rifles (fifty) supplied, are admirable weapons for our service; but I did not think myself warranted in having any practice on account of the small amount of ammunition suppled, 200 rounds per rsfle. I am in hopes that we may be supplie l with fifty more rifles this year, and sufficient ammunition to permit our disposing of a certain quantity on repayment, as all ranks are very desirous of practising with the new and popular arm.

Saddlery.

I am still strongly of opinion that the "McLellan" saddle is the best for the force, and that the "Universal" is not suited to our requirements; the latter requires continual repair, as the panels have to be incessantly repaired to prevent injury to the horses' backs, and wear out with very little work; it is too heavy, and rolls about from side to side; it has too many buckles and straps, and does not stand the rough work it is subjected to. The former has no stuffing, is lighter, and is not easily damaged by wet. The head stall and bridle of the regular cavalry is the best. Those we have received of Canadian make, have not proved satisfactory, and stands very little wear, the reins generally are short and two coarse, hurting the hand, after being wetted they become quite stiff and hard.

Farming

The first two seasons we were in the country our gardens at different posts, and the farm at Swan River, were completely destroyed by grasshoppers; since then we have been free from this plague, and the gardens at several points have turned out remarkably well. This last year the men at Forts Macleod, Saskatchewan, Walsh, Calgary and Battleford have been supplied with all the vegetables they required. At Fort Macleod we raised a splendid crop of oats—about eight hundred bushels; at Battleford I saw a very fine crop of barley, but have not yet heard what the yield was. Although the garden at Fort Walsh furnished a good supply of vegetables during the summer, I am informed that the potatoes did not ripen, and the oat crop, which promised well, came to nothing. Under these circumstances, and knowing the desire of the Government, that we should raise as much grain as possible, I felt myself warranted in preparing to go into farming at Fort Macleod somewhat extensively, so I have picked out a beautiful place about 25 miles west of that post, where the land is very good and lies in such a position that it can be easily irrigated if required. By the spring I expect to have about nine hundred acres enclosed, and enough land broken up to produce a year's supply of oats for the post. In this enclosure there is also a splendid hay ground, and I am in hopes of being able to secure our hay within ourselves; I have also sent the Canadian mares and colts to this farm, where I propose, in addition to the farming operations above indicated, to establish a breeding establishment to supply, at any rate to some extent, the remounts necessary for the force. At this point there is also a good water-power, which can be utilized for any purpose that may be considered desirable. I do not propose going into anything beyond gardening next season at Fort Walsh, owing to the failure of last year's attempt, and because I think it necessary to keep the force at that point in a position to move, at any moment, in a compact body wherever required. Our own men have procured the required amount of hay at Battleford and Shoal Lake, and at Wood Mountain, Inspector Walsh has been able, by using

the ox-train belonging to the force, and having an extra number of men (5) attached to his detachment, to secure the hay required at that post.

It is obvious how much the system of carrying men on wagons will facilitate the farming operations all through the force. With additional transport the coal used at Fort Macleod, and which has been very expensive, owing to the cost of hauling, can be brought from the mine by our men.

Administration of Justice.

Appendix "B" is a list of criminal cases tried by myself and other Magistrates in the Southern District. It is not a very long one. There is only one man who was convicted of a serious crime. James Brooks, the culprit, was a noted horse thief and jail breaker in Montana. He was very cleverly caught by Inspector Winder, who was sent to apprehend him with a small detachment, after an exciting chase of five miles, and had it not been for the superior swiftness of our horses he would have escaped across the line. He was tried with the intervention of a jury of six, upon three charges, found "guilty" on two, and "not guilty" on the other, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Manitoba Penitentiary, to which place, eight hundred miles distant, he was safely taken by a detachment of police. There were a few other cases of horse stealing, but the thieves escaped across the line before the loss was made known. In addition to the cases contained in the list, there was an immense number of cases of assault amongst the Indians, generally arising out of disputes about women, which were settled by sending an officer to the camp; indeed, in many instances, both parties make for the Fort, each trying to be the first to submit his case. In such matters I think it much better not to issue the usual process. It is my pleasing duty to have to report a very creditable act of "Mecasto," the head chief of the "Bloods:" One of his band, confined in our Guard Room, on a charge of theft, escaped across the line, and some time afterwards returned to "Mecasto's" camp, who at once apprehended him, and, with a large number of his warriors, delivered him up at the Fort gate to the officer in command. "Mecasto" afterwards, at the payment, begged of me to release him, but I told him I had no power to do so, as he must be tried for the offence with which he was charged; the prisoner pleaded "guilty," and in consideration of all the circumstances, I sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment only. Another horse thief was caught by Constable McDonald, whom I left in charge of a small detachment at the South Saskatchewan, waiting my return from Battleford. The theft took place at Battleford, and McDonald was informed of the fact by a passing half-breed. He apprehended the thief, and started with one other policeman and a half-breed guide, who proved useles, to take their man to Battleford; they lost their way, and running out of provisions, had to kill a horse to sustain life. The prisoner became very ill, and refused to give any information about the road, so he had to be abandoned, while McDonald and his comrade made for Battleford, which place they were fortunate in finding before they suffered very much. The prisoner was afterwards caught, tried and sentenced to five years in the Manitoba Penitentiary, to which place, a distance of seven hundred miles, he was safely taken by a party of police.

I also held two civil courts, one at Fort MacLeod and the other at Fort Walsh at the former place there were four cases tried, and at the latter nineteen, all matter of account.

Discipline.

The conduct of the members of the force during the year has been very good. I think it is a matter of congratulation, considering the fact that the men are almost entirely removed from the restraining influences of society, and are, outside some of our posts, brought in contact with sharps, gamblers and blacklegs who infest the West, that they have behaved so well.

In addition to the zealous and indefatigable Minister, the Rev. Mr. McDougall, who has done so much to ameliorate the condition of the Stony Indians, the Methodist Church, and the Church of England, have each sent a missionary to Fort Macleod.

The influence of these gentlemen in the community will, without any doubt, be of the greatest good. I may add that a school was established last summer, by subscriptions raised in that place, and has proved very successful.

Reports of the Surgeons have not yet come to hand.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. MACLEOD,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX "A."

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Distribution of Force.

Division.	Officers.	Staff Const.	Const.	Acting Const.	Sub-Const.	Total.	Remarks.
A	2	2	2	1	15	22	Fort Saskatchewan.
B	5	3	4	4	57	73	Fort Walsh and outposts.
C	4	2	4	4	37	51	Fort MacLeod.
D	2	1	1	4	13	21	Shoal Lake and outposts.
D				1	7	8	Prince Alberts.
E	3	2	4	1	45	55	Fort MacLeod and Calgary.
E	3	2	2	1	25	33	Battleford Headquarter.
F	6	5	4	6	45	66	Fort Walsh.
	25	17	21	22	244	329	

—	Division.	Horses.	Colts.	Total.	
Horses	A	11	3	14	Fort Saskatchewan.
	B	58	3	61	Fort Walsh and outposts.
	C	78	37	115*	Fort MacLeod.
	D	19	5	24	Shoal Lake and outposts.
	E	27	2	29	Battleford.
	E	31	10	41	Fort MacLeod and Calgary.
	F	68		68	Fort Walsh.
		292	60	352	

* Includes mares and colts.

JAMES F. MACLEOD,
Com.

APPENDIX

CRIMINAL CASES tried before Lieut.-Col. James F. Macleod, Stipendiary Magistrate,

Date of Committal.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction.
1878.				1878.
Feb. 10...	Queen	Wm. Lawrence	Firing a revolver with intent	Feb. 11...
do 15...	Wm. Lawrence	A. Vice	Assault	do 16...
do 21...	Queen	Es-ke-nau (the bad-looking), blood Indian.	Using firearms in a threatening manner.	do 22...
do 27...	do	John Pombloy	Theft of a horse and waggon	do 28...
March 10...	do	John "Toe Head."...	Aiding the escape of a felon	March 10...
do 10...	do	Chas. Harrison	Theft of a horse	do 11...
April 3...	do	James Brooks (*alias* "Slim Jim.")	Theft of a horse (property of J. Hughes.)	April 5...
do 3...	do	do do ...	Theft of a horse (property of J. Bastion).	do 5...
do 3...	do	do do ...	Theft of a horse (property of J. Smith).	do 5...
do 15...	do	"Blood Head" (blood Indian.)	Larceny	do 15...
Jan. 31...	Victoire Scott	James Scott	Assault	Jan. 31...
May 24...	Queen	Robt. Campbell	Bringing intoxicating liquor into the North-West Territories.	May 25...
July 15...	Thos. Bogy	"Jingling Bells"	Larceny	Sept. 2...
Sept. 2...	do	Robt. Blondin.	Bringing intoxicating liquor into the North-West Territories.	do 3...
do 30...	Anne Barris	Mary Foster	Assault	do 30...
May 10...	John Barton	Joseph Smith	do	May 11...

NOTE.—There have been several other men fined for importing intoxicating liquor at Forts

B.

and other Magistrates, in the Southern District of the North-West Territories, 1878.

Amount of Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Where Tried.	Magistrate's Name.
.....	Case dismissed for want of evidence.	No.....	Macleod.....	L. N. F. Crozier, J. P.
.....	Charge withdrawn and prisoner released, 16th Feb., 1878.	No..	do	do
.....	Prisoner cautioned and released..	No.....	do	Lt.-Col. Macleod, S.M.
.....	Prisoner discharged; no proof of felonious intent.	No.....	do	do
.....	Prisoner cautioned and released..	No.....	do	do
.....	Prisoner released on payment of $60 to owner of horse.	No.....	do	do
3 years' hard labour.	Prisoner sent to Provincial Penitentiary, Manitoba, 8th May, 1878.	Yes.....	do	Lt.-Col. Macleod, S.M., and L. N. F. Crozier, J.P., and a Jury of six.
2 years' hard labour.	do do ...	Yes.	do	do
.....	Prisoner found "Not Guilty".....	Yes	do	do
.....	Dismissed for want of proof.....	No.....	do	Lt.-Col. J. F. Macleod, S.M.
Fined $5...	Fine paid 31st Jan., 1878.....	No.....	Calgary	John Bunn, J.P.
Fined $50	Half of fine paid Informer	No.. ...	Walsh.....	L. N. F. Crozier, J.P.
14 days' hard labour.	.....	No	Macleod.....	Lt.-Col. Macleod, S.M.
Fined $100.....	Half of fine paid Informer	No..	Walsh.....	A. J. Irvine, J.P.
Fined $5.....	Fine paid	No.....	do	do
Fined $8	do	No.....	Macleod...	W. Winder, J.P.

Macleod and Walsh towards the end of the year; full returns have not yet been received.

JAMES F. MACLEOD,
Commissioner.

RETURN

(53)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 25th February, 1879:—For copies of Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Imperial Government and the Government of the United States, on the subject of the importation into Great Britain of cattle from America; also, copies of all correspondence with, and reports of, any officer appointed to enquire into the disease of "pleuro-pneumonia" said to exist among cattle in the United States.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 18th March, 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 18th March, 1879

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you herewith a Return for the information of the Senate, being "copies of Orders in Council and of all correspondence between "the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Imperial Government and the "Government of the United States on the subject of the importation into Great "Britain of cattle from America; also, copies of all correspondence with, and reports "of, any officer appointed by the Government of Canada to enquire into the disease "of pleuro-pneumonia said to exist among cattle in the United States of America," as requested in your letter of the 28th February, 1879.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,
Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1879.

SIR,—In compliance with your order of reference on an address from the Senate, dated 28th February, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of a correspondence which has passed between His Excellency the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of the importation of cattle into Great Britain from America.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. DEWINTON, Major, R.A.,
Governor-General's Secretary.

The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Mr. Herbert to the Governor-General.

(Canada, No. 29.)

DOWNING STREET, 1st February, 1879.

MY LORD,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that on this day he sent a telegraphic despatch to you in the following words:—

"Privy Council request immediate attention of your Government to transit of "United States cattle through Canada, and shipment of Canadian cattle from United "States ports, and desire information respecting steps taken or proposed to prevent "Canadian cattle taking pleuro-pneumonia alleged to exist in States."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Officer Administering
The Government of Canada.

The Marquis of Lorne to Sir E. Thornton.

(No. 4.)

OTTAWA, February 3rd, 1879.

SIR,—At 11.30 a.m., to day I had the honour to send you a telegraphic message of which I enclose a copy, the same as sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in No. 23, February 5th, 1879.

I enclose also for your information a copy of an extra of the *Canada Gazette*, containing the Report of the Privy Council on the subject, together with a copy of a report by the Minister of Agriculture, on which the Order in Council was based.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LORNE.

The Right Honourable
Sir E. THORNTON, K.C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

Extra, the Canada Gazette.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Saturday, 1st February, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Whereas a contagious disease affecting cattle prevails in certain parts of the United States of America, and it is expedient in order to prevent the introduction of

the same into Canada, that the importation of cattle from that country into Canada be for the present prohibited,—

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act passed in the 32nd and 33rd years of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled: "An Act respecting Contagious Diseases affecting Animals," has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the first day of February instant the importation into the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, of cattle from the United States of America, be and the same is hereby prohibited for a period of three months.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

The Marquis of Lorne to Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach.

(No. 23.)

OTTAWA, 5th February, 1879.

SIR,—I had the honour to receive from you a telegraphic message in the following words:—

"1st February.—Privy Council requests immediate attention of your Government to transit of United States cattle through Canada and shipments of Canadian cattle from United States ports, and desire information respecting steps taken or proposed to prevent Canadian cattle taking pleuro-pneumonia, alleged to exist in States."

To which, on the same day, I sent a reply, as follows:—

"1st February.—In reply to your telegram, the following Order has been passed this day by my Privy Council: Importation of cattle into Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, from United States is prohibited for three months from 1st February, 1879, under provisions of the Act passed in the 32nd and 33rd years of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act respecting Contagious Diseases affecting Animals.'"

I now enclose a copy of the *Canada Gazette*, which contains the report of Council on the subject, together with a copy of report by the Minister of Agriculture, on which the report of Council was based.

I have forwarded a copy of this Minute of Council and of the report of the Minister of Agriculture to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LORNE.

The Right Honourable,
Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

The Marquis of Lorne to Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach.

(No. 27.)

OTTAWA, 6th February, 1879.

SIR,—Adverting to my despatch, No. 23, of 5th February, transmitting a copy of an approved Order of the Privy Council prohibiting the importation into Canada of cattle from the United States, I have the honour of forwarding to you an amended Order in Council, in which you will notice that the words "or introduction" have been inserted after the word "importation."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LORNE.

The Right Honourable
Sir M. E. HICKS BEACH, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 6th day of February, 1879.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a contagious disease affecting cattle prevails in certain parts of the United States of America, and it is expedient, in order to prevent the introduction of the same into Canada, that the importation of cattle from that country into Canada be for the present prohibited,—

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act passed in the 32nd and 33rd years of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act respecting Contagious Diseases affecting Animals," has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that from and after the sixth day of February instant, the importation or introduction into the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, of cattle from the United States of America, be and the same is hereby prohibited for a period of three months.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

The Marquis of Lorne to Sir Edward Thornton.

(No. 5.)

OTTAWA, 6th February, 1879.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 4, of the 3rd instant, communicating to you a copy of an approved Order of the Privy Council of the Dominion prohibiting for a limited time the importation of cattle into Canada. I now enclose for your information a copy of an amended minute, in which you will perceive that the words "or introduction" have been inserted after the word "importation."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LORNE.

The Right Honourable
Sir E. THORNTON, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c,

The Marquis of Lorne to Sir E. Thornton.

(No. 6.)

OTTAWA, 11th February, 1879.

SIR,—In continuation of my despatch No. 5, of the 5th instant, respecting contagious diseases affecting animals, I have now the honour to forward a copy of a memorandum from the Minister of Agriculture, covering copies of further papers with reference to the same subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LORNE,

The Right Honourable
Sir E. THORNTON, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

The Marquis of Lorne to Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach.

(No. 30.)

OTTAWA, 12th February, 1879.

SIR—In continuation of my despatch No. 27, of the 6th instant, respecting contagious diseases affecting animals, I have now the honour to forward a copy of a memorandum from the Minister of Agriculture covering copies of further papers with reference to the same subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LORNE,

The Right Honourable
Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Senate for copies of Orders in Council, and of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Imperial Government and the Government of the United States, on the subject of the importation into Great Britain of cattle from America. [*Marked A.*]

ALSO, Copies of all correspondence with and reports of any officer appointed by the Government of Canada to enquire into the disease of pleuro-pneumonia, said to exist among cattle in the United States of America. [*Marked B.*]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1879.

[A.]

Orders in Council and Correspondence between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Imperial Government and the Government of the United States, on the subject of the importation into Great Britain of cattle from America.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 24th December, 1877.

On a report dated 22nd December, 1877, from the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, stating that representations have been made to him by parties extensively engaged in the exportation of live stock from the Dominion to the United Kingdom, to the effect that upon the landing of cattle from the steamers after their close confinement during the whole of the passage across the Atlantic, they are penned up in the dock-yards for 12 or 15 hours, and thus kept standing on slippery, hard flagstones, pending an examination by a Veterinary Surgeon and Government Inspector; and he represents that from this cause a very great hardship is imposed upon the owners of cattle, and that the commercial value of the animals is seriously deteriorated.

That there would seem to be no reason why cattle from Canada, where no disease exists, should not be placed in as favorable circumstances as cattle landed from ports of the United Kingdom, or if this cannot be allowed, that at least suitable quarantine fields should be provided, in order to prevent the infliction of unnecessary cruelty to the animals.

The Minister recommends that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the Imperial authorities with a request that action be taken in the sense herein recommended.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.
(Signed) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture.

The Foreign Animals Order.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 6th day of December, 1878,
By the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President,	Mr. Secretary Cross,
Marquis of Salisbury,	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

2. This Order may be cited as the Foreign Animals' Order, and is divided into parts as follows:—

Part I.—Prohibition.
Part II.—Foreign Animals Wharves.
Part III.—Quarantine.
Part IV.—Foreign animals not subject to slaughter.
Part V.—General.

3. This order extends to Great Britain only.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;
Customs means Her Majesty's Customs;
Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;
Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

PART I.—PROHIBITION.

5. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries shall not be landed in Great Britain:—

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
The Dominions of the King of Italy.
The Principality of Montenegro.
The Principality of Roumania.
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PART II.—FOREIGN ANIMALS' WHARVES.

6. The following are the ports at which parts have been by special Orders of the Privy Council defined as Foreign Animals' Wharves:—

Goole,	London,
Grimsby,	Plymouth,
Hartlepool,	Sunderland.

7. Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall be slaughtered within ten days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

8. No carcase, fodder, litter or dung shall be moved from a foreign animals' wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

If the Inspector is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

9. Dung and manure shall, before being moved out of a foreign animals' wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

PART III.—QUARANTINE.

10. The following is the only port at which a part has been, by special Order of the Privy Council, defined as a Foreign Animals' Quarantine Station:—

Southampton.

The foreign animals there landed must be intended for purposes of exhibition, acclimatization, or domestication.

11. The landing there of foreign animals is subject to the following conditions:—

First. The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee, or his agent, to the effect that each animal is intended for one of the above-mentioned purposes (distinguishing the same).

Second. The animals when landed are to be detained in the stations for such period as the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Third. When moved thereout they are to be accompanied by—

(*a.*) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease.

(*b.*) A license of the Inspector specifying the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be taken.

Fourth. The Inspector is to send a copy of his license to the local authority for that place.

Fifth. They are not to be taken to any other place or person.

12. Dung and manure shall, before being moved out of the station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

PART IV.—FOREIGN ANIMALS NOT SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

13. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, foreign animals brought from any of the follwoing countries are allowed to be landed without being subject under the fifth schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this order, to slaughter or to quarantine:—

Her Majesty's possessions in North America.
The United States of America.
Denmark.
Norway.
Sweden.
Spain.
Portugal.

14. Foreign animals under Part IV. shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, or wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Privy Council within one of the ports following:—

Bristol,
Cardiff,
Falmouth,
Glasgow,
Goole,
Granton,
Grimsby,
Hartlepool,
Leith,
Liverpool,
London,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Plymouth,
Portsmouth,
Southhampton,
Sunderland,
Weymouth,

15. The landing of foreign animals under Part IV is subject to the following conditions:—

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within three months before taking them on board, had on board any animals exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than a country before named in this part, or the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animals exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place.

And the animals shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals wharf, unless and until—

(1.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Great Britain, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and

(2.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that none of the animals then imported therein have been exported from such a port or place as in the article mentioned, and that the foregoing conditions have been observed in relation to all the animals then imported therein.

16. Foreign animals under Part IV. shall not be moved from the place of landing or lair adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council; and according to the result of that inspection the following consequences shall ensue:—

(1.) If the Inspector certifies that all the animals landed from the same vessel are free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals.

(2.) If the Inspector certifies, with respect to any one or more of the animals landed from the vessel, that it or they is or are effected with disease, all the animals then imported in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following rules:—

A. Cattle Plague.

If the disease is cattle plague, the Inspector is to detain the diseased animal, and all animals brought in the same vessel therewith, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

B. Pleuro-Pneumonia.

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector is to cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:—

(1.) The diseased cattle are to be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(2.) The healthy are to be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, the Inspector may permit them to be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

C. Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector is to cause the diseased animals, and all cattle, sheep and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:—

(1.) The diseased cattle, sheep and swine are to be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(2.) The healthy cattle, sheep and swine are to be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, the Inspector may permit them to be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

D. Sheep-pox and Sheep-scab.

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the Inspector is to cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:—

(1.) The diseased sheep are to be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(2.) The healthy sheep are to be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, the Inspector may permit them to be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

17. Foreign animals under Part IV. shall be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing, and shall be inspected by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours, reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place, and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

18. If an Inspector of the Privy Council finds disease in any animal of a cargo, every animal in each separate part of the cargo shall be dealt with as if that disease had been found in an animal in each separate part.

If he finds more diseases than one among the animals of a cargo, all the animals brought in the same vessel therewith shall be dealt with as follows:—

(1.) If one of the diseases is cattle-plague, every animal in each separate part of the cargo is to be dealt with in accordance with Rule A of Article 16.

(2.) If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox, or sheep-scab, the cattle in each separate part of the cargo are to be dealt with in accordance with rule B, and the sheep in each separate part of the cargo are to be dealt with in accordance with rule D of that Article.

(3.) If one of the diseases is foot-and-mouth disease (there being no cattle plague) every animal in each separate part of the cargo is to be dealt with in accordance with rule C of that Article.

19. Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under Part IV. has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

20. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain for any period he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under Part IV. which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

21. No animal, carcase, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under Part IV. are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

If the Inspector is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

22. Nothing in Part IV. shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animals' wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Great Britain or the consignee thereof so desires.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

23. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the foregoing provisions of Part IV.

ISLE OF MAN.

24. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this order, to slaughter or to quarantine, or to the foregoing provisions of Part IV.

Part V.—General.

25. All foreign animals when landed at a port in Great Britain shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

26. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals' wharf, or in a foreign animals' quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Part IV. shall be deemed foreign animals, and the regulations which apply to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all those animals.

27. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals' wharf, or of a foreign animals' quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals, within Part IV., affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf or station or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then every person shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

28. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee or other person in charge thereof, or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals, or any of them, immediately on their being landed; but the carcase of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter-house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

29. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the local authority and all constables and police-officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

30. If a vessel arriving has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port. The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission, in writing, of the Principal Officer.

31. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs, with respect to any foreign animal, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, he may seize and detain the same, and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof, or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any, (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit.

C. L. PEEL.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the* 11*th March,* 1878

The Committee of Council have had before them a memorandum dated 8th March, 1878, from the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, representing that alarm has been created amongst persons interested in the cattle trade with England, at the announcement that the Bill introduced by His Grace the Duke of Richmond in the

British Parliament, if applied to Canada will, if it become law, interfere materially with the Canadian trade as now carried on, inasmuch as it would necessitate the slaughtering of the animals on their landing at the port of debarkation, thereby preventing their owners from seeking the best possible disposal of their stock.

That the precautions taken by Canada, the result of which has been to keep the cattle of the country in a very healthy condition, at no small inconvenience and expense to owners and importers, would seem a sufficient guarantee, taken together with the inspection of the cattle on their arrival, for securing to Canada the advantages heretofore enjoyed, and recommending that the Imperial authorities should be informed that the Dominion Government has taken the greatest possible pains to prevent any contageous diseases reaching Canadian cattle.

That there has been, to the present moment, no indications of disease of any kind amongst cattle in the Dominion; that a rigid quarantine has been maintained, prohibiting the importation of cattle from Europe where disease prevails, and that Canada should be exempted from the application of any law or regulation, requiring the immediate slaughtering of cattle on their debarkation in England.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed) W. A. HIMSWORTH.
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture.

Sir M. E. Hicks Beach to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Copy. Canada, No. 44.)

DOWNING STREET, 15th March, 1878.

MY LORD,—With reference to my telegrams of the 15th instant, respecting the objections entertained by your Government to the provision in the Contagious Diseases (animals) Bill now before Parliament, which requires the slaughter of cattle on arrival from foreign ports, I have the honor to transmit to you for your information and for that of your Ministers, copies of a correspondence which has passed upon the subject between this Department and the Council office.

You were informed by my telegram that the Bill had been referred to a select Committee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable
The EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P.,-G.C.M.,-K.C.B.

The Colonial Office to the Council Office.

DOWNING STREET, 7th March, 1878.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you to be laid before the Lord President of the Council, the paraphrase of a telegram received from the Governor General of Canada communicating the objections entertained by his Ministers to the provision in the Contagious Diseases (animals) Bill now before Parliament, which requires the slaughter of cattle on arrival from foreign ports.

2. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach understands the objections of the Canadian Government to apply to the 30th section taken with the fourth schedule of the Bill.

3. A great alteration from the principle of the existing Act appears to be introduced by these provisions. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach believes that at present it is optional for the Privy Council to apply to cattle coming from any country the regulation that they shall be slaughtered on landing. The present Bill would make the regulation compulsory in all case.

4. This provision would act with especial hardship upon the interests of the cattle exporters from Canada, and there appears to be no suggestion in the report of the committee that such stringent measures need be taken with regard to cattle brought from that part of the world.

5. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would therefore invite the Lord President of the Council to consider whether, looking to the peculiar circumstances of the American cattle trade, some relaxation could not be made in the stringency of the provisions complained of. Many methods of effecting this will no doubt suggest themselves to the Lord President, but it has occurred to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that perhaps the Dominion of Canada might be placed on the same footing as the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, as set forth in Part III. of schedule 14, or some port or ports might be selected—*e.g.* Bristol and Liverpool—where cattle imported from thence might be placed under quarantine regulations, a course which, looking to the length of the sea voyage which the cattle have to undergo, and which of itself must afford means of testing their condition, and to the satisfactory state in which they ordinarily arrive, would appear to afford sufficient means of protection.

6. The Secretary of State would be glad if His Grace would give this matter his early and favorable consideration, and inform him whether he thinks it possible to adopt any modification of the Act which would meet the objections of the Canadian Government.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) R. G. D. HERBERT.

The Clerk of the Council.

(35,519.)

The Council Office to the Colonial Office.

Council Office, March 9th, 1878.

Sir,—I have submitted to the Lord President of the Council your letter of the 7th instant, together with Lord Dufferin's telegram which accompanied it, on the subject of the provisions of the Bill now before Parliament, so far as relates to the slaughter of cattle from Canada on arrival at ports in this country.

The Lord President instructs me to state, for the information of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, that the various points urged in your letter shall receive His Grace's most serious consideration.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

(Canada—No. 58.)

Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach to the Earl of Dufferin.

Downing Street, March 28th, 1878.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 61, of the 13th instant, enclosing a report of a Committee of the Privy Council expressing the objections entertained by the Dominion Government to certain provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill now before Parliament affecting the importation of cattle from Canada

I have communicated a copy of your despatch and of its enclosure to the Lord President of the Council with reference to the correspondence which has already passed upon the subject, copies of which were transmitted to you in my despatch No. 44 of the 15th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable,
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P.,G.C.M.,K.C.B.

(Circular.)

Downing Street, 16th September, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you for publication, and for any action which may be necessary on the part of your Government, a copy of a letter from the Council Office enclosing a memorandum relative to the provisions in the "Contagious Disease (Animals) Act, 1878," which relate to animals imported from abroad, and calling attention to Section 5, Sub-section IX of the Act, by which animals imported from Her Majesty's colonies are deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to be foreign animals, in order that the information referred to in the memorandum may be furnished by any colony that may desire to apply for exemption from the provisions of the Act as regards slaughter at the port of debarkation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble, obedient servant,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Privy Council to Colonial Office.

Privy Council Office, 5th September, 1878.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a memorandum which has been sent to the Foreign Office for the purpose of calling the attention of foreign governments to the provisions in the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," which relate to animals imported from abroad.

The Lord President requests that you will lay the memorandum in question before Secretary Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and that you will call his attention to Section 5, Sub-section IX of the above named Act, by which animals imported from Her Majesty's colonies are deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to be foreign animals, and I am to suggest for the consideration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, whether the attention of the various colonial Governments should not be called to this fact, in order that the information referred to in the memorandum may be furnished by any colony that may desire to apply for exemption from the provisions of the Act as regards slaughter at the port of debarkation.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Copy.)

Memorandum.

The attention of all foreign governments should be called to the provisions of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," under which, except in the case of countries specially exempted by the Privy Council, in whole or in part, from the operation of the Act, all animals landed from abroad in any part of the United Kingdom, will, after the 1st January next, be slaughtered at the port of debarkation.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council will require from any country applying for exemption:—

1. A statement of the laws which regulate the importation of animals into that country;
2. Of the methods adopted to prevent the spreading of any contagious disease when it exists there;
3. A periodical report on the general sanitary condition of their animals.

It is also desirable that their Lordships should be furnished, before the 1st of November next, with such information on the points above referred to as Her Majesty's representatives in foreign countries which export animals to the United Kingdom may be able to obtain through the British Consulates.

Telegram from W. A. Himsworth to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

MONTREAL, 15th October, 1878.

Sir John has just received the following cable despatch from Sir John Rose, and desires me to request that it may be attended to with least possible delay:—

"Please cause Agricultural Department send return Contagious Diseases Act asked for Colonial Office sixteenth September; absence would involve slaughter Canadian cattle on arrival. ROSE." Please answer.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council, Windsor Hotel.

To J. C. TACHÉ,
Deputy Minister Agriculture.

Telegram from Minister of Agriculture to Sir John Rose, 30 January, 1879.

"Is Order passed prohibiting importation American cattle alive. Are American cattle from Canadian ports included with Canadian. No contagious disease in Canada or within three hundred miles. Canadian shippers seriously embarrassed."

Telegram from Sir John Rose, 1st February.

"No Order prohibiting importation, but question slaughter port arrival engaging attention Council Tuesday. Inspectors opinion late pneumonia, contagious kind, not attributable voyage or transit. If Council orders slaughter, they say impossible to discriminate in favour of Canadian cattle from American ports. The question of shipping cattle from Canadian ports next summer depends on absence of disease in Canada and the precautions taken in reference to American importations. Send early reply. Receive 1 message from Colonial Office respecting the two last cargoes. No disease further. Wednesday.

"(Signed) ROSE."

Te'egram from Minister of Agriculture to Sir John Rose, 1st February.

"No disease in Canada, nor within 300 miles. Importation of United States cattle into Canada prohibited; all precautions taken. Shipments from Canadian ports, winter or summer, should be exempt."

"(Signed) POPE."

Telegram from Minister of Agriculture to Sir John Rose, 6th February, 1879.

"Order Council prohibiting importation enforced. Examination before shipments. Canada free from contagion; can ship Canadian ports."

"(Signed) POPE."

Letter to Sir John Rose, 6th February, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Agriculture to transmit for your information the accompanying reports of veterinary surgeons, which completely coincide with all other sources of information in shewing that Canada is perfectly free from contagious diseases among cattle.

I am further instructed to amplify this day's cablegram by stating that the accompanying Order in Council is fully enforced, and that examination will take place of cattle for shipment, and that we can carry on our cattle trade through our own ports, if necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. C. TACHÈ,
Deputy Minister Agriculture.

Sir JOHN ROSE,
London.

(Canada, No 35.)

Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach to the Marquis of Lorne.

DOWNING STREET, 11th December, 1878.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship, for your information and for that of your Government, copies of a correspondence with the Council Office relating to an enquiry made by Sir John Rose respecting the importations into this country of Canadian cattle shipped at a United States port.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor General the Right Honourable
The Marquis of LORNE, K T., G.C.M.G.

(Immediate, Copy.)

Colonial Office to Privy Council.

DOWNING STREET, 5th Dec., 1878

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lord President of the Council, a copy of a letter from Sir John Rose, Bart., making an enquiry on behalf of the Government of Canada in regard to

the importation of Canadian cattle which may have been passed in bond through U. S. Territory and be shipped at a United States port. I am desired to annex a copy of the circular of the 16th September, 1878, referred to by Sir John Rose, which was answered by the Governor-General of Canada in a despatch communicated to the Council Office on the 6th November last, and I am to request that you will move the Lord President to take this question into consideration and favor the Secretary of State at his earliest convenience with his opinion as to the answer which should be returned to Sir John Rose.

The Clerk to the Council.

(Copy.)

Sir John Rose to Colonial Office.

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, LONDON,
December 4th, 1878.

SIR,—It appears that large contracts have been made for the export of Canadian cattle from Portland, in the United States, during the coming winter, and it is stated that there is a doubt whether the Government of the U. S. can give the information required by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, as stated in the memorandum of the Privy Council Office, referred to in your circular of the 16th September, 1878.

I have been requested from Canada to ascertain whether the absence of the statement from the Government of the U. S. will interfere with the importation of Canadian cattle which may have passed in bond through United States territory and be shipped at a United States port.

It is important that the information on this head should be cabled to Canada without delay, and I would feel greatly obliged by your early communication with the Privy Council Office.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

The Right Honorable
Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Privy Council to Colonial Office.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, 44 PARLIAMENT ST.,
WESTMINSTER, S.W., 7th December, 1878.

SIR,—I have submitted to the Lords of the Council your letter of the 5th December, transmitting copy of a letter from Sir John Rose, Bart., making an enquiry on behalf of the Government of Canada in regard to the importation of Canadian cattle which may have passed in bond through United States territory and be shipped at United States ports.

In reply, I am directed to transmit herewith copy of the Foreign Animals Order, passed by their Lordships on the 6th inst., and to point out, for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's information, that animals from Canada or the United States of America will, under the provisions of the Order, be exempt from the operations of the Act in respect to slaughter at the port of landing.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Telegram from F. DeWinton to Sir John A. Macdonald.

RIDEAU HALL, 1st February, 1879.

SIR,—The following telegram from England has just been received by His Excellency:—

"Privy Council request immediate attention of your Government to transit of United States cattle through Canada and shipment of Canadian cattle from United States ports, and desire information respecting steps taken (or proposed) to prevent Canadian cattle taking pleuro-pneumonia alleged to exist in States."

(Signed) SECRETARY OF STATE."

(Signed) F. DEWINTON,
Governor General's Secretary.

Letter from F. DeWinton to Sir John A. Macdonald.

1st February, 1879.

DEAR SIR JOHN,—I have just sent the following telegram to Colonial Secretary by His Excellency's desire. Do you want anything more said?

Truly yours,

(Signed) F. DEWINTON.

Telegram referred to above.

"In reply to your telegram, the following Order has been passed this day by my Privy Council:—'Importation of cattle into the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island from United States is prohibited for three months from 1st February, 1879, under provisions of the Act passed in the 32nd and 33rd years of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act respecting Contagious Diseases Affecting Animals.'"

(Copy.)

Letter from the Minister of Agriculture to Honourable Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, U. S.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1879.

SIR,—Professor McEachran, who had the honour to have an interview with you whilst recently in Washington, has reported to me the prevalence of the cattle disease called pleuro-pneumonia in several parts of the United States; at the same time that a cable message from the Agent of this Department in Liverpool informed me of the slaughtering on their debarkation at that port of a cargo of cattle affected with the same disease, bought in the United States.

In view of the very serious consequences, both for the farming interests of the United States and Canada, and of the present and future of the cattle trade with Great Britain, I have thought it my duty to inform you that, although such a step is entered into with a great deal of reluctance on our part, the Dominion Government is about to take measures to prevent the introduction of this fearful disease into Canada, and I beg to be permitted to request from you the kindness of informing me of any measure adopted by your Government for the stamping out of the said disease.

The interests of the two countries being almost identical in the question, and both countries having been exempted from the slaughtering clause of the English "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878," you will see at once the advisability of the two Governments being made aware of each others action in so important a matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., United States.

Cablegram from Sir John Rose.

1st February, 1879.

Have arranged meet Privy Council authorities to day, and will cable exact position. Believe some modification.

(Signed) ROSE.

To. J. H. Pope,
Ottawa.

Commissioner of Agriculture, U. S., to Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, 6th February, 1879.

Honorable J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 31st ultimo, in reference to the alleged prevalence of the cattle disease called pleuro-pneumonia in various portions of the United States, and communicating the intelligence that in view of apprehended serious consequences the Dominion Government is about to take measures to prevent the introduction of the disease into Canada.

I concur with you entirely in the view that the interests of Canada and the United States are identical in this question, and that both Governments ought unreservedly to be made aware of each others action in a matter of so much importance.

While, therefore, as at present advised, I cannot but regard the apprehensions of your Government as substantially groundless. I very cheerfully respond to your desire to be informed of any measures adopted by our Government, so far as this Department is concerned, for "stamping out the said disease."

The attention of this Department was first called directly to the subject of the reports in circulation in reference to the prevalence of cattle disease by a communication from the Superintendent of the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, in which the reports were unhesitatingly pronounced to be without foundation, in truth, and the opinion confidently expressed that the action of the British and Canadian Governments in the matter was based on a misconception of the facts.

Although impressed with the belief that the disease referred to was the same as that which appeared in the country thirty years ago, and that there was no more cause for alarm than that which had existed for many years past, and aware that the pleuro-pneumonia had never troubled the cattle dealers of the West, whence

alone cattle for exportation are derived, I lost no time in initiating, as far as was compatible with the province and means of this Department, such investigations as might set the matter at rest.

I addressed instructions at once to a veterinary surgeon of the Department at Chicago to make as thorough inquiry and examination as the owners and shippers would permit into the condition of the live stock sent or about to be sent from that port, and to certify daily to this Department, as far as possible, the health of each particular shipment, examining particularly as to pleuro-pneumonia, and authorizing him to give shippers, if desired, a certificate which would be in the nature of a "bill of health."

I likewise commissioned a competent person in Jersey City, N. Y., to make a similar examination in regard to shipments of live stock from that port.

These examinations will be pursued faithfully with the view of preventing the possible shipment of cattle that may be diseased.

I shall, at all times, be glad to confer with your Department on this subject, and to communicate, for your information, the results of such investigations as we may make.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. G. LEDUC,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Cablegram from Sir John Rose.

14th February, 1879.

To J. H. POPE,
Ottawa.

Within ten days from landing.

(Signed) ROSE.

Cablegram from Sir John Rose.

To J. H. POPE,
Ottawa.

Order passed, taking effect 3rd March, requiring slaughter of cattle from American ports, but not applicable to Canadian cattle from Canadian ports.

(Signed) ROSE.

Letter from Sir John Rose to the Hon. J. H. Pope.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C., 6th February, 1879.

MY DEAR MR. POPE,—I have had several interviews with Mr. Peel and the other authorities at the Privy Council Office on the subject of the telegrams that have passed between us respecting the new restrictions proposed on the importation of live cattle.

For your information, I enclose a copy of the last Order of the Privy Council, by which you will see that if a new Order scheduling the United States as an infected country is passed, no cattle from its ports can be landed at Liverpool, but the vessels must proceed to London, and the cattle be there landed and slaughtered. Meat slaughtered on arrival sells for so much less, that this fact alone would, I am informed, put a practical stop to the importation of live-stock, to say nothing of the

obstacles to sending vessels round to London for the mere purpose of loading their cargoes.

I have assumed that, for the moment, you would desire to keep Portland open as a winter port at which Canadian cattle might be shipped (supposing it to be difficult to make arrangements to ship at Halifax), and I have, therefore, on this assumption, endeavored to get the Government to allow Canadian cattle, though shipped there, to come in; and that even if they have to schedule *all other ports* of the United States they should make an exception in favor of Portland as respects Canadian cattle. They seem, however, to think that the law would not permit them to discriminate, and that it requires them to schedule, without any exception, *all the ports* of a country infected. I pointed out that the United States was wholly an exceptional case; that there might be disease in California or Texas, but that it did not follow that States many hundred miles remote from these points were infected; and that, as a matter of fact, there was no possible danger in Canadian cattle coming in Canadian trucks, passing through the corners of Vermont and New Hampshire, being shipped in Maine.

I do not know what effect my representations may have, but they have postponed any formal decision until Monday next.

I think there is little doubt, as I cabled you last night, but they will take no action as regards *Canada*, leaving shipments from *Canadian ports* to come in as usual. While navigation is open this will be a great point gained, but I thought it desirable to try and obtain the concessions I have adverted to for the present winter's traffic. If the law permits it, I think they will make an exception; and if it does not, they may propose such amendments during the coming Session as will, *in future*, enable them to meet the case.

As nearly all the cattle coming from America come to Liverpool and Glasgow, they are endeavouring, with the concurrrence of the Government, to make arrangements to provide slaughtering places at those ports for them. At present there are no conveniences whatever, and the slaughtering must take place at one of the six ports named in Part 2 of the enclosed Order. I am told that this would practically prohibit importation from America.

In the present state of doubt as to what will be done, I do not know that I can add more than to assure you that I will continue to do everything in my power to protect Canadian interests.

Professor Brown told me that the lungs which had been sent up to him from the "Ontario's" cargo had been diseased for a long time, and that the disease was of a most infectious character. He seemed to think that the cattle had been brought somewhere from Pennsylvania, and that disease was prevalent in Virginia and Maryland.

Believe me to be
Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

The Hon. J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Letter from Sir John Rose to the Honourable J. H. Pope.

Bartholomew Lane, E.C.,
February 8th, 1879.

My Dear Mr. Pope,—My renewed informal conversations at the Privy Council office convince me that Canadian ports will not be scheduled as respects the shipments of Canadian cattle, so long as no disease exists in Canada or appears on the arrival of the animals at Liverpool. There has been a good deal of negotiation with the American Government, and the formal decision of the Privy Council is deferred until Tuesday, after which I will advise you by cable of their official decision.

I enclose you a slip from the Liverpool *Courier*, which will show you the position of the slaughtering question at Liverpool. I understood from Mr. Peel that the local authorities are endeavoring to get sufficient ground to enable vessels to land their cattle there, and if they do so to the approval of the Privy Council, it will obviate the necessity of sending ships round to the Thames, which under the present law they must do.

I was very glad to learn from your cable of yesterday that Canadian cattle could be sent to Canadian ports in winter. As intimated in my Wednesday letter, I feared that the long journey to Halifax or St John might prove an obstacle to their being sent in that way.

I have requested Mr. Dyke, your agent at Liverpool, to apprize me at once if any further outbreak of disease is reported, and Mr Peel, at the Privy Council Office, has promised to give me the earliest information, which I will immediately send on to you.

Believe me to be,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

The Hon. J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada.

Memorandum from His Excellency the Governor-General.

As it is very important that the English Privy Council should be supplied with the earliest and fullest information concerning the steps taken by the Canadian Government to prevent the spread of the cattle disease, now prevalent in parts of the United States, into Canada, it is suggested that Dr. McEachran's report, and the precautions that are to be in consequence adopted, be sent to England by the mail leaving this evening. A copy of this report is therefore requested, and any other information that the Department of Agriculture can supply.

By command.
F. DeWINTON,
Governor-General's Secretary.

Government House,
10th February, 1879.

Answer.

The Minister of Agriculture has the honour to transmit to His Excellency the Governor-General, pursuant to the memorandum sent him by command of His Excellency, the accompanying documents:—

1. The report of the Minister of Agriculture, being a summary of the information gathered by him from different sources, and especially by the tour of inspection made by Professor McEachran in the United States.

2. A copy of reports received from Professor McEachran and others on the condition of Canadian cattle in general, and the absence of contagious disease among animals in Canada.

3. Printed copies of the Order in Council of 6th February, superseding the Order in Council of 1st February instant, by prohibiting the transit, as well as the inspection, of cattle from the United States.

The Minister of Agriculture further adds, for the information of His Excellency, that he is maturing a plan for the inspection of cattle before shipment, and any other measures which will appear from time to time necessary for the securing the perfect healthfulness of animals forwarded for the British market.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, 10th February, 1879.

Letter from Sir John Rose.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.,
20th February, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing copies of various certificates respecting the non-existence of contagious diseases in Canada.

I have forwarded these copies to the Privy Council office, with whom I am in communication, and who have promised to apprize me if they think any further steps than those already taken are needed. So far they profess to be entirely satisfied with the action which has been taken by Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

The Hon. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa,
Canada.

I need not assure you that I shall continue to watch this matter with all the interest you desire.

P.S. I am just informed that arrangements will probably be made under which slaughtering may take place at Liverpool in case of necessity.

Letter from Sir John Rose to Minister of Agriculture.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE,
LONDON, E.C., February 26th, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Duke of Richmond is apprehensive that difficulty might arise if the reports which appeared in the newspapers here as to the intention of your Government to relax the existing regulations *quo ad* importations from the United States were true. I send you one or two of the slips which appeared. I believe that the American Government here have been urging the propriety of admitting American cattle from *certain portions* of the United States without being subject to slaughter. Whatever policy may be pursued *hereafter* as to discriminating between one portion of the United States and another, the authorities at the Privy Council regard it as premature to attempt to do so at the present time. They will, no doubt, be influenced in their future, possibly early, action by the result of the efforts which are being made in the United States to stamp out the disease in the districts where it has appeared; and if it can be shown that there is no disease whatever in the Western States, and that cattle for shipment are brought from these Western States *only*, there may eventually be some relaxation. They stated, however, that it would be impossible to accede to any such proposal *now*, and that it would be very embarrassing for them, much as they should desire to meet your wishes, if any request in that sense came from Canada. I was asked to communicate this to you in confidence, which I accordingly did.

It will, of course, be very important in the spring that Canadian ports should not be scheduled, and if you were to allow American cattle to come through Canada, now, and disease should, unhappily, break out amongst them, it might lead to having the slaughtering clause applied to Canadian stock all the summer.

I fear that my cable would hardly have apprized you of the conveniences which are now in progress in Liverpool for receiving clean cattle and for slaughtering those from the United States; and I may therefore mention that the various interests in Liverpool and Birkenhead have arranged to provide ample space both for lairage

and slaughtering, as well on the Liverpool side as on the Birkenhead side. The Liverpool side will be devoted to clean cattle coming from Canada, Spain, &c., while the abattoires on the Birkenhead side will afford ample accommodation for those coming from the United States, and which *must* be slaughtered within ten days. It is, of course, very desirable to keep the clean animals separate from those coming from scheduled countries, and these arrangements will be effectual for that purpose.

The authorities at the Privy Council inform me that, subject to the arrangements being inspected by them and approved hereafter, they believe that they would be enabled to make Liverpool a slaughtering port, and if it becomes so in a large sense, there will be much less loss to the importers than would otherwise be the case.

I will keep you advised of any change in the situation, and, meantime, I have the pleasure to enclose you the reply to a letter which I sent to the Privy Council authorities, covering the certificates you were good enough to forward, which you will see is everything that can be desired.

It would be of great service if you could obtain, in a tabulated form, a statement respecting the movement of cattle from one part of the United States to another, either through the States directly or through Canada; for example—whether cattle from Texas go to Chicago, and what proportion of American cattle intended for shipment to England would pass through Canada; also, what States the great bulk of the cattle shipped are reared in or come from. I have no doubt that the railways would give you information on these points.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

The Hon. J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa,
Canada.

P.S.—I enclose you, also, an interesting article (semi-official) which appeared in yesterday's *Times*:—

CANADA.

"Ottawa, 21st February.

"The Dominion Government has intimated its intention of urging the British "authorities to allow the shipment, through Canadian ports, of cattle from the "Western States of America, where no disease exists, provided the Dominion "Government take the necessary steps to guard against contagion from the east."

Letter, Veterinary Department, Privy Council, to Sir John Rose.

Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office,
44 Parliament Street.
Westminster, S.W., 24th February, 1879.

Sir,—I have submitted to the Lords of the Council your letter of the 19th inst., and the copies of letters and reports furnished by you from the Canadian Minister.

I am directed by the Lords of the Council to state in reply, that so long as the present laws relating to the importation of cattle from the United States of America into the Dominion of Canada remain in force, and the information as to the sanitary condition of stock in Canada continues to be as satisfactory as by the documents you have been good enough to furnish it now appears to be, their Lordships are of the opinion that this will be sufficient grounds for retaining Canada in part IV. of the Foreign Animals Order.

I am further to inform you that the proposed Foreign Animals' Wharf, at the port of Liverpool is being rapidly proceeded with.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart., &c.,
Bartholomew Lane, E.C.

Letter from Minister of Agriculture to Sir John Rose.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
OTTAWA, 17th March, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,—The object of my writing to you this letter is to request you to ascertain if in the event of measures being taken to keep cattle in the Western States free from contact with any diseased cattle in the Eastern, and if it should be ascertained that there is absolutely no contagious disease among cattle in the Western States; if also adequate and efficient inspection were provided, as well at the port of entry as at the port of shipment, it would be possible to allow cattle from the Western States to come over the Canadian railways to be shipped at Canadian ports, under the existing Imperial regulations as respects Canada. Such an arrangement would be of the greatest possible moment for the railway and steam shipping interests of Canada. In fact, the prohibition which has already existed, has inflicted very great and severe injury on these interests. I am informed that one railway alone, the Grand Trunk, the shares and bonds of which are held almost wholly in England, has suffered to the extent of $30,000 a week from loss in traffic from this source. It is relatively the same also with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and other railways.

As bearing on this request it is to be pointed out that ten days allowed at Liverpool between the landing and slaughtering of cattle from American ports permits the trade from the United States ports to be carried on with scarcely diminished volume. The trade appears, in fact, to have already adapted itself to the circumstances; and with special advantage to the railways between Chicago and the United States seaboard, as well as to the steamship lines from United States ports; while corresponding injury is inflicted on Canadian railways and steamships from Canadian ports.

As far as Canada itself is concerned, the interest to protect its cattle from contact with contagious disease is so great and so paramount that this interest may be held to be a sufficient guarantee of the efficiency of the proposed inspection and watchfulness. The interest is, in fact, so great that no risk could be allowed to be run in permitting foreign cattle to enter Canada.

I should feel less confidence in making the request in this letter if I had any doubt whatever either as respects the risks to be run or the volume of the trade itself from the United States being at all effected by such request being conceded. My anxiety is simply in the interests of trade through Canadian channels, and for English investment in Canadian railways and steamship lines.

I shall be glad to hear from you at any early date on this subject—by cable, if convenient.

Believe me,
Yours truly,
(Signed) J. H. POPE,
Minister.

Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart., &c., &c.,
Bartholomew Lane,
London, E. C.,
England.

Letter from Minister of Agriculture to Sir John Rose.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, March 17th, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,—I had already written to you a letter which goes by the same mail with this on the subject of your letter to me of February 26th, which I have since received.

You will see it happens that my letter referred to is, in fact, an answer to the question on which it was your object to write to me, and the tone in which you write strengthens me in the representations I have made.

As respects the newspaper telegram you enclosed to me, I may state to you that the Dominion Government had not intimated any intention to urge the British Government to allow shipments from Canadian ports of western cattle.

I shall endeavor to obtain for you the figures you desire.

Believe me,
Yours truly,
(Signed), J. H. POPE,
Minister.

Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart., &c., &c.
Bartholomew Lane,
London, E.C., Eng.

Cablegram from Sir John Rose to the Minister of Agriculture.

17th March, 1879.

To Minister Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada.

American cattle *ex*-steamers "Ontario" and "Brazilian" just slaughtered; first under new regulations; altogether upwards of twenty cases of pleuro-pneumonia detected.

(Signed) DYKE.

B.

Copies of correspondence with and reports of any officers appointed by the Government of Canada to enquire into the disease of pleuro-pneumonia said to exist among cattle in the United States of America.

(*Telegram.*)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 15th January, 1879.

D. MCEACHRAN,
Veterinary Surgeon, Montreal,

Can you come up prepared to visit Washington and other places? Object, inquiry respecting cattle disease in the United States.

(Signed) JOHN LOWE,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture.

(*Telegram.*)

MONTREAL, 15th January, 1879.

J. C. TACHÉ,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,

Yes, will leave by morning train or to night.

(Signed) D. McEACHRAN.

(*Telegram.*)

NEW YORK, 25th January, 1879.

Hon. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture.

P. P. in abundance near Brooklyn. Cannot leave till Monday.

(Signed) D. McEACHRAN.

Report of the Health of Cattle in the Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, 6th February, 1879.

Hon. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to report that I have visited the following places in Quebec and Ontario, with the view to ascertain the existence or non-existence of contagious diseases in cattle, viz:—Sarnia, London, Woodstock, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal. I am happy to have to report after the most careful enquiries from veterinary surgeons, farmers, butchers, stock-raisers, &c. &c., the entire absence of contagious diseases in horned cattle, either in Ontario or Quebec, nor from the enquiries which I have made in all these places can I find any evidence that "Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia" has ever existed in Canada.

In confirmation of the above facts, I beg to enclose the following letters from the Veterinary Surgeons practising in the several places mentioned:—

LONDON, February 4th, 1879.

This is to certify that we the undersigned Veterinary Surgeons, practising in the City of London, Ontario, have never met with during our practice a case of "contagious pleuro-pneumonia" in cattle, nor do we believe that there has ever been a case of pleuro-pneumonia of a contagious nature in this vicinity.

(Signed) J. H. WILSON, V.S.
" C. B. RUDD, V.S.
" J. H. TENNENT, V.S.

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO, 4th February, 1879.

I hereby certify that I am a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Great Britain. I have been practising in the County of Oxford for eleven years.

I have not seen any contagious disease—"foot-and-mouth," "pleuro-pneumonia, or "rinderpest"—in Canada, and I believe that no disease of a contagious character exists in Canada, certainly not in Ontario west of Hamilton.

I have every facility of knowing if any such diseases existed.

(Signed) WM. IRVINE, M.R.C.V.S.

TORONTO, Ontario, 30th January, 1879.

(*Letter to the "Globe"*)

"I have no hesitation in asserting that "contagious pleuro-pneumonia" has never existed among our Canadian cattle."

(Signed) ANDREW SMITH,
Principal Ontario Veterinary College.

TORONTO, 4th February, 1879.

I hereby certify, that to my knowledge, there is no contagious disease in cattle in or around Toronto, nor do I believe any pleuro-pneumonia exists in any part of Ontario, as in the course of business I frequently visit all parts of this Province, and should any such disease exist, I could not fail to know of such.

(Signed) JOHN D. BOND, V.S.

HAMILTON, Ontario, 3rd February, 1879.

I know of no contagious diseases in cattle in the County of Wentworth, or in or near Hamilton.

(Signed) JAMES HUME, M.R.C.V.S.

KINGSTON, Ontario, 5th February, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to report that there is no disease of a contagious or infectious nature affecting cattle in this section of the country.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. McINTOSH, V.S.

To my personal knowledge no disease of a contagious nature in cattle exists in the Province of Quebec, nor in either of the cities of Montreal or Quebec. As Consulting Veterinary Surgeon to the Council of Agriculture for the Province, as Veterinary editor of *Le Journal d'Agriculture*, and Principal of the Veterinary College, should any disease of a contagious nature in stock occur, I would be the first to be informed of it.

As a resident in Canada for over sixteen years, as a lecturer, practitioner and Stock Inspector, I have a wide-spread knowledge of the stock in the country and the prevailing diseases, and am in a position to assure you that no "pleuro-pneumonia," "foot-and-mouth" or "rinderpest" exists in either the Province of Ontario or Quebec.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Principal of Montreal Veterinary College.

Preliminary Report,

WASHINGTON, D.C., 22nd January, 1879.

SIR,—I compliance with your instructions, I arrived here on Monday morning, 20th inst., and immediately proceeded to investigate the disease in cattle, reported in the newspapers to prevail in the District of Columbia, and said to be "rinderpest," commonly called "cattle-plague."

Without detailing in this preliminary report the different investigations which I have made, I will merely state the fact there is no such disease as "rinderpest" in this District, nor has it ever existed here. On the other hand, I regret to have to report that contagious pleuro-pneumonia prevails extensively within a circle of ten miles of Washington, and has done so for at least two years, probably longer. During the past summer a number of dairy cows died on the Cabble farm and some adjoining farms within three miles of this city; they were owned by a Mr. Wall, who furnished me with a very clear description of the disease.

Kelly, a dairyman, West Washington, out of nine, lost five.

Davis, West Washington, had a number died.

Kelly bought a cow on the market which was coughing, and Davis' cattle was pastured with Kelly's.

B. F. Gay, Esq., Hyattsville, Prince George County, Maryland (five miles from Washington), had 10 die out of 18 animals; also same place, G. H. Calvert, jun., lost a number.

In Alexandria, Virginia (nine miles from Washington), about 250 to 300 died during the past summer and early winter.

I visited a number of those who had and many who have the disease still.

Carnal, Flood, West, Darling, Murphy, Bayliss, Bailey, Hughes, Graves, Walsh, Hunter and Franklyn are among those who suffered from its ravages.

I made very careful examinations of two belonging to Bayliss, and found both well marked cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. At Franklyn's (a colored family), I found their whole stock of three ill, one in the last stage of the disease, one not so far advanced, and the third in the first stage. For a small consideration, I was allowed to have the first killed, and held a post mortem examination, which leaves no doubt in my mind of the disease being pleuro-pneumonia; and in every instance which came under my notice, it was directly traceable to contagion. There is no doubt, whatever, that during the past summer, and at the present time in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia this disease is widespread.

I regret to have to report that the greatest ignorance exists as to the nature of the disease, or the measures necessary to check its progress among the owners of the cattle, nor could I discover any steps having been taken by the United States Government to stop its ravages.

I proceed to-morrow to Philadelphia, where I hear it is reported to exist also, thence to New Jersey, where it has been reported to prevail for some time. On my return, I will furnish you with a detailed report.

My address at New York will be, till Saturday evening, "Grand Central Hotel."

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

Hon. J. H. POPE,

Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa, Canada.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA.

"For six years ending with 1860, it has been estimated that there perished over a million of cattle in the United Kingdom, the value of which must have amounted to twelve millions of pounds. * * * * * *
It will not be too much to assert that the 'lung plague' costs us, at the very least, £2,000,000 a year."

"Contagious diseases of animals."

(Signed) GEORGE FLEMING, F.R.C.V.S.

MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE,
NOS. 6 AND 8, UNION AVENUE,
MONTREAL, 28th January, 1879.

SIR,—I have just returned from New York, where I found, in the vicinity o Brooklyn, hundreds of cases of pleuro- pneumonia. I have brought portions of lung with me, and will have a number of certificates from members of the veterinary profession, as well as a very decided statement in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, as to the existence very extensively of this fearfully contagious disease. It will probably be Saturday before I can finish my report in full, but you can take what steps you think necessary, relying on me substantiating fully the existence to a very large extent of this disease in New York, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia, in the United States.

Should you desire my presence at Ottawa before Saturday, please telegraph me here.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

Hon. J. H. POPE
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Report of Cattle Disease in the United States.

January, 1879.

Hon. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture.
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I proceeded to Washington, D.C., where I arrived on Monday, 20th inst., and immediately proceeded to make enquiries concerning the reports of contagious diseases in cattle.

Having heard that the Sanitary Board for the District had made some investigations in the matter, I visited the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Townshend, who informed me that he had caused some investigations to be made, which went to show that the disease pleuro pneumonia had been prevalent near Washington, D.C., during the past summer, but at the present time he was not aware of its existence. He mentioned the "Cabble Farm" as one of the places where it had been.

On visiting Capt. Cabble, he confirmed Dr. Townshend's statement, and introduced me to Mr. Wall, his tenant, who is engaged in the milk business. This gentleman very clearly described the disease as a contagious lung fever, brought to his farm by a cow bought in Washington market. He lost a number during the past summer. He considered it highly contagious. In his opinion, over 200 cows died in the neighbourhood of Washington during the past summer. He could not show me any cases.

I next visited J. T. Bushman, M.R.C.V.S., who had not seen much of the disease, but who had no doubt he could direct me to where it was existing.

We first proceeded to West Washington and visited the dairy kept by Mr. Kelly, who had five which died in September and October.

Mr. Davis, West Washington, had also five cases. They contracted the disease from running in the common with Kelly's cows. No cases were found there.

Our next visit was to Hyattsville, Prince George County, Maryland.

B. F. Guy, Esq., lost ten out of eighteen; the others were sold as well as the stables and part of the land, as the shortest way of getting rid of it. Mr. Guy gave us a very intelligent account of the disease. It was introduced by a cow from Washington Cattle Market, he had no doubt of its contagious character; he found the symptoms and *post mortem* appearances exactly as described by Professor Gamgee, in his report for 1871. His experience was that it was no use treating it. We could not find any cases there during our visit.

Our next visit was to Alexandria, in Virginia. Here we found that during the past summer and early winter, the disease was very prevalent; but it was very difficult to get any one to allow us to see the animals living. However, after a time we succeeded in convincing them that we were not "health officers," and we found cases in abundance. We called upon the following milkmen: Mr. Carral, Mr. Flood, Mr. West, and Mr. Darling, who had all lost severely by the disease. Miles Murphy, a grocer, had lost two only a few days before.

Mr. John Bayliss, grocer, had lost severely, and had two well-marked cases.

Mr. Bailey, Bailey's Cross Roads, had also a number affected.

Mr. Hughes, Alexandria House, had lost one a few days before our visit.

Mr. Graves had lost two; Mr. Hunter had lost eight out of nine. Hughes informed us that one Miller, two miles out of town, was ruined by the loss of eighty cows.

The disease was generally believed to have been imported there from Baltimore.

When asked if many had died lately, the answer invariably was "yes"; hardly a day during summer, and even very lately, but they were carted away. Several hundreds at least had died within three months.

After a good deal of trouble we succeeded in obtaining a cow in an advanced stage of the disease, which, for a consideration, the owner was willing to let us kill. The cattle in this place were owned by a colored family named Franklyn. There were three cows ill, in different stages of the disease. The subject of the *post mortem* was a six-year-old medium-sized cow. Before killing her the pulse was 100, respirations 40, temperature 105°. She was observed to be ill for ten days (no doubt she had been longer); she stood with head protruded, nostrils dilated, breathing quick, short and jerking, elbows turned out. Each expiration accompanied by a loud mournful grunt. The secretion of milk was completely arrested. The bowels were relaxed; faces black and offensive. The pupils dilated and she moved with difficulty, being dull and stupid. On being killed by concussion of the brain, a careful examination was made, more especially of the cavity of the chest. The sternum being sawn through, the heads of the ribs broken from the verbrae, the side of the thorax was removed, thus exposing the organs in *situ*.

A small quantity of discolored serum was found in the lower part of the cavity. The right lung presented about the middle of its costal surface a spot of lung in process of hepatization; its pleural surface being adherent at this part only, the remaining part of the lung was comparatively healthy. The left lung was completely hepatized and adherent throughout its entire pleural surface. The adhesions to the costal pleura, more especially, were thick and strong. The pulmonary pleura was very thick and spongy, and easily removed from the parenchyma. The weight of the lung was enormously increased, and it lifted out like a solid mass. When cut into there was no crepitation; the substance presented the characteristic marbled appearance (so correctly given in the illustrations of Professor John Gamgee's work), caused by the deep red colour of the hepatized pulmonary lobules surrounded by the

bands of interlobular calluar tissue thickened and infiltrated by an extensive exudation of coaguable lymph. The whole lung was swollen solid and aedematous.

The Bronchial tubes contained a quantity of serum, frothy and of a dark colour. The air cells were almost entirley obliterated.

Owing to darkness overtaking us the examination was confined to the chest, which was sufficient with all the collateral circumstances to convince us both beyond doubt that the disease was the "Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia."

Before leaving Washington I had the honour of an interview with the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Wm. G. Le Duc, during which I explained my object in visiting the district, being to ascertain the truth of certain reports which had appeared in the newspapers of contagious cattle disease said to be rinderpest. That the gentleman at the head of the department is fully alive to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, its dangerous nature, and the enormous responsibility of the Government in relation to the matter, is amply illustrated by the following from his annual report to the President for November last: "One of the most dreaded contagious diseases known among cattle is that of pleuro-pneumonia or lung fever. It was brought to this country as early as the year 1843, and has since prevailed, to a greater or less extent, in several of the Eastern and a few of the Southern States. It made its appearance about a century ago in central Europe, and has since spread to most European countries. With the exception of rinderpest it is the most dreaded and destructive disease known among cattle. Unlike Texas cattle fever, which is controlled in our more northern latitudes by the appearance of frost, this disease knows no limitation by winter or summer, cold or heat, rain or drought, high or low latitude.

"It is the most insidious of all plagues, for the poison may be retained in the system for a period of one or two months, or even for a longer period, in a latent form, and the infected animal in the meantime may be transported from one end of the continent to the other in apparent good health, yet all the while carrying and scattering the seeds of this dreaded pestilence.

"Since the appearance of this affection on our shores, it has prevailed at different times in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and in the District of Columbia.

"It has recently shown itself at two points in Virginia (Alexandria and Lynchburg), where it was recently prevailing in a virulent form.

"At present the disease seems to be circumscribed by narrow limits, and could be extirpated with but little cost in comparison with the sum that would be required should the plague be communicated to the countless herds west of the Alleghany Mountains. This disease is of such a destructive nature as to have called forth for its immediate extirpation the assistance of every European Government in which it has appeared. Many of them having found it necessary to expend millions of dollars in its suppression.

"The interests involved in this case are of so vast a character, and of such overshadowing importance, both to the farming and commercial interests of the country, as to require the active intervention of the Federal Government for their protection, and for this reason the considerate attention of Congress is respectfully asked to this important matter."

As additional testimony, I beg to enclose the letter of Joseph Bushman, M.R.C.V.S., of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army:—

Sir,—In compliance with your wish for a statement of my knowledge of the existence of contagious disease amongst cattle in this vicinity, I would say, I have lived here since January, 1874. Do not remember seeing or hearing of any cases in that year. During 1875, 1876 and 1877 I saw occasional cases of pleuro-pneumonia in some of the small dairys on the outskirts of this city. Was not called on professionally by owners, but was afforded opportunities to see several cases by Robert Smith, a Veterinary Practitioner in the eastern part of this city. Saw several well marked cases, and the lungs of two which were slaughtered. Heard of many

other cases. In July, 1878, there was a considerable outbreak of this disease, both in the District and adjoining parts of Maryland and Virginia.

The disease prevailed during July, August and September. Probably 75 to 10 died in the District of Columbia, although the disease was of a sub-acute type, and many recovered.

During these months I had frequent opportunities of seeing sick animals in all stages of the disease, and their lungs after death, and being familiar with the disease in England and Ireland, *have no doubt* as to its being "contagious pleuro-pneumonia." I was not called to treat any. Suppose that my being connected with the United States Government was the reason, as the owners, milkmen, wished to conceal the fact of having sick animals. I investigated for my own information, as I had called on the former Board of Health and present Health Officer and offered my advice and assistance, which were never called for. I did not publish the matter.

In conclusion, I would say that no rinderpest has existed. The newspaper reports to that effect had no foundation, except in the wrong use of that name for pleuro-pneumonia by parties ignorant of the differences, who were called in to treat the animals.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOS. BUSHMAN, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Surgeon, Q.M. Dep., U.S.A.

My next visit was to Philadelphia, where I received most valuable assistance from Mr. J. W. Gudsden, M.R.C.V.S. While rumours were plentiful, we failed to find any direct evidence of the existence of contagious disease of any kind among the cattle around or in Philadelphia.

At my request, Mr. Gudsden wrote letters to a number of Veterinary Surgeons and others in the State of Pensylvania, and received replies that there was no disease.

Accompanied by Mr. Gudsden, I visited New York, and communicated with the Principal and Professors of the American Veterinary College, none of whom had any experience of the disease, and doubted the correctness of the rumours of its existence. At my request they telegraphed to Mr. L. McLean, of Brooklyn, who replied that he could not immediately show us any cases, but had buried two animals two or three days before.

Being determined to see for myself, accompanied by Messrs. J. W. Gudsden, M.R.C.V.S., A. Lockhart, M.R.C.V.S., and Dr. Liantard, of the American Veterinary College, we visited Brooklyn, and after a little enquiry were directed to the cattle-sheds near Goff and Fleischman's distillery, Williamsburg, between King and Queens Counties, Long Island; there we found between 800 and 900 dairy cows, owned by different parties, who pay 77½ cents per week for use of the shed and supply of swill from the distillery. Of all the pest-houses possible to imagine this one is the worst. In low-roofed sheds the poor cattle are packed as close as they can stand, in double rows with a passage of about three feet between the rows. Swill nearly boiling hot is run into troughs in front of them, into which hay is placed and remains till it is cool enough for them to eat and drink. They have no kind of bedding. The swill acting on the bowels and kidneys increases the excretions; and what with the steam effluvia from the excrements, want of ventilation and general sanitary defects of the place, it would be strange if disease was not prevalent.

In addition to the above disgraceful condition, the business carried on by the parties owning the cattle is that best calculated to ensure the continuance of the disease.

The disease pleuro-pneumonia was introduced to Brooklyn in 1843, and again in 1850 by imported cattle, and it has prevailed in Long Island ever since. The disease is permanently established in the large distillery sheds and dairies in the neighbourhood, and few, if any, are expected to or do escape it. The period of incubation varies from nine days to three months; and strange as at first sight it may appear,

the disease runs its course much slower when cattle are confined in a warm stable, where they have no room to move and are not exposed to the variations of temperature which those in fields experience. Not only so, but for a time they milk freely and lay on fat rapidly. Consequently before the disease has approached the stage in which they die, they are handed over to the butcher, are killed and dressed and sent to Washington market, New York, where it is sold as prime beef.* They are immediately replaced by fresh cows and thus it continues year after year. Many, however, die from the disease in the sheds. I can truly repeat the words and sentiments of Professor Gamgee (Report 1871), "No one can hesitate in declaring that the cow-sheds of Brooklyn and other cities are a disgrace to a civilized people."

Owing to the dread of interference by sanitary police, it is very difficult to gain access to infected dairies, consequently I had not an opportunity of prosecuting my search in Long Island as extensively as I could have wished. However, as remarked by Professor Liantard, who, up till noon, was skeptical of its existence, out of the 800 or 900 animals which we saw, we could not pick out 50 which could be called free from the disease. I am much indebted to Mr. L. McLean, a graduate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, for assistance in tracing out the disease in Long Island. Mr. McLean has had considerable practical experience of the disease as a Government Inspector in Scotland, and also in the United States. The following letter from him will bear me out in my statements concerning Brooklyn:

561 Carlton Avenue,

Brooklyn, New York, 28th Jan., 1879.

Dear Sir,—If you had any doubts of the existence of contagious (or epizootic) pleuro-pneumonia being in this part of the country on your arrival here, the many evidences of it, both in the living and dead subject brought under your observation, I was satisfied to observe left no doubt in your mind as to its existence. For myself, I am sure there is no other place of the same extent as Long Island where so many cattle are to be found affected by epizootic pleuro-pneumonia, and I am astonished that the powers that be could be so apathetic as to allow such a virulent and contagious disease to get such a hold without using means for its extinction or suppression. If it is allowed so spread over this continent it will put an end to the exportation of live stock and prove disastrous to cattle-raisers in general. In my practice I find that owners of cattle are very anxious that some combined action should be taken to stamp out a disease that is so ruinous to them all.

I trust you will incite the authorities at Washington to take the matter in hand.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) L. McLEAN, V.S.

In addition to the above evidences of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia I have brought with me, for the museum of the Veterinary College of Montreal, a beautiful specimen of the diseased lung which shows the characteristic marbled appearance. the solid dark red color of the lobules and yellowish white infiltration of the inter, lobular cellular tissue so faithfully represented by Gamgee.

In concluding this report I have purposely omitted any lengthened description of the disease, merely confining myself to statements of facts with regard to its existence, and beg to call your attention to the statement made by Fleming (Contagious Diseases of Animals) :—"It has been calculated that in Edinburgh alone, the annual loss from 'lung plague' is between £200,000 and £300,000. For the six years ending with 1860, it has been estimated that there perished considerably more than a million of cattle in the United Kingdom, the value of which must have amounted to at least twelve millions of pounds. The tables of an English Cattle Insurance Co. prove that from 1863 to 1866 the death-rate from this scourge was from fifty

*I was assured by a butcher who dealt largely in this beef, that it commanded the highest price in the market.

to sixty-three per cent. annually. If we can form any judgment from these figures, it will not be too much to assert that the lung plague costs England at the very least £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) a year."

Looking at it from the direct loss thus entailed by death, the necessity for active steps being immediately taken to prevent its importation to Canada from England or to the United States is very clear.

By referring to the (Contagious Diseases of Animals) Act 1878, Part IV, section 16, Clause B, referring to animals from foreign ports, in which disease is described at the port of landing, it says: "if the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector is to cause the diseased animals and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith to be dealt with as follows:—

"1st. The diseased cattle are to be slaughtered at the place of landing.

"2nd. The healthy cattle are to be slaughtered at the place of landing, or if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, the Inspector may permit them to be removed into that wharf for slaughter, but not elsewhere."

It will thus be seen that to our farmers and stockmen a double danger is imminent unless active protective measures are immediately adopted.

So far I am happy to report no contagious pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist in Canada, but if the cattle from infected States are allowed to enter the Dominion either for breeding, feeding or shipping, we run a very great risk of importing the disease.

I believe, so far, no lung disease exists in any of the Western States; consequently prohibition of cattle entering from them does not appear necessary, provided the United States Government do guarantee that no cattle from infected States will be allowed to be carried to the Western States and that a thorough system of inspection and quarantine be maintained throughout the Union under competent members of the veterinary profession.

In addition to which, I would recommend that cattle be admitted only at certain ports, and that at each a competent Inspector be stationed whose duty would be to examine every animal carefully before being admitted into the country, even to pass through to a shipping port.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Montreal Veterinary College.

MONTREAL, 31st January, 1879.

RETURN

(54)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1879;—For Statement shewing amount of duty paid during the month of February, 1879, on the articles of tea, sugar, wines, cottons and spirits, respectively.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1879.

RETURN

(55)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1879;—For a statement giving the names of all persons now permanently or temporarily employed on the Lachine Canal; the date of their appointments, and the amount of their salary or pay.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1879.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

(56)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1879; — For all Tenders received for the erection of the breakwater at Jordan Bay, in the County of Shelburne, N.S.; copies of the Report of the Engineer or Inspector upon the completion of that work; copies of certificates, upon which moneys were paid to contractors; return of salary paid Inspector, or return of expenditure for the repair of the work in 1877 or 1878, by day's labor or otherwise; copies of all Reports upon the recent damages to that work, and letters of instruction to the Inspector respecting the same.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1879.

RETURN

(57)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 3rd March, 1879;—For copy of a report made by the Deputy Adjutant-General in British Columbia, complaining of the Warden of the Penitentiary in that Province.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(58)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th February, 1879; For copies of Engineers plans, specifications and reports, relating to the improvement of Cascumpec Harbor, together with copies of petitions and all correspondence connected therewith.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st March, 1879.

RETURN

(59)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th February, 1879;— For copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council and reports of Engineers, during the year 1878, respecting the improvement of navigation on the River Yamaska.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st Macrh, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(60)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 21st February, 1879;—For a statement shewing the number of persons employed on the Beauharnois Canal with their salaries and emoluments; the number of employés dismissed or pensioned since the 5th November, 1873; the names of those appointed since that date, and the increase of salaries.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st March, 1879.

RETURN

(61)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th March, 1879;—For a return of all Hydraulic Leases on the Cornwall Canal; shewing whether any of such leases had expired, and if so, whether any such leases, and in whose favor, had been renewed previous to the 17th September last, and all correspondence in connection therewith.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

(62)

For the Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, 11th December, 1878;—On account fyled by W. R. Clark, Esq., of Boston, U.S., for services rendered the Canadian Government in connection with the Fisheries Commission under the Treaty of Washington.

OTTAWA, 21st March, 1879.

RETURN

(62A)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1879;—For copies of all Orders in Council, letters, accounts, petitions and correspondence, relating to the payment of $10,000, in accordance with an Order in Council passed in December last, to W. R. Clark, for alleged services rendered to the Canadian Government in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission; also, a statement shewing the full amount paid to the said W. R. Clark by the Dominion Government, or any Department thereof, in the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, in connection with the same service.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Memorandum and Return are not printed.*]

RETURN

(63)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th March, 1879;—For copies of the lease of the Rivers of the Seigniory of Bic, in the County of Rimouski, granted to W. D. Campbell, Esquire, Notary of Quebec. 2. Of the contract establishing his right of fishing on the shores of the St. Lawrence, in the Parish of Bic, and of any document authorizing him to levy certain dues from persons setting salmon fisheries in that county.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 12th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

There are also publications in S.P. 1877 No 104

RETURN

(64)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th March, 1879; for copies of all correspondence with the Colonial Office or with the Government of the United States, subsequent to a Return made on the 5th April, 1876, respecting the action taken by that Government in denying to Canadians the free navigation of the United States or State Canals and the Hudson River, in accordance with the Treaty of Washington, together with all Orders in Council or other papers connected therewith.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 14th March, 1879.

Sir E. Thornton to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 10.)

WASHINGTON, April 10th, 1876.

MY LORD,—With reference to Your Excellency's Despatch No. 15, of the 8th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, about a month ago, I called Mr. Fish's attention to the Act of Congress of September 26th, 1850, which empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to allow vessels laden with the products of Canada, &c., to lade or unlade at any port or place within any Collection District which he may designate.

After consideration of this Act, I understand from Mr. Fish that he addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, suggesting to him to avail himself of the power granted by it, and to designate Albany and Troy as two places at which vessels coming from Canada might discharge cargo.

On the 6th instant I asked Mr. Fish whether he had received any answer to the above communication; he replied in the negative. Mr. Bristow is now absent from Washington, in Kentucky.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

His Excellency
The Right Honorable
The Earl of DUFFERIN, K.P., K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Sir E. Thornton to the Earl of Dufferin.

WASHINGTON, May 4th, 1876.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose for Your Excellency's information, copy of a note and of its enclosure, which I received this morning from Mr. Fish, and of my answer to that note.

I shall, of course, communicate to Your Excellency Mr. Fish's reply as soon as I shall receive it.

I have, &c,

(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

His Excellency
The Earl of DUFFERIN, K.P.,
&c. &c., &c.

Mr. Fish to Sir E. Thornton.

(No. 13.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 3rd May, 1876.

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence in reference to the privileges to be accorded to Canadian Vessels in the use of the canals in the United States, and particularly in the State of New York, I have the honor to inform you that the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury having been called to the question, a reply was received from that officer upon the 5th of April, stating that a prior letter of October 10th, but which is supposed to be an error for a letter of October 9th, a copy of which was transmitted to you, under date of November 24th, 1875, concedes to Canadian vessels the privilege of passing to the southern terminus of the Champlain Canal, and that, if desired, instructions would be issued to the proper Customs Officers to lend their aid thereto, upon the same terms as are accorded to vessels of the United States, but suggesting that some further communication should be made on your part to that end.

I had supposed that this information had been communicated to you, but it appears that it was intended to confer with you on the question, by reason of the suggestion that some further expression of your wishes should be made known.

I have now the honor to enclose you a copy of this letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date the 5th of April, and to express my regret that delay has occurred in conveying this information to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), HAMILTON FISH.

The Right Honorable
Sir E. THORNTON, K.C.B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

April 5th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, further in regard to the right, under the Treaty of Washington, or existing United States Laws, of Canadian vessels to pass through the Champlain Canal, laden with products of the Dominion of Canada, to the southern terminus of the Canal, or to points beyond.

Without considering the question now presented as to the applicability of Section 3,129 of the Revised Statutes to the case, I have the honor to call your attention to the letter of this Department to you of the 10*th of October* last, in which the following language was used:—"The purpose of the stipulation (in Article 27 of "the Treaty of Washington) was, in my view, to grant the free use of such Canals, "only in so far as they might facilitate communication between ports and places "lying on the lakes and rivers in question, and not as they furnished communcation "between ports and places not lying on those lakes and rivers. The use of the "Champlain Canal, in this view, could be granted to Canadian vessels destined with "cargoes to the southern terminus of the canal, or to ports or places on lakes Erie "or Ontario."

In your letter of the 11th ultimo, you state that you understand Sir Edward Thornton to say that it is not sought on the part of Canadian vessels to obtain the right to navigate the Hudson River, but only to pass to the terminus of the canal at tide water.

It will be seen that the letter of this Department of October 10, concedes the right of Canadian vessels to pass to the southern terminus of the Champlain Canal, and, if desired, instructions will be given to the proper Customs officers to lend their aid thereto, upon the same terms as are now accorded to vessels of the United States.

The Department prefers to receive a further communication from Sir Edward Thornton upon the subject, before giving such instructions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHAS. F. CONANT,

Acting Secretary.

HON. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Sir E. Thornton to Mr. Fish.

WASHINGTON, May 4th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date, transmitting copy of a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the navigation of the canals of the State of New York by Canadian vessels. In this letter Mr. Bristow states, "that the letter of this Department of October 10th, concedes "the right of Canadian vessels to pass to the southern terminus of the Champlain "Canal, and, if desired, instructions will be given to the proper Customs officers to "lend their aid thereto, upon the same terms as are now accorded to vessels of the "United States."

I presume that the City of Albany may be considered to be the "southern ter-"minus of the Champlain Canal," and that Canadian vessels will be allowed to proceed to Albany by Lake Champlain and the Champlain Canal, on the same terms as are now accorded to vessels of the United States.

Neither can I doubt from the tenor of the letter of the 5th ult., addressed to you by the Secretary of the Treasury, that Canadian vessels may enter the Erie Canal at Buffalo, and the Oswego Canal at the place of that name, and proceed in like manner to Albany by those Canals.

I shall feel much obliged if you will inform me whether the conclusions which I have arrived at are correct.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

The Honorable
HAMILTON FISH.

The Earl of Dufferin to Sir E. Thornton.

(No. 22.)

OTTAWA, May 9th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 13, May 4th, transmitting for my information copies of a correspondence which has passed between Mr. Fish and yourself relative to the navigation of the canals of the United States by Canadian vessels.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable
Sir E. THORNTON, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Sir E. Thornton to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 25.)

WASHINGTON, June 8th, 1876.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose copy of a note which I have received from Mr. Fish, with regard to the navigation of the Canals in the State of New York by Canadian vessels.

I shall be glad to hear that Your Excellency considers the orders given on the subject to be satisfactory, as they appear to me to be.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

His Excellency
The Earl of DUFFERIN, K. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Fish to Sir E. Thornton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 7th, 1876.

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence upon the subject of the navigation of the Canals of the United States by Canadian vessels, under Article xxvii of the Treaty of Washington, I have now the honor to inform you that I am informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that instructions have been issued to the Collector of

+ are published in S P 104. 1877

Customs at Plattsburgh, New York, to allow Canadian barges and other vessels laden with important goods to pass that port, on a clearance to Albany, or to any port intermediate between Plattsburgh and Albany, under such conditions and regulations as would govern the navigation of American barges or vessels coming from Canada, under Section 3,102 of the Revised Statutes, or under such regulations as would apply to foreign vessels generally when importing foreign cargoes, under Section 4,347 of the Revised Statutes, but without regard to the several provisions in this section which apply especially to imported goods transported in bond. I am further informed that the Collector has been instructed to allow free transit to all return cargoes shown by the manifests of Canadian vessels to be destined for Canada.

It is further stated that instructions similar in tenor and object to those addressed to the Collector at Plattsburgh, will be given to the Collectors of Customs at Buffalo and Oswego, New York and Burlington, Vermont, and that the Surveyor of Customs at Albany, and the Deputy Collector at Troy, New York, will be notified of these orders.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

The Right Honorable
Sir E. THORNTON, K. C. B.
&c., &c., &c.

The Earl of Dufferin to the Earl of Carnarvon.

(No. 176.)

OTTAWA, June 13, 1876.

MY LORD,—Referring to my despatch No. 92, April 6th, and to previous correspondence relating to the navigation of U. S. Canals by Canadian vessels, under the Treaty of Washington, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your Lordship's information, copies of further communications and enclosures from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington on this question.

Your Lordship will observe, from the enclosure in Sir E. Thornton's last despatch, that Mr. Fish states that he has been informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that instructions have been issued by the U. S. Customs authorities to permit the free navigation of the Canals of the State of New York to Canadian vessels on the same terms and conditions as are accorded to United States vessels.

I have, &c..
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of CARNARVON,
&c., &c., &c.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Canada, No. 186.)

DOWNING STREET, July 7th, 1876.

MY. LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 176, of the 13th June, enclosing further papers relating to the navigation of United States canals by Canadian vessels.

I should be glad to receive a copy of the answer which you may return to Sir E. Thornton in reply to his despatch of the 8th June.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable,
The Earl of DUFFERIN, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

The Earl of Dufferin to Sir E. Thornton.

(No. 36.)

OTTAWA, July 26th, 1876.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in communicating to you a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada expressing their best acknowledgments to you for the able services which you have uniformly rendered to this Government in the numerous representations which you have made to the United States authorities on behalf of the Dominion.

Your recent exertions to obtain from the United States Government a due recognition of our rights under the Treaty of Washington to the navigation of the canals, crowned as they have been by such satisfactory results, is a fresh proof of the tact, zeal, and ability with which you invariably address yourself to the protection of Canadian interests.

As requested by my Council I propose to forward, by the next mail, a duplicate of this Minute for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable,
Sir E. THORNTON, K.C.B.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council for Canada, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the* 21st *July*, 1876.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a Memorandum, dated 3rd July, 1876, from the Honorable the Minister of Customs, calling the attention of your Excellency in Council to the numerous and varied representations which have been made by the Government of Canada, through Sir Edward Thornton, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to the Government of the United States, respecting the interpretations given to the Treaty of Washington, and the practical working of the same by the United States officials, with special reference to the navigation by Canadian vessels of the Canals in the United States contiguous to the boundary, and to the labor imposed on the British Minister in attending to the voluminous correspondence on this subject, as well as to the prompt, careful and zealous manner in which he has uniformly attended to all other claims of Canada, in placing them before the authorities of the United States, as, also, to the interest he has manifested by his endeavours to secure for Canada other rights provided for by said Treaty.

The Committee concur in the report of the Minister of Customs, and recommend that proper acknowledgement be made by your Excellency, on behalf of the Canadian Government, of Sir Edward Thornton's services, and that a copy of this minute, when approved, be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Certified.

(Signed) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

The Earl of Dufferin to the Earl of Carnarvon.

(No. 207.) OTTAWA, July 27th, 1876.

MY LORD,—In obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordships Despatch No. 186, of July 7th. I have the honor of enclosing a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir Edward Thornton, transmitting a copy of an approved Order of the Privy Council, expressing the acknowledgments of my responsible advisers for the able services which he has on numerous occasions rendered to this Government in his official capacity at Washington.

I have, &c.,

The Right Honorable (Signed) DUFFERIN.
The Earl of CARNARVON,
&c. &c., &c.

Sir E. Thornton to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 42.) WASHINGTON, July 31st, 1876.

MY LORD,— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch No. 36, of the 26th instant, and beg to offer you my best thanks for the approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, relative to the services which I may have been able to render in this Country to your Excellency's Government.

I shall feel much obliged if your Excellency will cause my acknowledgments to be tendered to the Committee for this flattering expression of opinion on their part, and I beg to assure you, at the same time, of my particular gratification that the solution which has been arrived at relative to the navigation of the Canals has been considered satisfactory by the Government of the Dominion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

His Excellency the Right Honorable
The Earl of DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Canada, No. 226.)

DOWNING STREET, 18th August, 1876.

MY LORD,—I have received your despatch, No. 207, of the 27th July, in which you enclose a despatch addressed to Sir E. Thornton forwarding to him an approved Order of the Privy Council expressing the acknowledgments of your advisers for the able services which he has on numerous occasions rendered to the Canadian Government in his official capacity at Washington.

I regret that the papers recently laid before the Imperial Government, relating to the navigation of the United States Canals, were presented previous to the receipt of your despatch now under acknowledgment, otherwise it would have given me pleasure to have laid before Parliament in that paper this well deserved recognition of Sir E. Thornton's services.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor-General,
The Right Honorable
The Earl of DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

(Canada, No. 249.)

DOWNING STREET, 9th September, 1876.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 226, of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, expressing the Earl of Derby's satisfaction at the appreciation shown by the Canadian Government of Sir E. Thornton's services.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

The Officer
Administering the Government of Canada.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
September 1st, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, together with its inclosures, and I am to request you to express to the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Derby's satisfaction at the appreciation shewn by the Canadian Administration of Sir E. Thornton's services.

I am, Sir,
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFORTH.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

The Earl of Dufferin to Sir E. Thornton.

(No. 43.)

OTTAWA, November 17th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you for your information a copy of a memorandum prepared by the Minister of Customs on the question of the treatment of bonded goods at Island Pond by United States authorities and of the rights of Canadians in reference to the navigation of United States Canals.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable
Sir E. THORNTON, K.C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

RETURN

(65)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th February, 1879;—For copies of all Orders in Council, of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and that of the Province of Quebec, or between any of the Members of these Governments, respectively, with all papers, &c., respecting the adjustment, &c., of certain Statute Labour (*droits de corvée*) in the Parishes of St. Fabien, St. Simon, St. Mathieu, &c., during the last General Elections. And also, the correspondence which has passed since 1872, between the Dominion Government and Quebec and Ontario, and any person on the said subject; together with copies of the reports of the Honorable the Minister of Justice on the question.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st March, 1879.

COPY

(66)

OF RESOLUTIONS of the Legislature of the State of Maine, in the United States of America, in relation to the navigation and bridging of the Rivers St. John and St. Francis, where said Rivers are the line of boundary between the said United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.

SENATE, 13th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

STATEMENT

(67)

Of the National Investment Company of Canada, setting forth the Capital Stock of the said Company; the proportion thereof paid up; the names of the Shareholders of the said Company, with their places of abode; the number of shares held by each, and the assets and liabilities of the said Company, as on the 31st day of December, 1878. 39 Vic., Cap. 61, Sec. 51.

RETURN

(68)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th March, 1879;—For a statement shewing the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, forming No. 1 Company of the 21st Battalion of Active Militia, in Military District No. 5; the names of those who performed the annual drill for 1873-74; the dates and numbers of days occupied in the performance of such drill; the sums paid for, and by reason of such drill, and the persons who received these sums of money.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 20th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Statement and Return are not printed.*]

RETURN

(69)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th February, 1879;—For copies of all correspondence, reports and letters since 1872, between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec and any persons whatsoever, in relation to a School of Navigation at Quebec, and the closing and re-opening thereof.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th March, 1879.

RETURN

(70)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th March, 1879;—For copies of all correspondence or reports which led to the superannuation of Peter McClary, Collector of Inland Revenue for the City of London and East Riding of Middlesex.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(71)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th March, 1879 ;—For copies of all papers and correspondence that may have passed between His Excellency Lord Dufferin and the Members of the late Administration on dismissal from office of those appointed in October and November, 1873 ; and also, for a copy of all such papers, &c., having reference to appointments made between 17th September and 10th October, 1878.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th March, 1879.

RETURN

(72)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 7th March, 1879 ;—For copies of all contracts or agreements between the Government and any other parties for the extension of the Canada Central Railway, since the first day of January, 1878 ; also, copies of all contracts for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch Railway, since the same date, as well as all payments made in connection with such contracts, up to 15th February, 1879.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(73)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th March, 1879;—For all memorials or correspondence addressed by the Local Governments of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the Dominion Government upon the question of the Appropriation of the Fishery Award, and the answers thereto.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th March, 1879.

[*The correspondence between the Local Government of Prince Edward Island and the Dominion Government having been published in the Return to an address of the Senate, dated 14th March, 1879, is not reprinted here.*]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FREDERICTON, 2nd December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and, (if need require) for transmission to the Imperial Government, a copy of a Minute passed this day by my Executive Council, putting forward a claim on behalf of this Province to a portion of the sum of $5,500,000, awarded under the Fisheries Clauses of the Treaty of Washington and recently paid by the Government of the United States to Her Majesty's Government; and requesting that no distribution be made of the said money by the Imperial or Dominion Governments until my Government has had an opportunity of submitting the reasons for the claim they present.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ED. B. CHANDLER,
Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for Canada,
Ottawa.

COPY *of a Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the 2nd day of December, A.D.* 1878.

The Executive Council in Committee have observed that the Government of the United States of America have paid to Her Majesty's Government the sum of five millions five hundred thousand dollars ($5,500,000), pursuant to the award made a Halifax by the Commission appointed under the Fisheries Clauses of the Treaty signed at Washington, May 8th, 1871.

Upon an examination of the negotiations and correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Government of the United States and the Government to Canada, and the terms of the appointment of a Joint High Commission for the pur-

pose of considering the questions which had then lately arisen relative to the Canadian Fisheries, and other questions affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States of America, and which resulted in the Treaty of Washington, and, subsequently, in the appointment of the Halifax Commission; and upon consideration of the evidence submitted to the Commissioners at Halifax, and their judgment thereupon, and bearing in mind the subject matter of their enquiry and the extent of their jurisdiction, the Executive Council in Committee are of opinion that the Province of New Brunswick is justly entitled to receive a portion of the amount so paid under the said award.

The Executive Council in Committee therefore recommend that it be humbly submitted to the Federal Government that the amount of the said award ought not to be apportioned or appropriated, or its expenditure finally determined upon by the Imperial or the Federal Government, until the Executive Council has been afforded an opportunity, by correspondence or otherwise, as may be arranged, to present, for the judgment of the Imperial and Federal Governments, the claim of New Brunswick in the premises and the reasons which can be urged in support thereof.

Certified.

(Signed) F. A. H. STRATON,
Clerk, Executive Council, New Brunswick.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1878.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant enclosing a copy of a Minute of your Executive Council, requesting that no distribution may be made of the sum of $5,500,000, recently paid in terms of the award under the Fisheries Clauses of the Treaty of Washington, until the Government of the Province of New Brunswick shall have had an opportunity of submitting their claim to a portion of the said award.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

To His Honor
The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick,
Fredericton.

RETURN

(73)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 14th March, 1879;—For copies of all Correspondence, Minutes of Council or other documents, which have passed between the Local Government of Prince Edward Island and the Government of the Dominion, having reference to the award of the Fishery Commission, or to the disposal thereof.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th March, 1879.

(Copy.—No. 6.)

Province of Prince Edward Island.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 19th Februury, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Minute made by my Council, setting forth the just claim of this province to participate in the amount awarded to be paid by the American Government under the Treaty of Washington, as a compensation for the fish taken by American citizens on the coasts and shores of the respective Provinces of the Dominion, and proposing a mode for securing to this province, by funding the principal, the annual interest of the sum which they conceive this Province to be justly entitled to, and which proposal, it is hoped, will receive the favorable consideration of His Excellency's Government.

I have the honour, &c.,
(Signed) R. HODGSON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Honorable,
The Secretary of State, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

Extract from a Minute of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 19th February, 1879.

At a meeting of the Executive Council in Committee.

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Davies,	Hon. Mr. Dodd,
" Yeo,	" MacMillan,
" Laird,	" Farquharson,
" Stewart,	" Robertson.

The following Minute was adopted and ordered to be handed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for transmission to the Government of the Dominion of Canada:—

The Executive Council in Committee, having had under consideration the award of $5,500,000 made in favor of Great Britain by the Fishery Commission appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and the special claims which this Province has to a portion thereof, beg to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Government of the Dominion of Canada:—

1. One great contention between the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States before that Commission was whether the fish caught by American fishermen was taken within or outside of what is known as the three-mile limit. A vast preponderance of the evidence showed clearly that two-thirds or three-fourths of the mackerel taken by the Americans was caught within that limit, and the award of the Commission was made upon that basis and could be sustained upon no other.

2. The fisheries within such limit around the coasts of this island are among the most valuable of any conceded to the Americans, and were so spoken of, not only by the witnesses produced on the part of Her Majesty's Government but also by those who gave evidence on the part of the United States. The Honorable Mr. Foster, the United States Agent, and one of her leading Counsel before the Commission, in his able closing address, admitted "that the three-mile limit off the bend of Prince Edward Island and down by Mangaree were the two points to which almost all the evidence of inshore fishing in this case related."

A very large proportion of the testimony respecting the catch of mackerel by American vessels, referred to the "bend or bight of this island," and a universal concensus of opinion existed as to the wonderful richness of the mackerel fishery in these parts. It is submitted, therefore, under the evidence that no reasonable doubt can exist, that the great value of these particular fishing grounds, the eagerness with which the Americans have always sought access to them, and the great quantities of mackerel which they have been accustomed to catch there, contributed materially to the award made in favor of Great Britain.

3. These fisheries have always constituted and been looked upon as one of the great sources of wealth of this Province. Destitute of all mines and minerals, without manufactures or any of those facilities by which they can be successfully established, our limited supply of lumber becoming rapidly exhausted, isolated from the mainland and consequently deprived of the advantages which our more fortunate neighbors in the adjoining provinces enjoy from the great canals, locks and railways which the liberality of the Dominion Government has provided, our province and its people have had to rely, and in the future more than ever, must rely upon their agricultural and fishing productions alone.

4. The Treaty of Washington, under the provisions of which the Fishery Commission sat and made their award, was ratified by the Legislature of this Province on the 29th day of June, 1872, and before it had become a part of the Dominion. The right of each separate Province to receive such a proportion of the award as the value of its fisheries bears to the entire fishing privileges opened to the United States fishermen by the Treaty of Washington, has already been recognized by Great Britain in the case of Newfoundland, and being based upon the commonest principles of justice and fair-play cannot be questioned. This Province became a part of the Dominion on the 1st July, 1873, the day on which the provisions of the fishery articles of the Washington Treaty came into force; its right as a separate Province, therefore, to make any representation to Great Britain for payment of any portion of this award ceased, and it now become necessary to press the claim upon the Dominion, to which the remainder of the award, after deducting Newfoundland's portion, has been paid

5. The terms of Union agreed upon between this Island and the Dominion are, naturally, silent upon the subject. The appointment of the Commission, although agreed upon by the terms of the Treaty, had not then been made. The amount of the award could not even be approximated, and any allowance to this Province, as and for its share was, at that time, out of the question. The silence, however, of the terms of Confederation, and the delays in the constitution of the Commission, cannot, it is submitted, in any way prejudice the rights of this Province. The Island did not, neither was it asked to, surrender its right to a fair proportion of whatever sum might be awarded, nor was any equivalent offered or accepted in lieu of it. That right was a territorial one, which had the Island remained out of Confederation would now be at once recognized, as in the case of Newfoundland. It remains intact to this day, and it was, we believe, understood by the gentlemen who negotiated the terms of Union, that it should so remain until the award was made and paid over. It is quite true that, by the British North America Act, the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends (*inter alia*) to the sea-coast and inland fisheries, but no reasonable construction of this language can entitle the General Government exclusively to the money paid by the Americans for the privilege to enter and fish, for twelve years, in the territorial waters of this Province. That right was not granted by the Parliament of Canada, but by the Legislature of this Island, when it was a separate Province, in the Legislation of 1872, by which the Treaty of Washington was ratified. It was granted upon the clear understanding that its value should be estimated by impartial Commissioners, and when estimated should be paid by the United States to Great Britain for the benefit of those entitled to it. That estimate has been made, and embraced in the calculation of similar privileges conceded by the Dominion of Canada, apart from Prince Edward Island, and unless it can be clearly shown that this Province has deliberately surrendered its right in this particular, the only question remaining for determination is the proportion of the award which this Province is entitled to receive.

6. The concession of the privileges granted to the Americans by the Treaty of Washington, so far as they relate to this Island, have operated, and will continue to operate, strongly against her fishermen, depriving them of the monopoly which, practically, they enjoyed from their proximity to the richest fisheries of the Gulf, and thus materially reducing the profits and wealth of a large percentage of the population. The result of this upon the Government of the Province is necessarily injurious—the taxable property within its jurisdiction is depreciated very largely in value. The volume of capital invested in the fisheries and which, for some years before the coming into force of the Washington Treaty, had largely increased offers, and will continue to offer smaller returns than otherwise it would, and the losses direct and indirect fall solely on the Province and its inhabitants. If, on the other hand, the money awarded and which was intended, in some measure, as compensation to the Provinces territorially possessing the privileges conceded to the Americans, is to be shared by the far off Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and the rich

Province of Ontario, which have only a general and indirect interest in the subject it is submitted that the Maritime Provinces, and Prince Edward Island especially, will suffer a great wrong. Had the territorial rights of this Province in its fisheries, and also its right to participate in any award made pursuant to the Treaty of Washington been surrendered in return for some concession or consideration granted by the Dominion Government, then no matter how grievous it might appear that, as a Province, we were not to share in the money awarded, still no complaints would be justifiable; but, as already has been shown, no such surrender has been made.

The ratification of the Treaty was enacted by our Legislature before Confederation—the authority to legislate on our fisheries, vested in the Dominion by the British North America Act, does not imply a right to sell or rent them; the sale or rental of them to the Americans was not, so far as this Island is concerned, made by the Dominion- the purchase money or rental paid by the Americans for the right to use them for twelve years, has never been assigned away by the Province.

The terms of Union agreed upon between this Island and the Dominion, while expressly providing that Canada should assume and defray all charges for the protection of the fisheries, are entirely silent as to the surrender by this Province of its rights under the Treaty of Washington. To imply such a surrender would be a forced and unnatural construction of a compact which is so particular and exact in its definitions of the rights and privileges conceded by the Dominion to the Province, and the Province to the Dominion.

7. The Council in Committee feel assured that the Dominion will, after a careful examination of the facts, acknowledge the right of the Province to be paid a fair proportion of the award. To determine what that proportion justly amounts to is no easy matter, it is naturally incapable of being reduced to an arithmetical certainty, but this much is clear that if, as between the Dominion and Newfoundland, the sum of one million dollars was deemed the latter's fair portion, no less sum could, with justice, be offered to this Province. The Council in Committee repeat, without in any way disparaging the claims of other Maratime Provinces, that the evidence taken before the Commission, and which they have carefully examined, places the fisheries of this Province among the most valuable in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and of those most eagerly sought for by the Americans.

They further submit that no appropriaton of our share of the award by the General Government for the construction of public works would be just or satisfactory; that the plan which best recommends itself to the people of this Province, and which, in itself, is most just, would be the funding of the amount by the Dominion Government for the benefit of this island, and the payment thereto semi-annually of the interest for the purposes of its Local Administration.

8. In conclusion, the Council in Committee repeat that Prince Edward Island is legally entitled to be paid a portion of the award made under the Treaty of Washington and received by the Dominion of Canada; and that the sum of one million and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is its fair and just proportion.

Certified.

(Signed) WILLIAM DESBRISAY,
Clerk, Executive Council.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 6, of the 19th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a Minute of your Executive Council setting forth the claim of Prince Edward Island to a participation in the amount awarded by the Fishery Commission appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

His Honor
The Lieutenant-Governor,
Prince Edward Island,
Charlottetown.

RETURN

(74)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th March, 1879;—For copies of all papers, letters and correspondence, relating to the dismissal or replacement of William Robertson, Clerk of Works and Inspector, under the contract for building the Penitentiary, Dorchester, N.B.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1879.

RETURN

(75)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th March, 1879;—For a return of all merchandize in the bonded warehouses under bonds for Customs, by Provinces—the quantity and several rates of duties—on the thirty-first of December, 1878; also, a return of the same kind, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1879.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above Returns are not printed.*]

RETURN

(76)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th February, 1879;—For a statement shewing the amount expended on the survey of, or other work prosecuted at the Harbor of Collingwood, during the season of 1878; giving the expenditure in detail, the names of the persons to whom paid, and the services for which it was made.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(77)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th March, 1879;—For return of all Imports and Exports by Provinces, the values and duties collected under the several rates, for the six months ending 31st December, 1878, similar to the returns made for the monthly statement in detail; also, a return of the same kind for the months of January and February, 1879.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 27th March, 1879.

RETURN

(78)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1879;—For a return of the sum paid on account of Customs and Excise duties during the month of February, 1879.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 27th March, 1879.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

(No. 79.)

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th March, 1879:—For copies of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and the Local Government of New Brunswick relating to the claim of the City and County of St. John and the other counties in that Province, to send prisoners under sentence for less than two years to the St. John Penitentiary, and all other correspondence on the subject; together with any representations, &c., from the Government of New Brunswick and the General Sessions of St. John, and any reports made upon the subject, and all Minutes of Council relating thereto.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 27th March, 1879.

(*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Report of the Deputy of the Minister of Justice only is printed.*)

REPORT ETC., ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, PENITENTIARY AS TO SHORT-TERM PRISONERS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, December 29th, 1878.

Some time ago Messrs. R. Young, pro. James Fraser, and J. H. Crawford, at the instance of the Government of New Brunswick, addressed to the Secretary of State a communication upon the above subject.

The Government of New Brunswick have called attention to the matter, and asked for a reply.

In the month of January, 1875, the Justices of the City and County of St. John, N. B., presented a memorial to His Excellency the Governor-General upon the same subject.

No definite action has yet been taken in the matter, and as the time approaches for the completion of the new penitentiary at Dorchester it is necessary that a conclusion should be come to at an early date as to the course to be pursued by this Government.

The present legislation of the Parliament of Canada with reference to the confinement of persons convicted of crime in common gaols and penitentiaries respectively is as follows:—

1869—32 *and* 33 *Vic., cap.* 29, *sec.* 93.

"When the term of imprisonment is for a term less than two years, such imprisonment shall, if no other place be expressly mentioned, be in the common gaol of the district, county or place in which the sentence is pronounced, or if there be no common gaol there, then in that common gaol which is nearest to such locality or in some lawful prison or place of confinement other than the penitentiary in which the sentence of imprisonment may be lawfully executed."

32 *and* 33 *Vic., cap.* 29, *sec.* 96.

"Each of the penitentiaries in Canada shall be maintained as a prison for the confinement and reformation of persons, male and female, lawfully convicted of crime before the courts of criminal jurisdiction of that Province of which it is appointed to be the penitentiary, and sentenced to confinement for life or for a term not less than two years; and whenever any offender is punishable by imprisonment, such imprisonment, if it be for life, or for two years or for any longer term, shall be in the penitentiary, but this shall not prevent the reception and imprisonment in any penitentiary of any prisoner sentenced for any period of time by any military, naval or militia court martial, or by any military or naval authority under any mutiny act, or of any prisoner sentenced in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia to imprisonment with hard labour for less than two years."

1869—32 *and* 33 *Vic., cap.* 36, *sec.* 5.

"Notwithstanding any provision in any of the Acts mentioned in schedule A*, that any term of imprisonment less than two years shall be in some gaol or place of confinement other than the penitentiary, any offender sentenced under any such Act before the day last aforesaid, in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, to imprisonment for a term less than two years, may, in the discretion of the court passing such sentence, be sentenced to undergo such imprisonment in the penitentiary of the Province where the sentence is passed, instead of being sentenced to undergo the same in any other gaol or place of confinement, and any such provision as first aforesaid shall be construed subject to this section."

1870—33 *Vict., cap.* 30, *sec.* 5.

"For and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in an Act made and passed by the Parliament of Canada, in the session held in the 32nd and 33rd years of Her Majesty's reign, and entitled 'An Act respecting procedure in criminal cases and other matters relating to criminal law,' or in any other Act of the Parliament of Canada, no person sentenced in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia to imprisonment with hard labour for less than one year, shall be received or imprisoned in the penitentiary from and after the first day of May, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, nor after the first day of May, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, shall any one sentenced in either of the said Provinces to imprisonment with hard labour for less than two years, be received or imprisoned in the penitentiary."

*Schedule A includes the Act, chapter 29, above referred to.

1873—36 *Vict., cap.* 52.

"For and notwithstanding anything contained in the Act passed in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1868,' the period beyond which no person sentenced in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia to be imprisoned with hard labour for less than one year shall be received or imprisoned in the penitentiary, shall be extended to the first of May, which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the period beyond which no person sentenced in either of the said Provinces to imprisonment with hard labour for less than two years shall be received or imprisoned in the said penitentiary, shall be extended to the first day of May, which will be in in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six."

1875—38 *Vic., cap.* 44, *sec.* 68.

"For and notwithstanding anything to the contrary continued in the Act made and passed by the Parliament of Canada, in the session held in the 32nd and 33rd years of Her Majesty's reign, and entitled, 'An Act respecting procedure in criminal cases and other cases relating to the criminal law,' or in any other Act of the Parliament of Canada; no person sentenced in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia to imprisonment with hard labour for less than one year, shall be received or imprisoned in the penitentiary, from and after the first day of May, which will be in the year 1878, nor after the first day of May, which will be in the year 1878, shall any one sentenced in either of the said Provinces to imprisonment with hard labour for less than two years, be received or imprisoned in the penitentiary."

1878—41 *Vic., cap.* 20.

"The sixty-eighth section of the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the thirty-eight year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-four, entitled: 'An Act respecting Penitentiaries and the inspection thereof and for other purposes, is hereby amended by striking out the 12th, 13th, and 14th lines, the words 'seventy-eight' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'seventy-nine,' and by adding to the said section the words 'the Governor in Council may from time to time limit the number of persons sentenced in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, to imprisonment with hard labour for less than one year, who are to be received or imprisoned in the respective penitentiaries of those Provinces, regard being and in fixing such limit to the number of persons imprisoned, whose sentences are not less than two years, and to the accommodation for prisoners afforded by the penitentiary building ?"

The communication from Messrs. Young, Fraser & Crawford above mentioned, complains of the existing legislation respecting penitentiaries in so far as it relates to New Brunswick, and their complaints are based in effect upon the three following grounds:—

a. That under the terms of the B N.A. Act 1867, Canada is by the words "Establishment, Maintenance and Management of Penitentiaries," (appearing in the 28th sub-section of the 91st section) made liable for the maintenance and care of all prisoners punishable under the criminal laws of Canada, whether sentenced for two years or under, and that the Dominion Parliament cannot relieve itself of this burden by any legislation.

b. That whatever may be the liability of Canada in that respect as to the other Provinces, the words of the 28th sub-section just quoted cast upon Canada, in respect of New Brunswick, the liability to maintain and provide for in the penitentiary all prisoners sentenced in that Province to imprisonment with hard labour no matter what the term of imprisonment may be, because (it is alleged) at the time of Confederation the penitentiary as it then existed in that Province was in fact and in law an institution where all such prisoners might be confined.

c. That should the two foregoing grounds be untenable Canada is in any event liable to provide for the maintenance in the St. John. N.B., Penitentiary of all prisoners sentenced in the City and County of St. John to short terms of imprisonment, because (it is alleged) an agreement in that behalf was made before Confederation with the municipal authorities of the County and City of St. John, and because upon Confederation Canada became liable for the liabilities of the Province.

The memorial from the Justices of the City and County of St John also complains of the existing legislation relating to Penitentiaries in so far as it relates to the City and County of St. John, N.B. The only ground relied upon, however, is the third one referred to above, as taken by Messrs. Young, Fraser & Crawford.

It will be convenient to discuss these three grounds in order—

First—A. That under the terms of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, Canada, is by the words "establishment, maintenance and management of Penitentiaries" made liable for the maintenance and care of all prisoners punishable under the criminal laws of Canada, whether sentenced for two years or under, and that the Dominion Parliament cannot relieve itself of this burden by any legislation.

This is entirely a question of law depending upon the proper construction of the B. N. A. Act, and upon the powers conferred by that Act upon the Parliament of Canada. The question is one of vast importance.

The communication referred to contends that—

"Whatever doubt may exist as to whether it or any part of the duty of the Provincial Legislature to provide for the punishment of persons convicted of offences against the laws of Canada, and whatever duties may be imposed upon the Provincial authorities by the power to legislate upon the administration of justice and the establishment, maintenance and management of public prisons, these duties are certainly limited by the obligation of the Dominion in respect of Penitentiary management and maintenance," and it alleges that no technical meaning can be assigned to the word "Penitentiaries" as it occurs in section 91 of the B. N. A. Act.

In order properly to understand the constitutional question raised with respect to the legislation of the Parliament of Canada, in respect of penitentiaries the provisions of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, must be referred to.

The 91st section does not merely give to the Parliament of Canada legislative authority over the classes of subjects specially enumerated in the section, but gives to that Parliament a general power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects specially assigned by the Act to the legislations of the Provinces; and the enumeration of the classes of subjects made by the section and declared to come within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada is made for greater certainty only, but not so as to restrict the generality of the terms of the section.

Among the classes of subjects enumerated in the section are the following :—

"27. The criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.

"28. The establishment, maintenance and management of Penitentiaries."

By Section 92, the legislature of each Province is empowered exclusively to make laws; not, as in the case of Canada, generally for the peace, order and good government of the Provinces, but in relation to certain specified classes of subjects only.

Among these classes are the following :—

"6. The establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the Province.

"14. The administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts."

It is true that no technical meaning has been assigned to the word "Penitentiaries" as appearing in the 91st Section, neither has any technical meaning been assigned to the word "Prisons" as appearing in the 92nd Section.

That the statute assumes that a difference between Penitentiaries and Prisons does exist is unquestionable.

The words themselves have no definite distinctive meaning.

There must, therefore, be power somewhere to declare what the difference between them is, as the B.N.A. Act does not itself declare it.

The difference cannot be looked for in the structure of the buildings themselves. It must, I think, be found in the powers possessed, so to speak, by the penitentiaries and prisons respectively to retain in custody those who may be sent there for confinement.

If such be the case, it must follow that the legislative body which has the authority to fix the sentences which may be passed upon persons convicted of crime, not only as to duration, but also as to place of confinement, has practically the power to delare the difference between a Penitentiary and a Prison.

I am of opinion that this power rests with the Parliament of Canada, under the 91st section of the B. N. A. Act, and that the power to legislate upon criminal law, including procedure in criminal matters taken in connection with the general power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, gives to the Parliament of Canada the right to declare what the minimum sentence of a person confined in a Penitentiary established, maintained and managed by Canada must be. The power of the Provincial Legislature is confined to the establishment, maintenance and management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Provinces, and does not extend to the right to define the class of persons charged with or convicted of offences against the law to be confined in these prisons.

The duty of the Provincial authorities is to provide for the administration of justice in the Provinces and to establish Prisons therein, leaving it to the Parliament of Canada to provide for the proceedings to be taken for the trial of offenders and to declare in what place those convicted upon their trial shall be punished.

Second—b. That whatever may be the liability of Canada in that respect as to the other Provinces, the words of the 28th Sub-section, just quoted cast upon Canada, in respect of New Brunswick, the liability to maintain and provide for, in the Penitentiary, all prisoners sentenced in that Province to imprisonment with hard labor, no matter what the term of imprisonment may be, because (it is alleged) at the time of Confederation the Penitentiary as it then existed in that Province was in fact and in law an institution where all such prisoners might be confined.

In support of this ground the memorial refers to the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, Cap. 91, Sec. 14, which enacted that whenever by any law authority is or may be given to imprison any person in any Aouse of Correction or Gaol with hard labour or in the Penitentiary, such imprisonment may be in the Penitentiary with hard labour; and it is contended in effect that as to New Brunswick, the word Penitentiary in the B. N. A. Act is to be construed in the sense in which that word was understood in that Province at the time; and that such understanding was that the Penitentiary was a place to which all persons sentenced with hard labor might be sent.

If the argument thus made be sound, it follows that the B. N. A. Act is to be construed as limiting the power of the Parliament of Canada to legislate in respect of Penitentiaries, in any particular Province, so far as the right to define the classes of persons to be confined there is concerned, to the state of the law existing in that Province with respect to its Penitentiaries at the time of Confederation.

It is not necessary in this particular case to consider how far this argument would hold good, were the legislation respecting Penitentiaries in each Province at the time of Confederation identical, as in this instance the laws of the various Provinces which were formed into the Dominion of Canada were not identical (in the late Province of Canada a Penitentiary was a place for the confinement of persons whose sentences were not less than two years).

The result, therefore, of the argument referred to would be that the word Penitentiaries would, as to the Province of New Brunswick, have one meaning, and as to the Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, another meaning.

I am not prepared to adopt such a construction of the Statute.

It may well be that, under the 129th Section of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, the laws with respect to penitentiaries, in force in New Brunswick at the Union continued in force after the Union; but the Section expressly declares these laws (except such as existed under Acts of the Imperial Parliament) to be subject to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the Province, according to the authority of the Parliament or of the Legislature under the Act.

For the reasons mentioned, in dealing with the first ground taken by the memorialists, I am of opinion that the authority to repeal, abolish or alter the laws in force in New Brunswick, at the time of Confederation, with respect to the penitentiaries there, rests with the Parliament of Canada, and that therefore the legislation of the Parliament of Canada made with respect to the New Brunswick Penitentiary is not *ultra vires*.

Third c.—That, should the two foregoing grounds be untenable, Canada is in any event liable to provide for the maintenance, in the St. John, N.B., Penitentiary of all prisoners sentenced in the City and County of St. John, N.B., to short terms of imprisonment, because (it is alleged) an agreement in that behalf was made before Confederation with the municipal authorities of the County and City of St. John; and because, upon Confederation, Canada became liable for the liabilities of the Province.

As this ground depends not upon law merely, but upon matters of fact, it is necessary to trace the history of the St. John Penitentiaay.

That appears to be as follows:—

In the year 1836 (6 Wm. IV., Cap. 30) an Act was passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, giving power to the justices of the the City and County of St. John to erect a House of Correction, for a sum not exceeding £4,000. The year following (7 Wm. IV., Cap. 19), the sum was raised to £10,000, and the justices were authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding £8,000. In the next year (1 Vic., cap. 15), the justices were authorized to establish the House of Correction.

The building had apparently, by this time, been finished.

In the following year (2 Vic., Cap. 30), the regulation and government of the House of Correction was provided for.

Two years afterwards (4 Vic.,,Cap. 36), an Act was passed granting the justices £1,000 towards the cost of the House of Correction.

Then came the 4th Victoria, Cap. 44, which requires a more extended reference.

It recites the erection of the building and its establishment as a house of correction; states that its establishment is found to be highly advantageous to the interest of the City and County of St. John, and that it is found advisable to extend its benefit, to the country at large, and it enacts that a complete statement of all the costs and charges incidental to the erection of the establishment of the said House of Correction is to be made up and verified; that when such statement has been made up, it is to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, who is to examine it with all the accounts relating to the House of Correction.

That so soon as the accounts have been found to be correct, notice thereof is to be given to the Mayor of the City of St. John, and that the justices are thereupon, in session, to declare and order that the House of Correction and lands, &c., held therewith shall be vested in Her Majesty, and that the same shall thereupon become vested in Her Majesty without further act or deed of conveyance.

The Act further enacts that the sum which may be due and owing for the erection of the House of Correction, and grounds, and for which county debentures might have been issued, shall be paid by the Treasurer, with interest which had accrued or may accrue thereon, out of monies in the treasury by warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, provided that no greater sum than £4,000 shall be drawn from the treasury, nor any greater sum than £500 in any one year.

Then follow provisions for the appointment of commissioners for the management of the house of correction.

Then come sections 14 and 15, which are as follows:—

"XIV. And be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor, Recorder and the Aldermen of the said City, or either of them, and Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said City and County for the time being, or either of them, to take up and arrest, or by warrant to order to be taken up and arrested all and any rogues, vagabonds, stragglers, idle, suspicious or disorderly persons within the said City and County, and to order such rogues, vagabonds, stragglers, idle, suspicious or disorderly persons to be committed to the said house of correction, there to remain and be kept to hard labor for any time not exceeding forty days."

"XV. And be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace in and for any County or City and County of this Province, in general sessions or in any special sessions, to be for that purpose held, to cause all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor, and all vagrants, rogues, vagabonds, stragglers and other idle, suspicious or disorderly persons at such time in confinement in the common gaol or work-house of the said County or City and County, under and by virtue of any conviction to be removed from such common gaol or work-house, and to be carried, conveyed and taken to the said House of Correction, and to make such necessary orders and regulations for the carrying, conveying and taking such persons, together with the necessary costs and charges of the same as to them, the said Justices, may seem fit, and the keeper of the said house of correction shall forthwith receive such person or persons into his custody, and the said person or persons when so removed and placed in the said House of Corretion shall remain there and be kept to hard labor until the several and respective terms of imprisonment shall expire."

In the next year (5 Vic., Cap. 25), an Act was passed making further provisions relating to the house of correction and giving it the name of the Provincial Penitentiary.

In the same year a grant was made to the justices of the City and County of St. John, of the sum of £2,068 5s. to re-imburse advances made in respect of the House of Correction.

In the next year (6 Vic., cap. 14), the powers of the Provincial Penitentiary were enlarged by statute, and a small angle off the old ground given back to the justices.

Three years afterwards (9 Vic., Cap. 56), a grant was made to the justices of the sum of £2,544, balance of the £4,000, under the Act 4 Vic., Cap. 44, above referred to.

Two years afterwards (11 Vic. Cap. 28), another Act was passed relating to the management of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Then came the Revised Statutes, Chap. 91, Sections 12, 13 and 14, of which are as follows:—

"12. Any justice of the City and County of St. John may arrest or cause to be arrested any vagabond, suspicious or disorderly person, within the said City and County, and commit them to the said penitentiary for any term not exceeding forty days with hard labour."

"13. The justices, in any general or special sessions, may cause all persons sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor, and all vagabonds and other suspicious or disorderly persons, at any time in confinement in the Gaol or Workhouse of the county, under any conviction, to be removed therefrom and conveyed to the penitentiary, and may make such orders for their conveyance, and the necessary expenses thereof, as to such justices may seem meet, and the keeper shall, forthwith, receive such persons into his custody, and keep them at hard labor until their respective terms of imprisonment expire."

"14. Whenever by any law, authority is or may be given to imprison any person in any House of Correction or Gaol with hard labor, or in the penitentiary, such imprisonment may be in the penitentiary with hard labor."

No change in the above statute appears to have been made up to the time of Confederation.

By the B. N. A. Act 1867, Section 108, the Public Works and property of each Province enumerated in the 3rd Schedule, shall be the property of the Dominion.

In the 3rd Schedule is the following: –

"8. Custom Houses, Post Offices, and all other public buildings, except such as the Government of Canada appropriate for the use of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments.

The Dominion Parliament in 1868, 31 Vic., Cap. 75, by Section 1, repealed such parts of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, Cap. 91, as related to the penitentiary of New Brunswick, as were inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, and by section 7, declared the penitentiary known as the St. John Penitentiary to be a penitentiary of Canada.

The memorial of the Justices states :—

"That part of the terms of transfer made and agreed upon by and between the said justices and the Province of New Brunswick, was the reservation to the said justices of the right in perpetuity to commit to the said house of correction or penitentiary, all vagabonds, suspicious and disorderly persons, within the said City and county, and the further right in common with all the other Counties of the province, to cause all persons sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor, and confined in the County Gaol to be removed therefrom to the said House of Correction or Penitentiary, as by reference to the 14th and 15th Sections of the said recited Act, will more fully appear;" also,

"That up to the time of the Confederation of the said Provinces the rights thus reserved and secured to the said City and County were never questioned, but on the contrary were fully recognized and maintaintd in the year 1854 by the Government and legislature of the Province, as will appear by reference to the Revised Statutes of the province passed in that year. Cap. 91, Secs. 12, 13 and 14."

The memorial further complains that the statutes passed by Dominion Parliament with reference to the New Brunswick Penitentiary, "Do not recognize in any way the clear and unalienable right of the said City and County of St. John, reserved as above mentioned by the said Acts of Assembly, and subject to which the said Lands and Buildings were originally transferred to the Provincial Government."

"That as your memorialists conceive it is a matter of Public Faith that the rights reserved to the said City and County should have been specially regarded and maintained by the Dominion Legislature and Government as they doubtless would have been by the Assembly and Government of New Brunswick had Confederation not taken place."

The memorial then prays "That Your Excellency will cause the subject matters of this memorial to be enquired into and if the statements therein set forth and contained be found correct and true—and your memoralists believe they cannot be gainsaid or disputed—direct such steps to be taken as will ensure to your memoralists and the said City and County of St. John the continuation in perpetuity of the rights so reserved as aforesaid, or that such other provision for dealing with the class of convicts which, under the existing law, will shortly be shut out from the said penitentiary, may be made in the premises as will relieve this City and County from the great loss and detriment to which it would be subject, and will also prevent the violation of the terms upon which the institution and premises aforesaid passed out of the said sessions, and subsequently became the property of the Dominion of Canada."

Enquiry was made from the Warden with reference to the allegations of the memorialists as to the arrangements upon which they relied.

He reports that he made enquiry of Mr. Weldon, Q.C. (then Agent of the Minister of Justice at St. John), Mr. Harding, Sheriff; Mr. Frith, Clerk of the Peace; Mr. Keans, M.P.P., and Mr. Weddenburn, M.P.P., several of whom had been delegates to Ottawa on the subject, and he adds that all these gentlemen state that they had no written agreement on the subject in their possession, but that whatever documents there are in writing are in the offices of the Honorable the Premier and the Honorable the Minister of Justice at Ottawa.

No trace of any such documents can be found in the Department of Justice, and the Secretary of the Department of Public Works reports the same result as to that Department.

The Warden states further that all these gentlemen say that an agreement was made, or that there was an understanding, that the short term prisoners should be sent from the City and County of St. John to the Penitentiary.

Mr. Weldon's report to the Warden refers to the Act.

He states that subsequent enactments in the different Police Acts of St. John and Portland empowered the respective police Magistrates to commit from these courts. He adds that there does not appear to be any special agreement except that when the Province assumed the charge, and it became a Provincial Institution it was tacitly agreed that it should still continue a House of Correction for this City and County.

Mr. Sheriff Harding's letter refers to the Revised Statutes as shewing that in lieu of the interest of the city and county in the Institution the special powers referred to were given to the justices.

Mr. Frith, the Clerk of the Peace, says that it was *part of the consideration of the transfer* that the City and County should always have the right of sending petty criminals and offenders thereto, either by direct sentence or by order of the sessions from gaol. He also referred to the Revised Statute as containing the right.

A despatch was sent to the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick for information upon the payments in respect of the erection of this building.

A reply to this despatch was received inclosing a statement prepared by Mr. H. W. Frith, the Clerk of the Peace of the City and County of St. John, informing the Secretary of State that an accurate statement of the expenditure could only be obtained from that source and that the payments made by the Province on account of this expenditure appeared to be accurately stated.

The letter of the Clerk of the Peace to the Mayor of St. John, dated 8th Feb., 1876, is as follows:—

"In compliance with your request to be furnished with information as to the settlement of accounts between the Sessions of the City and County of St. John and the Provincial Government of New Brunswick, upon the transfer of the House of Correction, afterwards known as as the Provincial Penitentiary, from the sessions to the Government, I beg to say I have examined the minutes of the sessions from 1839 to 1856, and all Acts of Assembly relating to the matter, and I have also had consultation with the High Sheriff of St. John, who, at different times, has gone very thoroughly into the history of the negotiations which took place during the period above named.

"The results of my investigation are as follows:—

"1. An account, of which I append a copy, was, with full details of cost and expenditure, furnished to the Provincial Government by the session in July, 1842, showing the balance claimed on erection accounts; the balance being £5,433 13s. 11d.

"2 This account seems to have been disputed by the Government and to have remained under discussion until 1844, when a letter was received by the Mayor of St. John from the Hon. W. F. Odell, Provincial Secretary, dated 15th February, 1844, and enclosing the report of the Commissioners of Audit, appointed under the Act of 1841, admitting a balance to be due the sessions of £4,866 3s. 8½d.

"3. In March, 1844, this adjustment was accepted by the sessions, and the order was then made which finally vested the House of Correction or Penitentiary, as it was then called, and the land belonging to it, in Her Majesty the Queen.

"4. Although this adjustment of accounts and formal transfer of title did not take place until March, 1844, the control and management of the penitentiary passed over to the Province on the 1st April, 1842.

"5. It will be seen by reference to the Act of 1841, that the sum of £4,000 was to paid to the session by annual instalments of £500 each, which seems to have been done, and by reference to the Acts of 1844 (page 69), that the sum of £866⅔ was further granted as the balance due the sessions for the erection of the Provincial Penitentiary.

"6. Notwithstanding this settlement, however, it appears by subsequent minutes of the sessions, and also by preamble of an Act passed in 1852, 15 Vic., Cap. 41, that the City and County of St. John was still liable for a large amount due and unpaid upon debentures or bonds issued for the erection of the house of correction, and by this Act authority was given the sessions to make an assessment in the city and county for the purpose of paying off the principal and interest.

"7. Under this Act the sum of £600 was assessed in each of the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, and £400 in 1856, so that the City and County of St. John paid, at least, the sum of £2,200, which was not re-imbursed by the government."

"8. At this date, when all the members and officers of the sessions who were personally acquainted with the matter above mentioned, are dead, it is almost impossible to call from the minutes alone any thoroughly accurrate or trustworthy account of proceedings which took place so long ago; but the Act of 1841 and the provisions thereof, re-enacted by Chapter 91 of the Revised Statutes, which reserved the right to the justices and sessions of St. John to send such offenders as vagabonds and disorderly persons and all convicts in the gaol to the Provincial Penitentiary, were evidently the result of a bargain and compact formed, and part of the consideration for which the transfer was made."

Copy of account referred to above.

1842, 12th July. To amount of account received for the entire cost of establishing and erecting house of correction, £13,591 19s. 3d.

Contra.

		£	s.	d.
By Legislature Grant,	1838	2,000	0	0
do	1839	1,000	0	0
do	1839	500	0	0
do	1840	1,500	0	0
do	1841	1,000	0	0
do	1842	2,068	5	4
Balance due the justices		£5,433	13	11

It will be observed that the allegation of the memorial as to the agreement is not sustained by any evidence, either oral or documentary, establishing any express agreement.

It is contended, however, that an agreement is established by the language of the Act of 1841 above referred to.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider the terms of that Act in order to decide whether it does or does not support the contention.

It will be observed that the preamble of the Act asserts that the establishment of the House of Correction in its operation is found to be highly advantageous to the City and County of St. John, and that it is found advisible to extend the benefit of its operation to the Province at large.

It will be further observed that the Act provides for the payment by the province of the *whole* expense incurred by the justices in the erection and establishment of the institution, including the various sums borrowed for the purpose.

There, is however, under the Act, a limitation of £4,000 as the maximum, but it will be remembered that as this sum was found insufficient, it was afterwards supplemented, evidencing an intention on the part of the Province to re-imburse the justices all monies expended by them.

It will be observed that the 14th Section of the Act makes it lawful for the Mayor &c., of the city and the Justices of the City and County of St. John, to commit rogues, vagabonds, &c., to the House of Correction for a period not exceeding forty days. That the 15th Section makes it lawful for the justices in any county in the Province, to order prisoners in the Common Gaols or Workhouses to be transferred to the Penitentiary, and kept there until the expiration of their sentences.

The effect therefore of the 14th and 15th Sections, now appears to be as follows:

The 14th Section empowers the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City, in common with the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of St. John, to send rogues, &c., to the House of Correction for any term not exceeding forty days.

The 15th Section empowers the Justices of the Peace only *for any County or City and County in the Province*, in general or special sessions, to cause all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor and all vagabonds, rogues, confined in any Common Gaol or Workhouse by virtue of any conviction, to be removed from Gaol or Workhouse and taken to the House of Correction.

The agreement relied upon, if established by the Statute at all, must be found not in the 14 Sec., as that refers to certain classes of persons only, whose sentences are not more than forty days

If contained in the Statute at all, it must be in the 15 Sec., which includes not only rogues, vagabonds, &c., but all persons confined in the Common Gaols sentenced with hard labor, and is not limited to sentences of forty days.

If this 15 Sec. proves any agreement, it proves that the agreement was as much with all the other counties in the Province, as with the City and County of St. John.

It is not pretended that such agreement was made with the other counties. The argument, therefore, that the 15 sec. proves the agreement relied upon, or, indeed, any agreement at all, seems to me to be untenable.

The permission given to the City and County of St. John to send prisoners, for not more than forty days, to the House of Correction, certainly does not establish the agreement contended for by the justices, as such permission falls far short of the term of that agreement. The permission thus given would appear explainable by the fact that the house of correction was situated within the limits of the county.

Had the Legislature not contemplated payments in full to the justices of the City and County of St. John, of the moneys expended in the erection and establishment of the institution, there might be some reason for the contention made, that the agreement referred to had been entered into.

The Statutes, however, evidently contemplated payment in full to the justices.

It is, indeed, alleged in Mr. Frith's letter, above set out, that payment in full has not been made; and reference is made to the fact that legislation afterwards took place, enabling the City and County to raise a further sum of £2,200, in order to meet the deficiency.

It does not, however, appear that the whole amount paid by the City and County of St. John was not reimbursed by the Government. On the contrary, the account appears to have been fully audited, and the amount first claimed by the City and County being reduced, it seems to have been satisfied. The necessity of the legislation referred to by Mr. Frith, enabling the City and County to raise a sum of £2,200, probably arose from the fact that the payments made by the City and County consisted in part of sums raised by debentures which had not matured at the time the money was paid by the Government, and that such money was applied by the City and County to other purposes, thus rendering it necessary on the maturing of the debentures to raise money to meet them.

I do not, of course, say that such was the case, as the papers before me do not show it. That such was the case, however, is probable. But whether the whole money was repaid by the Government or not, it is clear from the Statutes that the intention of the Province was that the whole amount should be repaid, and should it even yet turn out that some small sum was not, in fact, paid that fact cannot affect the question of the intention of the parties.

It is, of course, quite inconsistent with the existence of an agreement such as relied upon by the justices, that the intention should have been to reimburse them their whole outlay, as the only consideration alleged to support such an agreement would, had it been intended to pay the justices in full, be removed. If the memorialists have failed—as I think they have failed—to establish either expressly or impliedly the agreement relied upon it is hardly necessary to refer to the proba-

bilities of the case or to consider whether under the circumstances it was probable that such an agreement would have been made.

It will, however, not be useless to refer to these probabilities.

It will be remembered that the right claimed by the justices is the right in *perpetuity* to commit persons to the Penitentiary, there to be held, previous to Confederation, at the expense of the Province at large, and now, since Confederation, at the expense of the Dominion of Canada.

The memorial states "that a reference to the statistics of the said Penitentiary from its establishment will shew that fully ninety per cent. of all the convicts sent thereto, are from the City and County of St. John, and that of these above ninety-five per cent. are under two year convicts."

The following figures, furnished by the Warden, show the daily average number of convicts confined in the St. John Penitentiary whose sentences are two years and over, and less than two years, respectively, from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1878, with the total yearly cost and cost *per capita*.

Period.	Two years and over.	Less than two years.	Total Cost.	Cost *per capita*, less than two years.	Cost *per capita*, two years and over.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
July to December, 1867	27	90	10,426 40	89 54	91 39
January to December, 1868	28	82	14,555 93	131 96	133 39
do do 1869	30	61	19,546 94	212 05	220 89
do do 1870	32	59⅓	17,960 60	195 22	199 30
do do 1871	29	43⅓	16,072 32	220 95	224 08
do do 1872	31⅓	42⅓	16,219 59	217 72	223 53
do do 1873	26⅓	61	20,635 24	233 82	238 96
do do 1874	29⅓	65	21,079 30	220 19	230 69
do do 1875	40	58	24,209 76	241 95	254 40
do do 1876	64	69	23,651 61	173 25	182 76
do do 1877	74	89	25,947 84	154 84	164 42
do do 1878	74¼	79¾	25,563 20	158 16	174 41

The Inspector of Penitentaries states that the cost of the prisoners whose sentences were less than two years, from 1st July, 1867 to 31st December, 1878, was as follows:—

1st July to 31st December,	1867	$ 8,058 60
January to December,	1868	10,820 62
do	1869	12,935 05
do	1870	11,583 05
do	1871	9,574 49
do	1872	9,216 81
do	1873	14,262 02
do	1874	14,512 35
do	1875	14,033 10
do	1876	11,954 25
do	1877	13,780 76
do	1878	12,613 26
Total		$113,144 36

From the above statements it will be observed that the proportion of short term prisoners largely exceeds that of prisoners whose sentences are two years and over,

and that according to the calculation of the Inspector the cost for short term prisoners has been no less than $143,144.36, or at the rate of $12,447.56 per annum.

According to the statement of Mr. Frith, above referred to, the most which he claims to be due the justices as balance on account of the House of Correction is £2,200, or in round numbers, $9,000.

If the statements in the memorial be true, that the statistics of the Penitentiary from its establishment, show that fully 90 per cent. of all the convicts sent thereto are from the City and County of St. John, and that of them above 95 per cent. are under two year convicts, the cost to the Province of New Brunswick for the short term prisoners sent to the Penitentiary from the City and County of St. John, for the twenty-five years which elapsed between 1841, and Confederation, must have largely exceeded the total cost to the Dominion for the ten years since Confederation.

As a matter of probability, therefore, is it likely that, for a sum of $9,000.00, an agreement which would throw upon the Province at large so great an expenditure for the benefit of one County and City only, would have been made by that Province in such a way that such agreement could not, without breach of faith on the part of the Province, have been changed by Parliament, should it, at any future time, be found desirable in the public interests, to throw upon each county the cost of maintaining its own short term prisoners.

Upon the whole, I am of the opinion His Excellency the Governor has been advised that the City and County of St. John, at the time of Confederation, had not the right to claim from the Province of New Brunswick the maintenance continuously of their short term prisoners, and that it would not have been a breach of faith on the part of the Provincial Legislature if it thought a change in the policy of the law advisable to provide that each county in the province, including the County of St. John, should maintain its own short term prisoners; and that the Provincial institution should be reserved only for prisoners whose sentences were two years or over.

But if a different view should be taken, and should it be determined that there was a bargain by which New Brunswick was bound in perpetuity to maintain and keep the short term prisoners of St. John and county, the next question is, upon whom has devolved that liability?

I apprehend it to be clear that any such liability, if to be undertaken by Canada, has to be undertaken only as one of the liabilities of one of the Provinces existing at Confederation, and is to be really borne by the Province itself. In this view it is, in one sense, of very little consequence whether the liability devolves upon Canada or not.

But does it devolve upon Canada? That it does, is, I think, very questionable. It will be remembered that the Province is charged with the administration of justice, both civil and criminal in the Province.

Assuming the agreement, relied upon by the justices, to exist, what is its effect? It is in effect a bargain between the Province and one of the corporate bodies of the Province by which certain expenditure connected with the administration of justice, wholly local in its character, is to be borne by the Province at large instead of by the particular locality.

If such a liability exists, should it not be adjusted directly by the Province as a part of the administration of justice therein?

It is obvious that it would be impossible at the expense of Canada to maintain the short-term prisoners of one County and City of the Province, while throughout the rest of the Dominion like prisoners are maintained under the Provincial regulations and local expense.

It has been pointed out that the time for receiving short-term prisoners at the St. John Penitentiary has been extended to the 1st of May, 1879.

From information received from the Public Works Department, I am led to believe that the Dorchester Penitentiary will be ready for occupation about that time, if not before.

The 15th Section of the penitentiary Act of 1875 (38 Vic., Cap. 44), as amended by the 20th Section of the 40 Vic., Cap. 38 (1877), enables the Governor in Council at any time, to declare by proclamation, that any tract of land established as a Penitentiary shall cease to be a Penitentiary, and such tract of land shall ceace to be a Penitentiary accordingly.

It appears to me that under the powers of this Act, the St. John Penitentiary, and that when the Dorchester Penitentiary is ready for occupation the St. John Penitentiary should be proclaimed to be no longer a Penitentiary, and that negotiations should be entered into with the New Brunswick Government for the transfer, upon such terms as may be agreed upon of that institution, in order that the Province may deal with the County and City of St. John for the future.

Should this report be approved, I recommend that the conclusions above reached as to the memorial of the justices be communicated to the Mayor of St. John in their behalf, and that a copy of this report be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick for the information of his Government.

Z. A. LASH,
Deputy of the Minister of Justice.

I concur in the above report.

J. McDONALD,
Minister of Justice.

RETURN

(80)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th March, 1879;—For copies of all correspondence between the late Administration and the Honorable J. T. Taschereau, late Judge of the Supreme Court, respecting his superannuation; his application for a pension, the appointment of his son Henri Thomas Taschereau, late Member for the County of Montmagny, as Judge of the Superior Court, Quebec, and the promotion of his nephew, Honorable H. E. Taschereau, to be Judge of the Supreme Court; and all Orders in Council authorising these appointments; together with all reports, etc,, etc., whatsoever bearing on the subject.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 27th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(81)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th March 1879:—

For a statement shewing:—

1. The number of judgments rendered by the Supreme Court and the Court of Exchequer of Canada.
2. The number of the employés of the said Courts, their names and several salaries.
3. A detailed statement of the amount expended for the establishment and maintenance of the said Courts, from the first establishment thereof up to the first January last.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1879.

Re Supreme Court and Exchequer Court.

OTTAWA, March 24th, 1879.

SIR,—In reply to your reference No. 134, for information for a return to the House of Commons, I beg to hand you the information requested by the 1st and 2nd clauses.

I have no means of ascertaining what is required by the 3rd clause, but I believe you will be able to obtain it from the Finance Department.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Z. A. LASH,
D. M. J.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
&c., &c.

OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to me for information of a resolution and order of the House of Commons, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a statement shewing—

1. The number of judgments rendered by the Supreme Court and the Exchequer Court of Canada.

2. The number of employés of the said Courts, their names and several salaries.

3. A detailed statement of the amount expended for the establishment and maintenance of the said Courts from the first establishment thereof up to January last.

In compliance with the terms of that part of the address which appears to come within my province, I beg to enclose the following:—

1. List of cases in which judgments have been rendered in the Supreme Court.
2. List of cases argued and standing for judgment.
3. List of cases filed but not yet argued.
4. List of cases in which judgments have been rendered by the Exchequer Court of Canada.
5. List of cases filed in the Exchequer Court of Canada, which, with one exception, have not yet come to trial.
6. Copy of the pay list of the Supreme Court which shews the names of employés and salaries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT CASSELS, JR.

Z. A. LASH, Esq.
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

PAY-LIST of the Supreme Court, for the Month of March, 1879.

Office.	Name.	Gross Salary.		Monthly Superannuation.	Net Monthly Salary.	Service.
		Year.	Month.			
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Registrar	Robert Cassels, jun.	2,600 00	216 66	4 33	212 33	
Precis writer	George Duval	1,950 00	162 50	3 25	159 25	
Clerk	Walter J. Thicke	450 00	37 50	0 47	37 03	
Mesenger	Francis Curran	600 00	50 00	1 00	49 00	
do	François Morel	360 00	30 00	0 38	29 62	
		$5,960 00	496 66	9 43	487 23	

JUDGMENTS RENDERED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

1. Kelly *vs.* Sulivan.
2. Taylor *vs.* The Queen.
3. Church *vs.* Abell.
4. Boak *et al. vs.* Merchants' Insurance Co.
5. Nicholls *et al. vs.* Cumming.
6. Smyth *vs.* McDougall.
7. Laliberte *vs.* The Queen.
8. Brassard *et al. vs.* Langevin.
9. Wiley *et al. vs.* Smith.
10. Webber *vs.* Cogswell.
11. Darling *et al. vs.* Brown.
12. Darling *et al. vs.* Brown *et al.*
13. Drummond *vs.* Baylis.
14. Trust and Loan Co. *vs.* Ruttan.
15. Johnston *vs.* St. Andrew's Church.
16. Bowmanville Machine Co. *vs.* Dempster
17. McCraken *vs.* McIntyre.
18. Joyce *vs.* Hart.
19. Chesley *vs.* Murdock *et al.*
20. Liverpool, &c., Ins. Co. *vs.* Wyld *et al.*
21. Le Cain *vs.* Hosterman.
22. St. George's Parish, Parrsboro' *vs.* King.
23. Landers *et al. vs.* Woodworth.
24. Jamieson *vs.* Steele.
25. Somerville *et al vs.* Laflamme.
26. Scott *vs.* The Queen.
27. Brassard *et al. vs.* Langevin.
28. Bickford *vs.* Grand Junction Ry. Co.
29. Rickaby *vs.* Bell.
30. Hastings Ins. Co. *vs.* Shannon.
31. Gray *vs.* Richford *et al.*
32. Gore Ins. Co. *vs.* Samo *et al.*
33. McLean *vs.* Bradley.
34. Amer *et al. vs.* The Queen.
35. Macdonald *vs.* Georgian Bay Co.
36. Wallace *vs.* Fraser *et al.*
37. Fulton *vs.* McNamee *et al.*
38. Wallace *vs.* Souther *et al.*
39. Wallace *vs.* Bossom.
40. Ferguson *vs.* Ferguson.
41. Caverhill *et al vs.* Robillard.
42. Breden *vs.* Bannatyne *et al.*
43. McDonald *et al. vs.* Doull.
44. Waters Margaret.
45. Smith Jane.
46. Stanley Mary *et al.*
47. O'Brien Edward *et al.*
48. Kandick *vs.* Morrison.
49. Severn *vs.* The Queen.
50. Dunning *et al. vs.* Girouard *et al.*
51. Confederation Life Association *vs.* O'Donnell *et al.*
52. Fraser John.
53. Hus *vs.* Millett *et al.*

No. from Province of		Ontario	19
do	do	Quebec	17
do	do	Nova Scotia	15
do	do	Manitoba	1
do	do	Prince Edward Island	1
Total			53

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

APPEALS STANDING FOR JUDGMENT.

1. Danjou *vs.* Marquis.
2. McDonald *vs.* Abbott.
3. Taylor *vs.* Wallbridge.
4. LeNoir *et al. vs.* Ritchie.
5. Pictou School *vs.* Cameron *et al.*
6. Browne *et al. vs.* Pinsoneault *et al.*
7. Lawless *vs.* Sullivan *et al.*
8. Robinson *vs.* Sullivan *et al.*
9. Great Western Railway *vs.* Brown.
10. Standly *et al. vs.* Perry *et al.*
11. Billington *vs.* Provincial Insurance Co.
12. McKay *vs.* Crysler.
13. L'Union St. Joseph *vs.* Lapierre.
14. Kearney *et al. vs.* Kean *et al.*
15. McCorkill *vs.* Knight.
16. Bulmer *et al. vs.* Dufresne *et al.*
17. O'Brien *vs.* the Queen.
18. Western Counties Railway *vs.* Windsor, &c., Railway.
19. Penrose *vs.* Knight *et al.*
20. Clarke *vs.* White.
21. Cameron *et al. vs.* Wait.
22. Lakin *vs.* Nuttal *et al.*
23. Gunn *vs.* Cox.
24. Wilkins *vs.* Geddes.
25. Lavrier *vs.* The Queen.
26. Chapman *vs.* Lorin.

Number from	Province of	Ontario	8
do	do	Quebec	7
do	do	Nova Scotia	6
do	do	New Brunswick	2
do	do	British Columbia	1
do	Exchequer Court of Canada		2
	Total		26

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

APPEALS FILED BUT NOT YET ARGUED.

1. Kelly *vs.* Fane.
2. Anderson *vs.* Northern Railway Co.
3. Perkins *vs.* Nye.
4. Milner *vs.* Hay.
5. Cross *vs.* British American Assurance Co.
6. McKenzie *vs.* Kitbridge *et al.*
7. Pope *vs.* McDonald.
8. Gareau *vs.* Gareau.
9. Yuile *et al. vs.* Simpson *et al.*
10. Canada Fire Insurance Co. *vs.* Northern Assurance Co.
11. Shannon *vs.* Gore District Insurance Co.
12. Fraser *vs.* Puliot.
13. Provincial Insurance Co. *vs.* Connolly.
14. Corporation of Brome *vs.* Cooey.
15. McLeod *vs.* New Brunswick Railway Co.
16. Clark *vs.* Scottish Insurance Co.
17. McLean *vs.* Hannon.
18. Roy *vs.* Martin *et al.*
19. Valin *vs.* Langlois.
20. Langlois *vs.* Valin.
21. Hall *vs.* Corporation of Levis.
22. Waterous *et al. vs.* Morrow.
23. Rose *et al. vs.* Hickey.
24. Fraser *et al. vs.* The Queen.
25. Smith *et al. vs.* The Queen.
26. Reid *et al. vs.* Ramsay.
27. Milbroy *vs.* Kerr *et al.*
28. Reynolds *vs.* Barnard's Banking Co.
29. Pugsley *vs.* Ring.

Number from	Province of	Ontario	7
do	do	Quebec	11
do	do	Prince Edward Island	3
do	do	Nova Scotia	2
do	do	New Brunswick	4
do	Exchequer Court		2
	Total		29

JUDGMENTS RENDERED IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

1. Windeyer *vs.* The Queen.
2. Berlinguet *et al. vs.* The Queen.
3. Bertrand *et al. vs.* The Queen.
4. O'Brien *vs.* The Queen.
5. Wood *vs.* The Queen.
6. Jones *vs.* The Queen.
7. Murray *vs.* The Queen.
8. Starr *et al. vs.* The Queen.
9. Cherrier *vs.* The Queen.
10. Tylee *et al. vs.* The Queen.
11. Halifax Railway Co. *vs.* The Queen.
12. Fraser *et al. vs.* The Queen.
13. Smith *et al. vs.* The Queen.
14. Isbester *vs.* The Queen.

THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

PETITIONS OF RIGHT AND INFORMATIONS NOT YET TRIED.

1. Macdonald *vs.* The Queen.
2. Calvin *et al vs.* The Queen.
3. The Queen *vs.* Little.
4. Gregg *vs* The Queen.
5. McGreevy *vs.* The Queen.
6. Picton *et al. vs.* The Queen.
7. Belleau *et al. vs.* The Queen (stands for judgment).
8. Lefebvre *vs.* The Queen.
9. Thurber *vs.* The Queen.
10. The Queen *vs.* Craig.
11. The Queen *vs.* Ward.
12. The Queen *vs.* Little.
13. The Queen *vs.* LaBanque National.
14. The Queen *vs.* Bourgeau *et al.*
15. The Queen *vs.* Cameron *et al.*
16. Merchants' Bank of Canada *vs* The Queen.
17. Postmaster General *vs.* Smart *et al.*
18. Windsor, &c., Railway Co. *vs.* The Queen.

Supreme Court of Canada and Exchequer Court of Canada.

Authority for Payment.	To whom Paid.	—	1875-76.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
38 Vic., c. 11.....	Hon. W. B. Richards.....	Salary as Chief Justice of the Court, from 8th October, 1875, to 30th June, 1876, at $8,000 per annum.....	5,849 40	
	W. J. Ritchie	Salary as Judge of the Court, from 8th October, 1875, to 30th June, 1876, at $7,000 per annum.....	5,118 25	
	S. H. Strong.....	do do do do	5,118 25	
	J. T. Taschereau.....	do do do do	5,118 25	
	T. Fournier.....	do do do do	5,118 25	
	W. A. Henry.....	do do do do	5,118 25	
	Robt. Cassels.....	Salary as Registrar of the Court, from 8th October, 1875, to 30th June, 1876, at $2,600 per annum.....	1,901 02	
	George Duval.....	Salary as Precis Writer of the Court, from 20th January to 30th June, 1876, at $1,800 per annum.....	800 00	
	Walter J. Thicke	Salary as Clerk of the Court, from 3rd December, 1875, to 30th June, 1876, at $300 per annum.....	173 39	
	Francis Morel.....	Salary as Messenger, from 17th January to 30th June, 1876, at $300 per annum.....	137 09	
	Queen's Printer.....	For printing, printing paper and binding.....	857 96	
	Stationery Office.....	Stationery supplied.....	245 74	
	Geo. Cox.....	Engraving.....	95 00	
	Chas. Medlow.....	do	6 50	
				35,657 35
			1876-77.	
38 Vic., c. 11.....	Hon. W. B. Richards.....	Salary as Chief Justice of the Court, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877, at $8,000 per annum.....	7,999 92	
	W. J. Ritchie.....	Salary as Judge of the Court, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877, at $7,000 per annum	6,999 96	
	S. H. Strong.....	do do do do	6,999 96	
	J. T. Taschereau.....	do do do do	6,999 96	
	T. Fournier.....	do do do do	6,999 96	
	W. A. Henry.....	do do do do	6,999 96	
				42,999 72
39 Vic., c. 1 and 40 Vic., c. 1....	Robt. Cassels.....	Salary as Registrar of the Court, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877, at $2,600 per annum.....	2,600 00	
	Geo. Duval.....	Salary as Precis Writer, from 1st July, 1876, to 31st August, 1876, at $1,800 per annum; and from 1st September, 1876, to 30th June, 1877, at $1,850 per annum	1,820 80	
	W. J. Thicke	Salary as Clerk of the Court, from 1st July to 2nd December, 1876, inclusive, at $300 per annum; and from 3rd December, 1876, to 30th June, 1877, at $400 per annum.....	357 36	
	F. Curran.....	Salary as Chief Messenger, from 19th March, 1877, to 30th June, 1877	142 75	
	Francis Morel.....	Salary as Messenger, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877	313 1	
				5,234 32

	Queen's Printer..	For printing, stationery and binding	100 28	
	Stationery Office	Stationery	487 77	
	Robt. Cassels..	Contingencies of the Supreme Court	600 00	
	do	Books for the Supreme Court	1,000 00	
	do	Payments for translating documents *re* causes before the Court	442 50	
	D. W. McDonnell..	Payments to Charwomen	100 00	
	F. W. Jarvis	Services attending Exchequer Court at Toronto	19 00	
	J. Bell	Services of himself and two Constables, of Halifax, N.S., attending at Exchequer Court	32 00	
	Charles Alleyn	Services of himself and two Constables attending at trial of Berlinquet *vs.* Queen, at Quebec	305 50	
	Hon. W. J Ritchie	Travelling expenses, Jones *vs.* Queen, Halifax	97 63	
	W. A. Henry	Travelling expenses to hold Exchequer Court at Toronto	66 38	
				3,251 06
				51,485 10
			1878.	
38 Vic., c. 11	Hon. Sir W. B. Richards.	Salary as Chief Justice of the Court, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878, at $8,000 per annum	7,999 92	
	W. J. Ritchie	Salary as Judge of the Court, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878, at $7,000 per annum	6,999 96	
	S. H. Strong	do do do do	6,999 97	
	J. T. Taschereau	do do do do	6,999 96	
	T. Fournier	do do do do	6,999 96	
	W. A. Henry	do do do do	6,999 96	
				42,999 73
39 Vic , c. 1, and 40 Vic., c. 1	Robert Cassels	Salary as Registrar of the Court, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878, at $2,600 per annum	2,600 00	
	Geo. Duval	Salary as Precis Writer, from 1st July, 1877, to 31st January, 1878, at $1,850 per annum; and from 1st February to 30th June, 1878, at $1,900 per annum	1,870 82	
	W. J. Thicke..	Salary as Clerk of the Court, from 1st July to 31st December, 1877, at $400 per annum; and from 1st January to 30th June, 1878, at $450 per annum	425 00	
	F. Curran	Salary as Senior Messenger , from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878	550 00	
	Francis Morel	Salary as Messenger, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878	330 00	
				5,775 82
	W. F. Powell	Amount of account for attendance as Sheriff at Supreme Court..	237 00	
	R. Cassels	Services revising proof and superintending printing of Supreme Court Reports	250 00	
	Queen's Printer	For printing, printing paper and binding	756 29	
	Stationery Office	Stationery..	898 30	
	D. W. McDonnell..	Payments to Charwomen..	450 00	
	Postmaster-General	Postages	13 73	
			2,605 32	
		Less—Refunds, $47.80 and $55.47	103 27	
				2,502 05
				51,277 60

Expenses of the Supreme Court, from 1st July to 31st December, 1878.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	——	1878.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
	Hon. Sir W. B. Richards.	Six months' Salary as Chief Justice, at $8,000 per annum	3,999 96	
	W. J. Ritchie.	do Judge, 7,000 do	3,499 98	
	S. H. Strong.	do do 7,000 do	3,499 98	
	J. T. Taschereau.	Three months' do 7,000 do	1,749 99	
	T. Fournier.	Six months' do 7,000 do	3,499 98	
	W. A. Henry.	do do 7,000 do	3,499 98	
	H. E. Taschereau.	October, $470.43; November and December, $1,166.66	1,637 09	
				21,386 96
	Robert Cassels	Six months' Salary as Registrar, at $2,600 per annum	1,300 00	
	G. Duval	do Precis Writer, at $1,900 per annum	950 00	
	W. J. Thicke	do Clerk, at $450 per annum	225 00	
	F. Curran	do Senior Messenger, at $600 per annum	300 00	
	F. Morel	Two months as Messenger at $330, and four months at $360	175 00	
				2,950 00
	W. F. Powell	Attendance as Sheriff, Murray vs. Queen	50 00	
	R. Cassels	On account Contingencies	200 00	
	do	For translating in Jacques Cartier Election Case	320 76	
	do	Superintending Printing of Court, six months.	125 00	
	D. W. McDonell	To pay Charwoman	400 00	
	Hon. Justice Fournier	Travellling expenses, attending Exchequer Court, Quebec	41 60	
	G. Duval	do do	22 60	
	Postmaster, Ottawa.	Postages	2 10	
	F. Morel	Messenger, increase of salary O.C. 2nd September, 1878	20 00	
	Hon. J. T. Taschereau	Salary, 1st to 5th October	94 08	
				1,276 14
		Total		25,613 10

RECAPITULATION.

1875-6	$35,657 35
1876-7	51,485 10
1877-8	51,277 60
July 1st to December 31st, 1878	25,613 10
Total	$164,033 15

Finance Department,
March, 31st 1879.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

RETURN

(82)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th March, 1879;—For all papers, reports, correspondence and documents relating to the recent dismissal of Régis Cardinal, heretofore an employé of the Inland Revenue Department.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 1st April, 1879.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

(83)

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1879 ;— For copies of all Correspondence, all Instructions issued to Engineers and others, all Telegrams received by or sent to Government Officials, relating to the Construction of a Harbour at or near Morpeth, in the Electoral District of Bothwell, Ontario, from the first day of February, 1874, to the seventeenth day of September, 1878, inclusive.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
1st April, 1879.

Palmyra, 14th June, 1875.

My Dear Sir,—I enclose you a Resolution of the Council of the Township of Howard, to which I ask your early attention. I spoke to the Premier last year in reference to the construction of a harbour on the shore of Lake Erie, near Morpeth. Mr. Kingsford made a casual inspection in the fall, and the understanding was that a careful survey and estimate would be made this spring; and, if the Municipality and people interested would contribute, say a fifth, and the work did not cost more than $50,000, the Government would ask Parliament to make the appropriation. The Municipality has on hand $3,000 for this purpose; but if the Government have abandoned their intention, the Council will apply the money to the roads. I have no doubt but that the Government will do as the Premier has promised. But Mr. Kingsford has not yet come on as anticipated, and an answer is necessary to prevent clamour for the expenditure of the money. Please reply.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) DAVID MILLS.

Hon. L. S. Huntington,
P.C.

(Copy.)

Resolutions passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Howard, on Saturday, June 5th, 1875:—

Moved by Mr. Wade, seconded by Mr. McKerrecher, That, 1st. Whereas the amount of five thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars is now in the hands of the Ontario Government, to the credit of this Township, out of the Municipal Loan Fund for Public Improvement;

2. And whereas, it appears that it is the intention of the Dominion Government to build a breakwater at some point on Lake Erie, in this Township, provided this Township grant a certain bonus to said Harbour;

3. And whereas, it is the wish of some of the ratepayers to apply the above-mentioned sum as part of said bonus;

4. And whereas, it is the wish of this Council to ascertain as far as possible the intention of the Government respecting said Harbour:—

Be it therefore resolved, that Mr. Wertland and the mover be, and is, hereby appointed a Committee to wait on David Mills, Esq., M.P., to ascertain the intention of the Government on this matter. Carried.

(True Copy)

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT,
Township Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
3rd July, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to refer for your examination and report the enclosed letter from D. Mills, Esq., M.P., together with the accompanying copy of a resolution of the Council of the Township of Howard, Ontario, relative to the proposed construction of a Harbour on Lake Erie, in said Township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

W. KINGSFORD, Esq.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
3rd July, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th ult., transmitting copy of a resolution of the Council of the Township of Howard, Ontario, relative to the proposed construction of a Harbour on Lake Erie, in said Township, and to inform you that the matter will receive the attention of the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

D. MILLS, Esq., M. P.,
Clearville, Ontario.

COPY *of a Resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Howard on the 20th day of November*, 1875.

Moved by Mr. Wade, seconded by Mr. McKerrecher,—Whereas it appears that the Government of Canada did, during last summer, send Engineers to survey a Harbour at or near the Village of Morpeth, on Lake Erie, and that such survey was made. And whereas this Council are of opinion that if a Harbour was built at that point or place, it would be of great benefit to at least from twelve to fifteen thousand of the inhabitants living in this section of the country, in the Townships of Howard, Oxford, and portions of Harwich and Camden. And whereas certain moneys belonging to this Township arising from the Municipal Loan Fund are yet unexpended to the amount of about three thousand dollars, and that additional sum of one thousand dollars would be raised by subscription from private parties, and that the sum of not less than six thousand dollars may be raised by by-laws in this Township, making in all the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of a bonus to the Government to assist in building such works:—Resolved that this Council will submit a by-law to the ratepayers of this Township for the purpose of raising the said sum of not less than six thousand dollars, should the Government of Canada be induced to make an appropriation for such works at the next session of Parliament.

(True copy)

CHARLES GRANT,
Township Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
6th December, 1875.

SIR,—I have to refer to you the enclosed copy of resolution adopted at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Howard, held on the 20th ult., respecting the amount that body proposes to contribute towards the improvement of the Harbour of Morpeth.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

W. KINGSFORD, Esq., Engineer,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
6th December, 1875.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to acknowledge receipt of copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Howard, held on the 20th ult., relative to the amount said body propose to contribute towards the improvement of the Harbour of Morpeth.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary

C. GRANT, Esq.,
Clerk of Municipal Council,
Howard, Ont.

OTTAWA, 17th December, 1875.

SIR,—The Harbour of Morpeth, which I beg leave to bring under the notice of the Hon. the Minister, is situate in the Township of Howard. It is some 10 miles to the east of Rondeau Harbour. Vessels overtaken by a storm when opposite Morpeth, with a south-west wind, would scarcely be able to make Rondeau, the gale driving them directly from it. In this view, some protection being given to this locality would be of advantage to the shipping interests, and at the same time tend to the development of a rich section of country at present utterly destitute of harbours. There are no natural advantages to be met with on this part of Lake Erie; the shore rises directly from the water, and no protection can be obtained except when artificially made.

The present pier extends 345 feet from the shore, and is simply a landing-place for vessels. It is but in indifferent condition; and in an estimate for any work required to improve this locality, it is to be assumed that the old pier will be placed in fair repair by those who control it. Considering, therefore, that the present pier will be provided for totally independent of any appropriation which may be made for the improvement of the harbour, I have the honour to submit that the subject branches off into two directions:—

1st. The amount of money proposed to be expended.

2nd. The accommodation which is desirable.

A harbour of any extent would be a matter of great expense, but some works of moderate character may be carried out to afford a limited protection to a few vessels. The course which suggests itself is to continue the present pier a given distance, turning an arm in a south-easterly direction to meet the gales which prevail from the south-west. Should 10ft. 5in. be considered a sufficient depth of water, the pier must be extended a distance of 265 feet, and, with the arm above described, some few vessels requiring 10ft. 5in. depth would be able to enter at low water and obtain shelter. By prolonging, however, the pier an additional 200 feet, a depth of 13 feet will be obtained.

There cannot be a doubt as to which course is the most advisable. The additional expenditure for the 200 feet of cribbing would be repaid a hundred-fold by the 2ft. 5in. additional water obtained.

The cost of the 10ft. 5in. navigation may be estimated at $39,000, including superintendence.

Of this amount, $10,000 is proposed to be paid by the Township of Howard, leaving, for 10ft. 5in. of water, $29,000 to be provided.

The cost of the 13ft. 0in. navigation may be estimated at $55,000, leaving, in this case, $45,000 to be provided.

The absence of any natural advantages throughout the whole northern shore of Lake Erie makes it difficult to design any harbour of any extent at moderate cost; but with the above sum a certain accommodation will be obtained which would materially assist commerce, and give a limited refuge to vessels in a gale.

Should the above amounts appear to the Hon. the Minister greater than the exigencies of the case justify, the work might be modified to cost $20,000, in which the depth of water of 9ft. 6in. might be obtained. This limit being imposed, the pier could be extended about 60 feet and the arm to the south-west 200 feet. The cost of the work would be, approximately, $20,000.

It is proper to remark that, owing to the difficulty of getting stone at this locality, the price of crib-work would be increased beyond the rates paid where this disadvantage is not experienced.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM KINGSFORD,
Engineer-in-Chief.

F. BRAUN, Esq., Secretary.

Aide Memoir.

ESTIMATES 1877-1878—MORPETH.

Appropriation.	New Vote.	Revote.	Total.
Year 1877-1878	$7,500	.....	$7,500

The Harbour of Morpeth lies in the township of Howard, about 15 miles to the east of the entrance Rondeau Harbour. Sail vessels overtaken by a south-west gale in this part of Lake Erie make Rondeau with difficulty; in many cases it is not possible to do so. In this view some harbour protection would serve the shipping interest, and at the same time tend to the development of a rich section of country destitute of harbours. There are no natural advantages on this part of Lake Erie which call for consideration; the shore rises directly from the water and no protection can be obtained except by artificial means.

Limited accommodation to a few vessels can be gained by extending the present pier and turning an arm in a south-easterly direction to meet the generally prevailing gales from the south-west. By extending the pier 265 feet with the arm above described, vessels drawing 10ft. 5in. at low water would be able to procure shelter, and by prolonging the pier an additional 200 feet, a depth of 13 feet would be obtained.

The cost of the 13 feet navigation may be estimated at $55,000. For $39,000 it is estimated a navigation of 105 feet can be obtained, *i.e.* the pier being prolonged 265 feet. The estimate can further be modified by limiting the extension to 60 feet with an arm of 200 feet. This work will obtain a navigation of 9ft. 6in. deep at an estimate cost of $20,000.

The Township of Howard proposes to pay $10,000 towards the work and the further sum of $7,500 has been placed in the estimates to be voted for 1877-78.

The difficulty of getting stone at this locality increases the cost of crib-work.

When tenders are received, the exact amount of work to be executed for the above sum, $17,500, can be determined. The reduction can be made on the length of the arm.

(Signed) KINGSFORD,
Engineer-in-charge.

Ottawa, March 2nd, 1877.

Department of Public Works,
16th May, 1877.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that an appropriation of $7,500 was voted at the last session of Parliament for the improvement of Morpeth Harbour, conditionally that the locality pay a similar amount, in conformity with the resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Howard, on 20th November, 1875.

You will therefore be pleased to state if it is the intention of the Municipality to contribute the above amount. in which case it will be necessary that it be paid in to the credit of the Receiver-General before the work be commenced.

Should the Municipality decide in the affirmative, I must ask you to notify the Department at your early convenience so that steps may be at once taken to determine the most effective mode in which the money can be expended.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Charles Grant, Esq.,
Township Clerk,
Morpeth.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
25th March, 1878.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of the communication signed by yourself and others, under date the 18th instant, stating that the people of the Township of Howard are willing to contribute one-fifth of the cost of improvement at the Harbour of Morpeth, provided the work be undertaken by Government at once.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

MR. JOHN LARSON,
Post Office,
Ridgetown, Ontario.

(*Memorandum.*)

18th May, 1878.

The undersigned reports that Parliament, at its last session, made the following appropriations for harbours and breakwaters in Ontario, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1879, and requests authority to expend the same in carrying out the works for which they were made, viz.:—

Kincardine	$ 5,000
Morpeth, Lake Erie	7,500
Toronto	12,000
Collingwood Harbour	10,000
Pickering	5,000

Respectfully submitted,

A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works.

(*Memorandum.*)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
18th July, 1878.

The undersigned recommends that he be authorized to bring forward the unexpended appropriation for 1877-78, for Morpeth Harbor, Lake View, amounting to seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500).

Respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 23rd July*, 1878.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee advise that he be authorized to bring forward the unexpended appropriation for 1877-78, for Morpeth Harbor, Lake Erie, amounting to seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500).

Certified.

(Signed) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
9th August, 1878.

SIR,—I am instructed to ask what amount the inhabitants of Morpeth are prepared to pay towards the construction of the harbor at that locality.

The Engineer in charge of harbors reports that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Ontario Government to pay over from the Municipal Loan Fund to the credit of the Township of Howard, into the hands of the Receiver-General, $2,600, and that there is a proposition to increase this amount.

The rule of the Department is that no work based on a supplemental amount paid by a municipality be commenced until the money be paid. In the case of Morpeth Harbour, I am desired to inform you that whatever amount is subscribed towards its construction, the Minister will recognize as a ground for directing an expenditure equal in amount to be made on the work, independently of the Parliamentary rate of last session—$7,500.

It is therefore necessary for the Department to be informed what amount is so subscribed so that the sum available for the work be established, and instruction given to the Engineer in charge to take the necessary steps to commence the work.

As I have explained, it will be necessary, whatever the amount subscribed, it be paid into the hands of the Receiver-General before the work can be commenced.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

JOHN DUCK, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Morpeth.

MORPETH, 17th August, 1878.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 9th inst., asking what amount the inhabitants of Morpeth are prepared to pay towards the construction of the Morpeth Harbour.

In reply, would say that I trust in a few days to deposit with the Receiver-General of Canada, on their behalf $1,400.00, making with the municipal loan fund of $2,600.00 the sum of $4,000.00, to supplement an equal amount of the Governmant grant of 1877, this with the Government grant of 1878 ($7,500.00), will make $15,500.00, to expend at once upon said harbour.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN DUCK.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Department Public Works,
Ottawa.

MORPETH, 28th August, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose you certificate of deposit and draft on the Canadian Bank of Commerce, payable to the Receiver-General of Canada, for the sum of fourteen hundred dollars, agreeable to my letter to you of the 17th inst., of which please acknowledge receipt.

May I take the liberty of suggesting that plans and specifications of the proposed work be sent to my office here or to the Morpeth Post-Office, for the use and inspection of parties wishing to tender for the proposed work from this neighbourhood.

I beg to remain,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN DUCK.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Department Public Works,
Ottawa.

MORPETH, 25th September, 1878.

(Copy.)

SIR,—On the 28th of August last, I enclosed you certificate of deposit and draft upon the Canadian Bank of Commerce, for the sum of fourteen hundred dollars to supplement a portion of the Government grant of 1877, made to the Morpeth Harbour.

As I have not received any reply to that letter, would you oblige by informing me if the sum has been received.

I beg to remain,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN DUCK.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Department Public Works,
Ottawa.

RETURN

(84)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th March, 1879;—For copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States relating to the duty imposed by the Government of the United States on tin cans containing lobsters, salmon and other fresh fish, which, under the Washington Treaty, should not be imposed.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 31st March, 1879.

RETURN

(85)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th March, 1879;—For copies of all letters and telegrams received by the Minister of Customs, during the year 1878, from parties in British Columbia, in regard to the admission into the said Province of machinery for quartz mining, on condition of security being given that the duties thereon would be paid within twelve months; together with copies of all instructions forwarded by the Minister of Customs, in regard to the same subject, to the Collector of Customs at Victoria, British Columbia.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 1st April, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

COPIES

OF ORDINANCES passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the North-West Territories, on the 2nd August, 1878, and laid before the Honorable the Senate and the House of Commons, in pursuance of the 3rd sub-section of the 7th Section of 40 Victoria, chap. 7.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 1st April, 1879.

No. 1 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

[*Passed 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:—

1. All duties, revenues, license fees, fines, penalties and moneys whatsoever, of the North-West Territories, over which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has or hereafter may have the power of appropriation, shall form one fund to be called "The General Revenue Fund of the North-West Territories," to be appropriated for the public service of the said Territories in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

2. The said fund shall be permanently charged, subject to revision and audit as may be directed by Ordinance or Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, with all the costs, charges and expenses incident to the collection, management, receipt and disbursement thereof.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, order and determine in what one or more of the chartered banks of Canada the public funds hereinbefore referred to, or any part thereof, shall be deposited and kept, subject to immediate call or at interest, as also the manner in which such funds may, from time to time, be chequed out and withdrawn.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, determine what officers or persons it is necessary to employ for any of the purposes mentioned in this Ordinance, assign their names of office, prescribe their duties, grant salaries or pay for their services, make the necessary appointments and exact such securities from such officers and persons as may be deemed proper.

5. Until it be deemed expedient to appropriate in detail by Ordinance the General Revenue fund of the said Territories, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by order, from time to time, appropriate said fund, or any portion thereof, for any purpose or purposes of public utility in the said Territories; and a statement of such expenditure shall, by the proper officer, be laid before the Council of the North-West Territories at every successive Legislative Session thereof.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,
Clerk of Council, N.W.T.

No. 2 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING PUBLIC PRINTING.

[*Passed 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Queen's Printer or Printer to the Government of the North-West Territories.

2. Any official order, notice, or advertisement required to be given by the Lieutenant-Governor or the Government of the North-West Territories, or any officer thereof, or by any sheriff or by any municipal authority or officer purporting to be printed by the said Printer, whether printed on separate sheets or in an official gazette, to be called "The North-West Territories Gazette" (which may be issued from time to time), shall be *prima facie* evidence of such order, notice or advertisement having been issued by lawful authority.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,
Clerk of Council, N.W.T.

No. 3 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL THE ORDINANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE BUFFALO.

[*Passed 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:—

The Ordinance No. 5 of 1877, intituled "An Ordinance for the protection of the Buffalo," is hereby repealed.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,
Clerk of Council, N.W.T.

No. 4 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

[*Passed 2nd day of August*, 1878.]

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Territories;

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:—

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

1. There are hereby formed in the North-West Territories, three Judicial Districts, to be known and distinguished respectively by the names and comprised within the limits following:

(1.) The "Saskatchewan District" shall comprise all of the Territories bounded on the west, south and west by Alaska and British Columbia; and on the south-west south and south-east by the Red Deer River, the south branch of the River Saskatchewan and the River Saskatchewan from the junction of the two branches thereof, until the said river strikes the District of Keewatin; on the east by Keewatin, and on the north by the northern boundary of the Territories.

(2.) The "Bow River District," shall comprise all the Territories bounded on the north by the Red Deer and south branch of the Saskatchewan Rivers flowing eastward until the one hundred and eighth meridian of west longitude is reached; on the east, the said one hundred and eighth meridian of west longitude; on the south by the southern boundary of the Territories, and on the west by British Columbia.

(3.) The "Qu'Appelle District" shall comprise all of the Territories bounded on the east by the District of Keewatin and the Province of Manitoba; on the south by the southern boundary of the Territories; on the west by the one hundred and eighth meridian of west longitude, south of the south branch of the River Saskatchewan; and on the north-west and north by the south branch of and the main Saskatchewan River.

(4.) The Lieutenant-Governor may divide any one or more of the said Judicial Districts into two or more divisions, define the limits and extent of such Divisions, number them, beginning with number one, and from time to time alter the limits and extent of such Divisions.

2. Courts of Civil Jurisdiction shall be held in every Judicial District and in every Division thereof appointed as aforesaid; such Courts shall be Courts of Record styled District Courts, and where divisions are created as hereinbefore provided, the words Division No. with the appropriate number in each case, shall be added after the word "Court." Every such Court shall have a seal to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and every process shall be sealed or stamped with the seal of the Court from which it is issued.

3. The Stipendiary Magistrate resident in the Judicial District shall preside over the several Courts in such district, sittings whereof shall be held at least twice in each year, at such times and places as the said Stipendiary Magistrate shall fix and appoint from time to time.

JURISDICTION

4. Subject to the provisions of "The North-West Territories Acts, 1875 and 1877," and any amendments thereto at any time or times, or any other Act of Parliament of Canada made or passed, the said Courts shall respectively have jurisdiction over all matters of civil law and equity, all matters of wills and intestacy, and shall possess such powers in relation to local jurisdiction as in the Province of Ontario are vested in and distributed among the several Courts of Law and Equity and the Surrogate Courts.

5. The Stipendiary Magistrate resident in the several judicial districts shall have the power of appointing a Clerk for each of the said Courts, whose office shall be held at such place as such Stipendiary Magistrate may from time to time designate.

6. Every Clerk before assuming the duties of his office shall, before a Stipendiary Magistrate, take the oath of allegiance and the oath of office prescribed by form "A" of the Appendix at the end of this Ordinance, and give such security as may be approved of by the Stipendiary Magistrate in five hundred dollars, such security to be covenant in the form "B" of the Appendix at the end of this Ordinance, one duplicate of which covenant, and the oaths aforesaid, shall be fyled with the Stipendiary Magistrate, and the other duplicate in the Registry Office for Deeds.

7. Such covenant shall be available to, and may be sued upon for any default, breach of duty, or misconduct of any such Clerk, and a copy of every such covenant certified by either the Registrar or Stipendiary Magistrate shall be received in Court as sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the due execution, and of the contents thereof.

8. If any surety in any such covenant dies or becomes insolvent, the Clerk for whom such person became surety shall, within one month after the happening of such death or insolvency, give fresh security in the same manner as hereinbefore provided.

9. Each Clerk may from time to time, when prevented from acting by illness, absence or unavoidable accident, appoint a Deputy Clerk to act for him, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the like duties as such clerks; and such Clerk and his sureties shall be responsible for all the acts and omissions of the Deputy.

10. The duties of the Clerk shall be:—

(1). To receive all complaints and other papers required by suitors to be fyled in Court on payment of the proper fees, to issue all writs of summons, warrants, subpœnas, precepts, writs of execution and other documents rendered necessary or requisite for the effectual disposition of such matters; tax costs, enter judgments and register all judgments and orders pronounced, given and made; keep an account of all fines, fees and money payable or paid into Court, and of all suitors money received by him as such Clerk, entering each sum in a proper cash-book to be kept for such purpose, to keep a record or docket book, in which shall be entered regularly, under separate headings, all the proceedings taken in any suit, all moneys received and paid out, and the persons to whom and by whom the same have been paid, which book shall be accessible at all times to suitors and the public; and to do and perform all such other acts and duties as may be necessary for the due administration of Civil Justice in the Territories.

(2). To make a return on the first days of the months of January and July in each year, verified by his oath (which oath shall be taken before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace), to the Lieutenant-Governor, in such form as he may order, shewing all proceedings had in his office, or before the Court at any sitting thereof held, as also all moneys received and paid out (specifying the parties by or to whom, and the purpose) during the six months then next preceding, keeping a duplicate thereof similarly verified on file in the Court Office.

PROCEDURE.

11. The Clerk on receiving from any person (who will thereafter be styled the Plaintiff) a plain statement in writing of his complaint or cause of action, or particulars of his claim, in the form of an account, and in case of a trespass or wrong, a like plain statement of the trespass or wrong complained of, with the amount of damages claimed against any other person (thereafter to be styled the Defendant) together with the place of residence, temporary or otherwise, of both parties, shall fyle the same in his office, and issue a summons in the form "C" of said appendix, and (making as many copies of the same as there are defendants, with a clear copy of the complaint or demand attached to the original summons and each copy) transmit or deliver the same to the proper officer for service and return.

12. Service of summons may be as follows :—

(1.) The summons to appear may be served anywhere in the North-West Territories, and the service shall be personal, except in matters of account; when the amount claimed does not exceed fifty dollars, in which case service may be on the defendant, his wife, or servant, or some grown reasonable person, being an inmate of defendant's dwelling-house or usual place of abode, trading or dealing.

(2.) In case any defendant is resident out of the North-West Territories, but has an agent, managing clerk, or other representative resident and carrying on his business within the same, service of the summons to appear may be made on such agent, managing clerk, or other representative, who for the purpose of being served with the summons or any other proceeding in the action requiring service on a defendant shall be deemed the agent of such Defendant.

(3). Upon a Stipendiary Magistrate being satisfied that there is cause of action which arose in the North-West Territories, or in respect of a breach of contract made therein, and that the summons to appear has been served personally on the defendant without the said Territories, or that reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service on the defendant, and it came to his knowledge, or that he is living outside of the said Territories in order to defeat or delay his creditors, such Stipendiary Magistrate, may from time to time, direct that the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed in the action in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as to such Stipendiary Magistrate may seem fit; and every affidavit to enable the Stipendiary Magistrate to direct proceeding under this sub-section, may be made before any official competent to take affidavits in proof of the execution of deeds of land for registration; but in every such action the plaintiff, before obtaining judgment, shall prove his claim as if the same was contested.

(4.) Every summons issued against a corporation, and all other proceedings in an action against a corporation requiring service on a defendant, may be served on the president or other head officer, or on the cashier, manager, treasurer or secretary, clerk, agent or other representative, by whatsoever name or title he may be known of such corporation, or of any branch or agency thereof, in the North-West Territories; and every person who, within the said Territories, transacts or carries on any of the business of or for any corporation, whose chief place of business is without the said Territories, shall for the purpose of being served with a summons to appear, or any other proceedings as aforesaid, in an action against or at the suit of such corporation. be deemed the agent thereof.

13, On receiving a return of such summons, with an affidavit of service upon the defendant, in the form "D" of the said Appendix, the Clerk shall fyle away the same, and enter the case upon a schedule to be regularly kept in his office, and called the "Court List."

14. All periods and places for the holding of the said Court shall be advertised by the said Clerk and in the most public manner possible, and at all sittings the Clerk shall be in attendance with the Court list, and all original papers on file in his office in any cases named in such list.

15. The Clerk shall, on payment of the proper fees, fill up and issue such writs of subpœna (which may be in the form "E" of the said Appendix), and copies as may be required by the suitors.

16. All affidavits of service may be taken before the Clerk or a Justice of the Peace.

17. Suits shall in general be entered and tried in the Court holden in the Judicial District or Division where the cause of action arose, or in which the defendant or one of several defendants resides, or carries on business at the time the action was brought, but any such suits may be entered, tried and determined at the Court, the place of sitting whereof is the nearest to the residence of the defendant, notwithstanding that the defendant may at such time reside in a Judicial District or Division, other than that in which such last-named Court is situate.

18. In cases where service is effected within the Judicial District in which the Court is held, service of the summons to appear shall be made at least

twenty days before the sittings of the Court named in this summons, and in all other cases thirty days.

19. A plaintiff failing to attend the trial of his cause may, unless sufficient excuse to the satisfaction of the presiding Stipendiary Magistrate be shown, or appearing and failing to establish his cause, be non-suited, and on a defendant failing to appear on a trial without sufficient excuse to the Stipendiary Magistrate be given, the plaintiff may proceed in his absence.

20. Trials may be postponed on the application of either party on sufficient grounds therefor being shown to the presiding Stipendiary Magistrate, on such terms as to the payment of costs or otherwise, as may be ordered.

21. The Stipendiary Magistrate shall, in each case tried by him, make and deliver a written judgment, and the same shall be regularly fyled by the Clerk; and in cases where by law appeals are allowed, he shall return to the Clerk the evidence taken on such trials.

22. Whenever from illness or other casuality the Stipendiary Magistrate appointed to hold a Court fails to attend at the time appointed therefor, the Clerk at five o'clock in the afternoon of the day so appointed, shall adjourn such sitting by proclamation to same hour on the following day, to be by him named, and so on from day to day (but not exceeding six days) until the Stipendiary Magistrate who is to hold such sitting, as aforesaid, is able to hold the same, or until he receives other directions from such Stipendiary Magistrate; but if after the expiration of the said period of six days the said Stipendiary Magistrate has not arrived, or he be still unable to attend, he shall adjourn the Court to the next regular sitting of the same, and the Clerk, on making any such adjournment, shall forthwith notify the Lieutenant-Governor thereof, whereupon the Lieutenant-Governor may request the Stipendiary Magistrate of another district to proceed to the place named and hold such Court, at a time to be specially appointed for that purpose by the last-named Stipendiary Magistrate.

23. The Stipendiary Magistrate in any Judicial District may, if he sees fit, hold any Court and perform any judicial duties in any district other than his own on being requested so to do by the Stipendiary Magistrate to whom the duty, for any reason, belongs.

APPEALS.

24. In civil cases where, by law, appeals are authorized, any suitor desiring to appeal may do so at any time before execution of judgment by leaving with the Clerk a notice of appeal, and furnishing such security as the Stipendiary Magistrate, who tried the case, may direct.

25. Upon such security being given, all the original papers, including the evidence taken, exhibits fyled, and judgment or decision given, shall be forwarded without delay by the Clerk to the Court of Appeal.

26. Pending such appeal, all proceedings in the original case shall be stayed.

27. On any judgment in appeal being pronounced, such proceedings shall be taken by the Clerk as will carry into effect the orders made by the Court in Appeal

JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION.

28. Judgments of the Court shall be entered by the Clerk, making up a judgment paper following the form "F." of the Appendix at the end of this ordinance, according to circumstances, and also entering the same in the Docket or Record Book; and such entry shall be a good and sufficient judgment and record thereof.

29. Judgments of any Court may be transferred to and become judgments of any other Court upon a transcript of the judgment or proceedings in the first named Court being made, signed, and sealed by the Clerk with the seal of the Court; which transcript, upon delivery to the Clerk of any other Court, shall be fyled and entered by him in his procedure book, and shall then become a judgment of such last-named Court, whereupon all proceedings may be had and taken as on any other judgment of that Court.

30. In case of non-payment of the amount of any judgment, or some part thereof, within thirty days after the entry of the same, or as directed by the Stipendiary Magistrate who tried the case, the Clerk shall, at the request of the party in whose favor the said judgment has been entered, issue a writ of execution in the form "G" of said Appendix for the levying of the amount due on the said judgment and costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels and personal property (not exempt from seizure thereunder) of the party against whom the said judgment has been so entered.

31. Such execution shall be in force twelve months from the date of the issue thereof, but no sales of personal property seized thereunder shall be made without such sale being advertised for at least ten days' by public notice thereof, describing the property to be sold, in not less than three public places in the neighborhood.

32. Upon a return of any execution against goods and chattels *nulla bonâ*, the party in whose favor the same is issued may, if over fifty dollars of his judgment remains unsatisfied, have an execution against the lands and tenements of the judgment debtor for such balance in the said form "G," but no sales of any lands or interest therein shall be made until after six months from the date of such execution, nor until three months' notice of such sale has been posted in a conspicuous place in the Clerk's office, and at the police station nearest the land intended to be sold, and on the said land.

33. Goods, chattels, personal property, lands and interests therein, shall be bound by the delivery of process against the same respectively to the officer entrusted with the execution thereof.

34. Witnesses attending the trial of any cause, whether subpœned or not, shall be entitled to receive one dollar for every day's attendance in Court, with ten cents mileage for every mile necessarily travelled in going to, or returning from the Court; and the Clerk, on entering final judgment, shall add to the costs on taxation such sum for witness fees, as also such allowance to either suitor not exceeding regular witness fees, as shall be certified by the Stipendiary Magistrate who tried the cause.

35. Minors may sue for wages in the same way as if of full age.

36 As far as possible consistently with the circumstances of the country, the laws of evidence and the principles which govern the administration of justice in the Province of Ontario, shall obtain in the Courts; but in all cases the evidence of now Christian Indian witnesses shall be admissable, taken in conformity with sections 74 and 78 of the "Indian Act, 1876," of Canada, which sections are hereby declared to be part and parcel of this Ordinance.

37. The Clerks and other officers of the said Courts, except the Stipendiary Magistrates, shall be paid by fees, in accordance with the Schedule in the Appendix, at the end of this Ordinance.

38. All processes required to be executed by the sheriff shall be executed by himself or some one duly appointed by him in writing, or by some person duly authorized by the Stipendiary Magistrate in writing, and all other processes, including subpœnas may be served by the sheriff, his officers, or any literate person.

39. Every person proved in open Court to have been served with a copy of a subpœna, and to whom at the same time a tender of his lawful expenses is made, who refuses or neglects without sufficient cause to obey the subpœna; and every person in Court called upon to give evidence, who refuses to give evidence, shall pay such a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, as the Stipendary Magistrate presiding at the sitting of the said Court at which the cause wherein such person is required as a witness, may impose, and in default of payment of such fine, be imprisoned for any time not exceeding ten days.

40. Prosecutions for anything done under authority of this Ordinance must be commenced within three months after the fact committed.

41. All moneys recovered or arising from any source under this Ordinance shall be paid over immediately after receipt thereof to the Clerk, to be by him accounted for as herein provided.

42. In case of a debt or demand against two or more persons, partners in trade or otherwise jointly liable, but residing in different judicial districts, or one or more of whom cannot be found, one or more of such persons may be served with process, and judgment may be obtained and execution issued against the person served, notwithstanding others jointly liable have not been served or sued, reserving always to the person or persons against whom execution issues, his or their right to demand contribution from any other person jointly liable with him or them; and whenever judgment has been so obtained against any such partner, and the Stipendiary Magistrate certifies that the demand proved was strictly a partnership transaction, the officer charged with the execution of final process, in order to satisfy such judgment and costs, may seize and sell the property of the firm, as well as that of the defendants who have been served.

43. Until regular gaols or lock-ups have been established in the North-West Territories for confining persons sentenced to imprisonment under the provisions of this or any other Ordinance or law, such imprisonment may be directed to be enforced at any of the Police Stations in the said Territories; and the Commissioner of Police is hereby authorized to make rules and regulations for enforcing order and discipline, and for fixing the rations and sustenance of prisoners, which rules and regulations, having been approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall have the force of law.

44. During the lives of parties to a judgment, or any of them, execution may issue at any time within six years from the recovery of such judgment without the revival thereof; but no execution or other process shall issue on a judgment more than six years old without the leave of a Stipendiary Magistrate in writing, but no notice to the party against whom such execution is sought previously to applying for such leave shall be necessary, and such leave shall be expressed on the execution, "issued by leave of—."

45. Any judgment, in case of the death of the parties entitled thereto, or liable thereon, may be revived by the parties claiming to be entitled to have execution thereon, by suing out an ordinary summons, the claim or demand attached to which shall be for the revival thereof, and shew briefly the grounds on which such revival is sought, and thereupon the like proceedings shall follow, as in other cases entered in the Court.

46. Where one or more of several plaintiffs or defendants shall die before judgment, the action shall not abate, if the cause of action survive, to or against the surviving party, and where one or more of several plaintiffs or defendants shall die after judgment, proceedings may be taken thereon by the survivors or survivor without leave of the Court.

47. In any case in which the claim or demand of the plaintiff is for the recovery of the possession of real estate, upon judgment for the plaintiff, the same shall be executed by the Clerk issuing a writ of "*Habere facias possessiononem*," in the form "H" of the Appendix to this Ordinance, but the person against whom such writ is issued shall not be turned out of possession until after fifteen days' notice to remove therefrom has been given him by the officer charged with the execution of such writ.

48. *Alias* and *Pluries* Writs of Summons and Execution may be issued in all cases.

ABSCONDING DEBTORS.

49. In case any person being indebted in a sum of not less than twenty dollars for debt or damages arising upon any contract expressed or implied, or upon any judgment, the Clerk, upon receiving an affidavit made before any Justice of the Peace, or before himself by any creditor of such person, or his agent, of the nature and amount of such indebtedness, and that such debtor has absconded from the North-West Territories leaving personal property liable to seizure under execution for debt in the said Territories, or keeps concealed to avoid service of process, or is about to remove or transfer any of his property, effects or credits from any judicial

district, or has assigned, transferred, disposed of, or secreted, or is about to assign, transfer, dispose of or secrete any of such property, effects, or credits with intent to delay, defeat, or defraud his creditors, shall issue a warrant or writ of attachment under the seal of the Court in the form "I" of said Appendix, directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to attach, seize, take and safely keep all the personal property and effects of such debtor liable to seizure under execution, or a sufficient portion thereof to secure the claim sworn to and costs, and to return such warrant to the Clerk.

50. If no summons has previously issued the issue of such attachment shall be considered the commencement of the action, but no further proceedings shall be had (except in the case of perishable goods) until twenty days after the return to the Clerk of the said warrant; and a copy of every such warrant or writ of attachment shall be served on the debtor against whose effects the same is issued at the time of making any seizure thereunder, or as soon thereafter as such service can be effected, if the said debtor can be found, but if such personal service cannot be effected, a copy thereof shall be left with some grown up person resident at the place where such seizure is made, or if no person is resident, posted in a conspicuous place on the premises.

51. With the return of any such warrant or writ of attachment the officer charged with the execution thereof shall transmit annexed thereto an inventory of the property seized, and the value thereof according to the best of his judgment, and an affidavit of the manner in which service of such writ has been effected, whereon the case shall be entered on the Court list for trial and proceedings conducted to judgment and execution as in ordinary cases.

52. Upon the seizure of any property under the warrant hereinbefore described, the person against whom the same was issued may have the said property returned to him, upon giving to the Seizing Officer or the Clerk good and sufficient security for such debt as the plaintiff may establish on the trial, and the costs of suit incurred to that time, or paying the same.

53. In case several warrants of attachment issue against the same person, the proceeds of the property seized shall be distributed *pro rata* upon the judgments obtained at the time of such distribution, but no such distribution shall be made until a reasonable time, in the opinion of the Stipendiary Magistrate, has been given to creditors to proceed to judgment.

54. Where a warrant of attachment has been issued at any time after service of a summons upon the defendant, the cause shall be proceeded with as if no such warrant had been issued.

55. If on trial of any case in which a warrant of attachment has been issued it appears, on proof to the satisfaction of the presiding Stipendiary Magistrate, that the creditor who sued out such warrant had not reasonable cause for taking such proceedings, he shall recover no costs of his suit.

56. Horses, cattle and perishable goods may, at the written request of any attaching creditor, and upon his furnishing sufficient indemnity, be sold by the seizing officer on ten days' public notice being given in the same way as notices of sale under executions against personal property, the proceeds being paid over to the Clerk immediately after such sale.

GARNISHEE.

57. Whenever any debt or sum of money, not being a claim strictly for damages, is due and owing to any party from any other party, either on a judgment of the Court or otherwise, and any debt is due or owing to the debtor from any other party, it shall be lawful for the party to whom such first-mentioned debt or sum of money is so due or owing (hereinafter designated the primary creditor) to attach and recover, in the manner herein provided, any debt due or owing to his debtor (hereinafter designated primary debtor) from any other party (hereinafter designated the garnishee), or sufficient thereof to satisfy the claims of the primary creditor, subject always, to the rights of other parties to the debts owing from such garnishee.

58. Proceedings under the next preceding section shall be by summons in the form "J" of the said Appendix, copies of which shall be served upon the garnisher and upon the primary debtor, unless the last-named service be dispensed with on the hearing, and the proceedings thenceforward shall be the same as in ordinary cases in the Court, the garnisher having all the rights and privileges of a defendant, but execution shall not issue upon any judgment had against the garnisher for a larger amount than the amount owing by him to the primary debtor and costs of suit, or until the amount so owing has (between the garnisher and primary debtor) become due and payable.

59. Service of such summons upon the garnishee shall have the effect (subject to the rights of other parties) of attaching and binding in his hands all debts then owing from him to the primary debtor, or sufficient thereof to satisfy such primary creditor's claim, and a payment into the court by the garnishee of the debt so attached to the extent of the primary creditor's claim shall be a discharge to that extent of the debt owing by the garnisher to the primary debtor, and any payment by the garnisher after service on him of such summons to any one other than the primary creditor, or into the Court as aforesaid, shall be void.

INTERPLEADER.

60. When any claim shall be made to or in respect of any goods, chattels, moneys, securities or other property taken in execution, or attached under process from a Court, or the proceeds or value thereof by any landlord for rent, or by any person not being a party against whom such process has issued, the officer charged with the execution of such process may apply to the Clerk of the Court within the jurisdiction of which such property has been so taken, and whether before or after any action has been brought against such officer, and sue out an interpleader summons on the form "K" of the Appendix at the end of this Ordinance, and such summons shall be a stay of any such action, and shall be served on the execution or attaching creditor and claimant, and shall be returned in such time and manner as a writ of summons in an ordinary action, and shall come on for hearing as in ordinary cases, and at regular sittings of the Court.

61. In cases of interpleader the costs shall, as a rule, abide the event of the issue, except the Stipendiary Magistrate presiding at the hearing shall otherwise order, and the costs of the Sheriff or other officer in respect of the same, shall be costs on the issue; but in the first instance shall be paid to him by the execution or attaching creditors.

62. Pending the adjudication of any such claim the Sheriff or other officer may, upon proper security being given to him by bond or otherwise for the forthcoming and delivery to him of the property so taken or the value thereof when demanded, permit the claimant to retain possession of the same until there shall be final adjudication in respect of the same; but in every such case it shall be competent for the said Sheriff or other officer, at any time he shall see fit, to resume the actual and absolute possession and custody of the said property, notwithstanding such bond or security.

REPLEVIN.

63. Whenever any goods, chattels or other personal property or effects have been wrongfully distrained or otherwise wrongfully taken or detained, the owner or other person capable of maintaining an action of trespass or trover for such wrongful distress, taking or detention may bring an action of replevin for the recovery thereof and for the recovery of the damages sustained by reason of such unlawful caption or detention, but nothing herein contained shall authorize the replevying any property seized by the Sheriff or any other officer charged with the execution of any process issued out of the Court.

64. Writs of replevin shall be issued by the Clerk of the Court upon the plaintiff or his duly authorized agent making an affidavit before the Clerk.

(1.) Embodying a description of the property sought to be replevied and the value thereof, to the best of the deponent's belief, and that the person claiming as the owner or is entitled to the possession of the said property.

(2.) Further stating if replevin be sought in the case of property distrained for rent or *damage feasant*, that the property was taken under color of a distress for rent or *damage feasant*, as the case may be.

(3.) Or in the case of property wrongfully taken out of the possession of the claimant, or fraudulently got out of his possession, stating in addition to the particulars required by sub-section one of this section the time (which must be within three calendar months) and the wrongful or fraudulent manner in which the same was taken or gotten out of his possession, and such facts and circumstances as show that the claimant is entitled to the possession of the property, and that an action of trespass or trover would not be complete remedy.

65. Before the Clerk shall issue the writ, which shall be in the form "L" of the said Appendix, and shall describe the property as in the affidavit and directed to the Sheriff, he shall take a bond to himself with approved securities in double the value of the property to be replevied as stated in the affidavit and the writ, which bond shall be in the form "M" of the said Appendix and be assignable to the defendant in the form "N" of the said Appendix.

66. The Sheriff or other officer charged with the execution of any such writ, shall not serve the same upon the defendant until he has replevied the property described in the writ, or such part thereof as can be found; and in case the said Sheriff or other officer has good reason to suspect that the property to be replevied or any part thereof, is secured, contained or concealed in any dwelling-house, building or enclosure of the defendant or of any other person keeping or holding the same; and the said Sheriff or officer demands from the owner, occupier or other person in charge of the premises aforesaid, deliverance of the said property, and the same shall not be delivered upon such demand he may, and if necessary he shall (but only between sun-rise and sun-set) break open such premises and enter and search the same for the purpose of replevying the property demanded, and if found therein replevy the same.

67. Upon replevy of the property described in the writ, or such part thereof as can be found, the Sheriff, or other officer, having the writ as aforesaid, shall serve a copy of the same upon the defendant personally, if he can be found, otherwise by leaving a copy at his usual or last place of abode, with his wife or some other grown person, being a member of his household or an inmate of the place or house wherever the defendant resided or resides or makes his home as aforesaid, and upon making such service as aforsaid shall make return of the said writ to the Clerk of the Court, and transmit annexed thereto a description of the articles replevied and the value thereof to the best of his judgment, and if such description does not cover all the property named in the writ, the reason why he has been unable to replevy the same, together with an affidavit of the manner in which the said writ has been served on the defendant, and the date and place of such service, and proceedings thereafter shall be as in ordinary actions.

68. Upon a verdict for the defendant, or upon the plaintiff being non-suited, the defendant may proceed in his own name upon the bond as assignee thereof.

SURROGATE.

69. Stipendiary Magistrates shall respectively have power, jurisdiction, and authority to issue process and hold cognisance of all matters relative to the granting of probates and committing letters of administration as well to grant probates of wills and commit letters of administration of the goods of persons dying intestate leaving estates, goods, rights, or credits in the North-West Territories, and to revoke such probates and letters of administration, to hear and determine all questions,

causes and suits in relation to the matters aforesaid and to all matters and causes testamentary, similar to those possessed by the Surrogate Courts of Ontario, on the first day of January, A.D. 1878, except trials by Jury, and the rules and forms in force and use in the said Surrogate Courts of Ontario, on the first day of January, A.D. 1878, shall, so far as they are suited to the circumstances of the said Territories, apply therein.

70. The grant of probate or letters of administration shall belong to the Stipendiary Magistrate within whose Judicial District as fixed by this Ordinance the testator or intestate was residing, or in case of death without the North-West Territories, the Judicial District within which the testator or intestate had at his death real personal property, but if no Stipendiary Magistrate be resident in such Judicial District, then to the nearest resident Stipendiary Magistrate; and probate and letters of administration by whatever Stipendiary Magistrate granted shall, unless revoked, have effect over the personal effects of the deceased in all parts of the said Territories.

71. It shall be lawful for a Stipendiary Magistrate on proof before him on oath that the property of a deceased person is going to waste, for want of a caretaker, to order possession thereof to be taken by some person, the same being first inventoried, and to be kept until a legal representative of such deceased person has been duly appointed.

GUARDIANSHIP.

72. Upon the application of any infant, friend, or any relative of such infant, made to the Stipendiary Magistrate resident in the Judicial District within the limits of which such infant is living, or in case there be no Stipendiary Magistrate resident as aforesaid, then to the nearest Stipendiary Magistrate, and the production of proof on oath before such Stipendiary Magistrate that such infant has no father living or any legal guardian authorized by law to take care of his personal property, and that his mother is alive, or that she is dead, the Stipendiary Magistrate aforesaid having fixed a time for the hearing of such application, and having caused the mother, if alive, and such other person as he may think proper to be notified of such intended hearing, may, after hearing the parties, appoint some suitable person or persons to be guardian or guardians of such infant, a proper bond having been first given as hereinafter provided for the due care of and accounting for such infant's estate whenever required by law so to do, and for the purposes aforesaid, such Stipendiary Magistrate shall have and possess all the powers and authorities as in the Province of Ontario are vested in the Surrogate Courts and Judges thereof, and the rules of practice and forms of proceeding as they existed on the first day of January, A.D. 1878, shall, so far as suited to the circumstances, apply, and the guardians of such infants so appointed during their guardianship shall have authority to act for and in behalf of the said ward, may appear in any Court and prosecute or defend any action in his name, shall have the charge and management of his estate, real and personal, and the care of his personal education, and in case the infant is under the age of fourteen years, may, with the approbation of one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and the consent of such ward, or if over fourteen years of age, with such ward's consent only, place and bind him an apprentice to any lawful trade, business or employment, such apprenticeship not extending beyond twenty-one years of age, and the said Stipendiary Magistrate by whom any guardian or guardians has or have been appointed, or the Stipendiary Magistrate for the time being resident in the judicial district where such letters of guardianship were issued, may, upon reasonable complaint made and sustained, or cause shown to his satisfaction, remove such guardian or guardians from his or their guardianship and appoint another or others in his or their stead.

73. Every person to whom letters of administration or guardianship are committed shall give a bond to the Stipendiary Magistrate granting the same, and his successors in office, with one or more sureties, as may be required by the said Magistrate, in such form and in such penalty as he may direct.

74. All proceedings taken under the provisions of the five next preceding sections of this Ordinance shall be returned by the Stipendiary Magistrate taking the same to the Clerk of the Court, whose office is at or nearest the official residence of such Stipendiary Magistrate, to be placed on record in his office in a book specially kept for such purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

75. Orders made for the payment of money previous to the passing of this Ordinance by any Stipendiary Magistrate under the provisions of Section seventy-one of "North-West Territories Act, 1875 and 1877," may, at the request of the parties entitled to receive such money and on payment of the sum of one dollar to the Clerk, be entered up as judgments of any one of the said Courts, whereupon the same proceedings may be had and taken as in ordinary judgments of the Court.

76. Any act, matter or thing to be done, and any duty to be performed by the Clerk under and by virtue of this Ordinance may be done and performed as fully and effectually by the Stipendiary Magistrate, whether a Clerk has been appointed or not, the Stipendiary Magistrate accounting to the Lieutenant-Governor for any fees received by him for Clerk's duties performed.

77. Until proper seals for the different Courts, as required by Section two of this Ordinance, are procured all process may be issued without any seal whatever, and shall have the same force, virtue and legality as if a proper seal as authorized by this Ordinance were attached thereto.

78. The Ordinance, No. 10 of 1877, entitled: "An Ordinance respecting the Administration of Justice," is hereby repealed.

79. This Ordinance may be cited as "the Administration of Civil Justice Ordinance, 1878."

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,
Clerk of Council, N.-W. T.

Appendix of Forms and the Schedule referred to in the foregoing Ordinance.

FORM "A" (*Vide Section* 6.)

I, do swear that I will truly and faithfully perform the several duties of Clerk of the Court, to which I have been appointed, without fear, favour or malice. So help me God.

Sworn before me at
in the North-West Territories, this
day of A.D. 187 .

FORM "B" (*Vide Section* 6.)

Know all men by these presents that we, (Esquire) and of (Gentleman), do hereby jointly and severally for ourselves and every of our heirs, executors and administrators, covenant and promise that Clerk of the Court, shall duly account for and pay over to every person whomsoever entitled to the same, all moneys as the said shall receive by virtue of the said

office of Clerk, and shall well and faithfully do and perform the duties imposed upon him as such Clerk by law, and shall not misconduct himself in the said office to the damage of any person being a party to any legal proceeding.

Nevertheless, it is hereby delared that no greater sum shall be recovered upon this covenant against the several parties hereto than five hundred dollars each.

Executed in duplicate this day of
A.D. 18

In presence of

(L.S.)
(L.S.)

FORM "C" (*Vide Section* 11.)

CANADA,
North-West Territories.

In the Court.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To of You are hereby (as before or as often before you were summoned, if summoned before) summoned to be and appear at the sittings of this Court, to be holden at on the day of A.D. 18 , at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim of a copy of which claim is hereunto annexed.

And take notice, in the event of your not so appearing, the said may proceed to judgment against you by default, with costs.

Issued at in the North-West Territories, this day of A.D. 18 .

Clerk of the Court.

N.B.—Case will not be heard unless service of the summons be made at least twenty days before the sittings of the Court named herein, or unless the parties consent thereto.

FORM "D" (*Vide Section* 13.)

Affidavit of Service.

I, , do swear that I did, on the day of , A.D. 18 , serve named in the within summons, with a copy of the said summons and claim thereto annexed by the delivery of the same.

And that, to effect such service, I necessarily travelled miles.

Sworn before me at this day of
A.D. 18 .

FORM "E" (*Vide Section* 15.)

CANADA.
North-West Territories.

In the Court.

Plaintiff

To Defendant

You and each of you are hereby subpœnaed to be and appear before this Court as Witnesses for the on the trial of this cause at the sittings to be held at on the day of , A.D. 18 . And take notice, that on failure to attend as aforesaid (without showing good cause therefor), you are severally liable to be fined twenty dollars, or to be imprisoned for ten days.

Issued at the day of , A.D. 18 .

FORM "F" (*Vide Section* 28.)

CANADA,
North-West Territories.

In the Court

Between

Plaintiff

and

Defendant

Judgment for
Witness fees allowed $
Costs taxed $
Total of Judgment $

Clerk of the Court.

FORM "G" (*Vide Sections* 30 *and* 32.)

CANADA,
North-West Territories.

In the Court

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

To

You are commanded that of the (goods and chattels and personal property), or (lands and tenaments as the case may be) of in the North-West Territories, you cause to be made dollars and cents, which lately by the judgment of the said Court recovered against him for and that you cause the said money, together with the fees for execution thereof, to be returned to the Clerk of the said Court, together with this writ immediately after the execution thereof.

Issued at
this day of A.D. 18

Clerk of the Court.

FORM "H" (*Vide Section* 47.)

CANADA,
North-West Territories.

In the Court.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

To

Whereas, lately by a judgment of this Court recovered possession of at the suit of the said against

You are commanded without delay to cause the said to have possession of the said property. And you are also commanded that of the goods and chattels of the said you cause to be made dollars awarded by the said judgment to the said for costs of suit.

And in what manner you shall have executed this writ, certify to this Court immediately after the execution thereof with this writ.

Issued at this day of A.D. 18

Clerk of the Court.

FORM "I" (*Vide Section* 49.)

CANADA.
North-West Territories.

In the Court.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To

You are commanded to attach, seize and safely keep all the real estate and personal property, credits and effects, together with all evidences of title, debts, books, and book accounts or other documents, vouchers and papers belonging thereto or otherwise of to secure and satisfy a certain debt or demand of $ (the sum sworn to) with his costs of action, and to satisfy the debt and demand of such other creditors of the said as shall duly

(within the time allowed by law) sue out their writs of attachment and prosecute the same to judgment. And the said is commanded that unless he appears at the sittings of the Court to be held at on the day of , A D. 18 , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to answer such claims, the said may proceed to judgment and execution against him by default, with costs, without any further notice.

And we command you the said that so soon as you shall have executed this writ, you do return the same with an affidavit of service and a certificate of your action thereunder.

Issued at this day of 18 .

Clerk of the Court.

N.B.—The case will not be heard unless service of this process be made at least twenty days before the sittings of the Court named herein, or unless the parties consent thereto.

FORM "J" (*Vide Section* 58.)

CANADA.
North-West Territories.

Court.

Between Plaintiff and Primary Creditor

and

Defendant and Primary Debtor

and

Garnishee.

You the above-named Garnishee, and you the above-named Primary Debtor, are hereby summoned to appear at the sittings of this Court to be holden at on the day of , A.D. 18 , at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to state and show whether or not you, the said Garnishee, owe any and what debt to the Primary Debtor, and why you should not pay the same into Court to the extent of the claim set forth in the demand thereunto annexed. And take notice, that in default of you so appearing, the Plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution against you, the said Garnishee, to the extent of the Plaintiff's claim, with costs.

Issued at this day of , A.D. 18 .

Clerk of the Court.

N.B.—The case will not be heard unless service of this summons be made at least twenty days before the sittings of the Court named therein, or unless the parties consent thereto.

FORM "K" (*Vide Section* 60.)

CANADA.
North-West Territories.

In the Court,

Between Plaintiff,

and

Defendant,

To Claimant,

Plaintiff.

You the said claimant are hereby summoned to appear at the sittings of this Court, to be holden at on the day of , A.D. 18 , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, touching a claim made by you, the said claimant, to certain goods and chattels, to-wit: seized, or taken in execution, or under attachment (as the case may be) and in default of your then establishing such claim, the said goods and chattels will be sold or the money, &c., paid and delivered over (if the question be about money) according to the exigency of the said process.

And you, the said Plaintiff, are hereby notified that hath made the claim aforesaid to the goods and chattles (as the case may be) seized and taken under process in this action, and are hereby summoned to appear, and be at the sittings of this Court, at the place and hour aforesaid, when the said claim will be adjucated upon, and such order made thereupon as the Court shall deem fit.

Issued at this day of , A.D. 18 .

Clerk of the Court.

N.B.—The case will not be heard unless service of this summons be made at least twenty days before the sittings of the Court named therein, or unless the parties consent thereto.

FORM "L" (*Vide Section* 65.)

CANADA.
North-West Territories.

In the Court.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To

You are hereby commanded without delay to cause to be replevied to his goods, chattels, and personal property following, that is to say, which the said alleges to be of the value of dollars, and which hath taken and unjustly detained (or unjustly detains, as the case may be) as it is in order that the said may have his just remedy in that behalf, and to summon the said to be and appear to answer the said complaint at the Court holden at on the day of , A.D. 18 . Otherwise the said may proceed to judgment and execution against you by default, with costs.

Issued at in the North-West Territories this day of A.D., 18

Clerk of the Court.

N.B.—The case will not be heard unless service of this writ be made at least twenty days before the sitting of the Court named therein, unless the parties consent thereto.

FORM "M" (*Vide Section* 65.)

Know all men by these presents that we
of
of
and
of are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the Clerk of the Court in the sum of dollars of lawful money to be paid to the said Clerk, his successor in office, or either of their assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each and every of us in the whole, our and every of our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents sealed with our seals, dated this day of one thousand eight hundred and

The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden do prosecute his suit with effect and without delay against for taking and unjustly detaining (or unjustly detaining as the case may be) of his goods, chattels and personal property, that is to say: (as in the affidavit filed) and do make a return of the property, if a return thereof be adjudged, and if the plaintiff fails in his action, do and shall pay the Defendant such damages as he shall sustain by reason of the issuing of the writ of replevin against the said Defendant, then this obligation to be void or else to remain in force.

Signed sealed, and delivered in presence of

(L. S.)
(L. S.)
(L. S.)

FORM "N" (*Vide Section* 65.)

Know all men by these presents that I
Clerk of the
Court, at the request of the within named
do hereby assign over to him this Replevin Bond, pursuant to the ordinance in such cases made and provided.

As witness my hand and seal at the
day of A.D. 18

Sealed and delivered in presence of

(L.S.)

SCHEDULE (*Vide Section* 37.)

TABLE of fees referred to in the foregoing Ordinance.

Clerk's Fees.	Where claim is for not exceeding			
	$100.	$400.	$1,000.	Over $1,000.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Receiving each claim and issuing summons or other process thereon (except Subpœnas)	1 00	2 00	3 00	5 00
Entering every judgment	1 00	2 00	3 00	5 00
Every Subpœna	0 50	1 00	1 00	1 00
do copy of summons and every necessary copy of other process	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50
do do of Subpœna	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25
Hearing fee in cases not actually contested	1 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
do in contested cases	2 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Preparing and having executed every necessary bond	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Making copies of papers (per folio)	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15
Affidavits (each)	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50
Certificate with Seal of Court	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50
Every search by any one not a suitor, unless the same is over one year old	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25
Every other search	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50

Preparing, transmitting civil case for appeal	$10 00
do papers for Probate of Will or letters of administration or guardianship and issuing the same	
If estate sworn under $500.00	10 00
If over $500.00 and under $1,000.00	15 00
If over $1,000.00 and under $5,000.00	20 00
If over $5,000.00	30 00

And the actual cost of every advertisement.

SERVICE FEES.

For every service of process	$ 0 50
Fee for seizing or replevying property	2 00
Mileage for every mile necessarily travelled in executing process or serving papers	0 10

Poundage on money realized under execution.

For the first $1,000.00, two and a half per cent.

On all over $1,000.00, one per cent.

Taking care of property replevied or attached such sum in each case as the Stipendiary Magistrate may order.

Certified.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET.

No. 5 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING LIMITATION OF ACTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

[*Passed, 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:—

All actions for the recovery of merchants' accounts, bills, notes, and all actions of debt grounded upon any lending, or other contract without specialty, shall be commenced and sued within six years after the cause of such actions arose or when such cause has already arisen, then within six years from the passing of this Ordinance; provided that nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent any debtor from settling up any statute of limitations, which on the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, he could have successfully pleaded.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,

Clerk of Council, N.W.T.

No. 6 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING FEES IN SUMMARY TRIALS.

[*Passed, 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:—

1. The fees mentioned in the schedule at the end of this Ordinance, shall be and constitute the fees which Justices of the Peace, constables and witnesses shall be entitled to demand and receive in all cases of summary convictions and orders in the said Territories, unless, in cases when other fees are expressly prescribed by statute of Canada or Ordinance of said Territories.

2. All or any laws or Ordinances, which are or may be in force, in the North-West Territories, inconsistent with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

A true copy of Ordinance, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D., 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,

Clerk of Council, N.W.T.

SCHEDULE.

Justices of the Peace.

Information or complaint or summons or warrant	$1 00
Every copy of summons	0 25
Warrant of distress	0 75
do commitment	0 75
Subpœna to witnesses	0 25
Hearing and determining the case	1 00
Conviction or order	1 00
Recognizance and return	0 75

Constables.

Service of each summons or warrant	0 50
Mileage for service of summons for each mile necessarily travelled	0 10
Mileage for executing warrant for each mile necessarily travelled	0 10
Attendance on trial, levying on distress warrant and returning the same shall be at the rate of per day	2 00

Witnesses.

For each day's attendance in Court	1 00
Mileage for each mile necessarily travelled	0 10

(Signed) A. E. FORGET.

No. 7 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF CONSTABLES.

[*Passed 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, in writing, to appoint one or more constables whose powers and duties as such shall extend to the whole of the North-West Territories, such appointment to be in force until the thirty-first day of December, then next following the date of such appointment, or until the execution of any powers on the said thirty-first day of December in his hands, unexecuted.

2. Every constable so appointed shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take and subscribe before a Justice of the Peace the following oath:—

I, , having been appointed constable for the North-West Territories, do solemnly swear that I will truly, faithfully and impartially perform the duties appertaining to the said office according to the best of my skill and ability. So help me God.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D., 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,

Clerk of Council, N.-W.T.

No. 8 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

[*Passed 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:—

It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint, under the seal of the North-West Territories, one or more Notaries Public for the said Territories; and every Notary Public so appointed shall have, use and exercise all the powers, rights and authorities usually belonging to the calling of Notaries Public.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,
Clerk, Council, N.W.T.

No. 9 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING MARRIAGE.

[*Passed 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:

1. The minister and clergyman of every church and religious denomination, duly ordained and appointed according to the rites and ceremonies of the churches and denominations to which they respectively belong, and resident in the North-West Territories by virtue of such ordination or appointment, and according to the rights and usages of their own respective churches or denominations, and Justices of the Peace in and for the said Territories, by virtue of their office, may solemnize marriage between any two persons not under a legal disqualification to contract such marriage.

2. After the coming into force of this Ordinance no Justice of the Peace shall solemnize marriage unless duly authorized so to do by license under the hand and seal of the Lieutenant-Governor; and no minister or clergyman shall solemnize marriage unless authorized so to do by license of the Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, or unless the intention of the two persons by publication of banns of matrimony has been proclaimed at least once openly and in an audible voice on a Sunday in some public religious assembly: Provided that, in case of a minister or clergyman being remote from any issuer of marriage licenses, or finding that there is some reasonable inconvenience or objection to publish such banns, on satisfying himself that there is no impediment by reason or affinity, consanguinity, precontract or other lawful cause to the proposed marriage, he may celebrate the marriage, and thereupon shall insert in the certificate of marriage hereinafter required words to the following effect:

"And I further certify that previous to performing such marriage, I fully "satisfied myself that there was no legal impediment to the said parties inter- "marrying."

3. Marriage licenses shall be in the form "A" at the end of this Ordinance, and shall be supplied from the office of the Lieutenant-Governor to such persons as he may from time to time appoint to issue the same to applicants for such licenses.

4. Every license executed under the hand and seal of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be and remain valid, notwithstanding the Lieutenant-Governor who signs the same has ceased to hold office before the time of its issue.

5. Every issuer of marriage licenses shall sign each license as the same is issued by him.

6. Before a license is granted by any issuer, one of the parties to the intended marriage shall personally make an affidavit before him to the effect of the Form "B," at the end of this Ordinance.

7. In case the issuer has knowledge or reason to suspect that any of the statements in the affidavit of any applicant for a marriage license are not correct, the said issuer shall require further evidence to his satisfaction before issuing the license, and a copy of all such affidavits and evidence shall be placed on fyle in his office.

8. The father, if living, of any person under twenty-one years of age (not being a widower or widow); or, if the father is dead, then the mother of the minor, or, if the mother is dead, then the lawfully-appointed guardian or the acknowledged guardian who may have brought up, or for three years immediately preceding the intended marriage supported or protected the minor, shall have authority to give consent to such marriage.

9. Every issuer of marriage-licenses shall, on the first days of January and July in each year, make a return to the Lieutenant-Governor of all licenses issued by him during the preceding six months, with the names of the parties to whom issued, and shall accompany such return with the original affidavit taken in each instance, and whenever called upon, return to the Lieutenant-Governor all unissued licenses, the property of which shall remain vested in Her Majesty.

10. All marriages shall be solemnized in the presence of two or more credible witnesses besides the Minister, Clergyman or Justice of the Peace, performing the ceremony; and every person solemnizing a marriage shall keep duplicate certificates of the same in the form "C" at the end of this Ordinance, one of which duplicates he shall return, and the other he shall, on or before the first day of January or July, whichever shall first thereafter occur, transmit to the Registrar of Deeds in and for the North-West Territories. He shall also on request of the parties to any marriage, give him or her a copy of such certificate.

11. The Clerk of the Council shall, on application, supply printed forms for complying with the provisions of the next preceding Section.

12. The Registrar of Deeds in and for the North-West Territories shall keep on fyle in his office all returns of marriages made to him under the provisions of this Ordinance. He shall also record the same in a book specially kept for that purpose, and for performing such services the Registrar shall be entitled to receive from and out of the General Revenue of the Territories the sum of fifty cents for each record. He shall also on application of any party furnish a copy of the record of any certificate of marriage in his office on receiving fifty cents, which said copy certified by such Registrar under his hand and seal shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the marriage named therein by all parties administering justice in the Territories.

13. There shall be payable to every issuer of marriage licenses, on the issue of each license by him, the sum of three dollars, of which such issuer shall be entitled to retain one dollar as his fee; the remainder he shall pay over to the Lieutenant-Governor, to form part of the revenue of the Territories, with each return made by such issuer.

14. Any person issuing a marriage license without being authorised by the Lieutenant-Governor on that behalf; and any issuer of licenses granting a license without first obtaining the affidavit required by this Ordinance; and any person celebrating a marriage after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, contrary to the provisions of Section two of this Ordinance, shall respectively, on summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate, for every such contravention, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

15. No minister, clergyman or justice of the peace, who performs a marriage in conformity with the provision of Section two of this Ordinance, shall be subject to

any action or liability for damages or otherwise, by reason of there having been any legal impediment to the marriage, unless at the time when he performed the ceremony he was aware of the impediment.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,
Clerk, Council, N.W.T.

Forms referred to in the foregoing Ordinance.

FORM "A" (*Vide section* 3.)

CANADA, }
North-West Territories. }
[L.S.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

These are to certify that A. B. of and C.D. of being minded, as it is said, to enter into the contract of marriage, and being desirous of having the same duly solemnized, the said A.B. (*or* C.D.) has made oath that he (*or* she) believe that there is no affinity, consanguinity, pre-contract or any other lawful cause or legal impediment to bar or hinder the solemnization of the said the marriage.

And these are therefore to certify that the requirements, in this respect, of the Ordinance respecting marriages have been complied with.

Issued at in the North-West Territories this day of A.D. 18 .

Issuer of Licenses.

Form "B" (*Vide section* 6.)

I, A B, (or C D) make oath and say as follows : } Bachelor (or widower). Spinster (or widow).

1. I and C D (or A B) of } Spinster (or widow). Bachelor (or widower).

Are desirous of entering into the contract of marriage, and of having our marriage duly solemnized at

2. According to the best of my knowledge and belief there is no affinity, consanguinity, pre-contract, or any other lawful cause or legal impediment to bar or hinder the solemnization of the said marriage.

3. I am the age of years, and the said C D (*or* A B) is of the age of years.

4. (In case one of the parties is under the age of twenty-one years, add)
E F, of , is the person whose consent to said marriage is required by law, and the said E F has formally consented to the said marriage,
(or if both parties are under age) E F of , and G H of , are the persons whose consent to the said marriage is required by law, and the said E F and G H have formally consented to the said marriage.
(Or if in the case of one of the minors there is no person whose consent is required by law, add according to the facts:)

The father of the said C D (*or* A B) is dead, and the mother of the said C D (*or* A B) is dead, and the said C D (*or* A B) having no lawfully appointed or acknowledged guardian, there is no person who has authority to give consent to the said marriage.

(In case both parties are minors and there is no person whose consent is required by law, add a similar statement concerning the other party according to the facts.)

(Signed) A B (*or* C D)

Sworn before me at , in the North-West Territories, this day of , A.D. 18 .

(Signed)

Issuer of Licenses.

FORM "C."

(*Vide Section* 10.)

CANADA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Name of Parties.	Whether Bachelor or Widower. Spinster or Widow.	Ages.	Residence.	Birth Place (if known.)	By License, Banns or otherwise.	Names of Witnesses.

I hereby certify that the above named parties were married by me this day, in the presence of the above named witnesses.

Dated at , in the North-West Territories, this day of A.D., 18 .

Minister, Clergyman or Justice of the Peace.

We, the undersigned, Witnessed the union by marriage of the above named parties.

K. L.

M. N.

(Signed) A. E. F.

No. 10 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING FENCES.

[*Passed 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in Council, as follows:—

1. Any fence four feet and six inches high, the lower rail not more than one foot from the ground, and no other rails more than eight inches apart, except the top rail of worm fences, and any river bank or other natural boundary reasonably sufficient to protect growing crops from domestic animals, shall be a lawful fence.

2. Whenever any owner or occupier of land erects a line or boundary fence, the owner or occupier of the adjoining land shall, so soon as he encloses it by connecting cross fences with the said line fence, pay to the former the fair value of one-half of so much of the said line fence as forms one side of the enclosure; and each of the owners or occupiers of adjoining lands shall make, keep up and repair a just proportion equal to one-half of the fence forming a boundary between them, and any one of such persons failing to do so after one week's notice from his neighbour shall compensate such neighbour to the value of the work done in making and repairing the same.

3. In case any interested parties disagree as to what is a lawful fence, or as to the just proportion of a line fence which each of the adjoining owners or occupiers should make or keep in repair, or render compensation therefor, on complaint of either of such parties made before a Justice of the Peace, such Justice may hear and determine such matter of dispute in a summary way.

4. The owner of any horse, mule or neat cattle, which shall break into any field or enclosure surrounded by a lawful fence, shall be liable for all damages caused thereby, which damages may be recovered before a Justice of the Peace summarily.

5. Orders made by Justices of the Peace under any of the provisions of this Ordinance for the payment of moneys or costs shall, on nonpayment for one month after such order, be enforceable by distress and sale of the delinquent's personal property liable to seizure under execution for debt as in cases of summary convictions.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,
Clerk, Council, N.W.T.

No. 11 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE TO INCORPORATE THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF ST. ALBERT.

[*Passed 2nd August*, 1878.]

Whereas the very Reverend Vital Grandin, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of St. Albert, which is comprised within the North-West Territories, has demanded by petition addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, to be incorporated and authorized to acquire and possess landed property in the said territories for religious purposes; and whereas such demand is for the advantage especially of the Roman Catholic subjects of Her Majesty, and is in itself just; Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in Council, as follows:—

1. The Very Reverend Vital Grandin, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Albert, and each of his successors in the said diocese in communion with the Church of Rome, shall be, and is by these presents declared and established a corporate body, in fact and in name, under the name of "La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de St. Albert," and under this name, shall have the right of succession in perpetuity, and shall have a corporate seal, and may, from time to time, by and with the advice of two members of his clergy, modify, renew, or otherwise change at pleasure such corporate seal, and may under the name aforesaid, from time to time, and during all time, have, hold, purchase or acquire by gift or purchase, and possess and enjoy for the uses particularly and generally of charities, for ecclesiastical purposes or for the purposes of education in his diocese any lands, tenements, hereditary property, rents, annuities, and all other property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, in the said territories not exceeding in the whole six thousand acres.

2. The said corporation, under the name aforesaid, is empowered by, and with the advice hereinafter mentioned, from time to time, to sell, exchange, alienate, mortgage, let, lease or otherwise dispose of any part of any such real estate, and under the name aforesaid may sue or be sued in all Courts of Law and Equity, which now or may hereafter have jurisdiction in the said Territories, in the same way and with the same rights and advantages as all other corporations or persons whatsoever.

3. It shall be lawful for every person to whom, or in whose name, lands, tenements, or hereditary property are now or may hereafter devolve in trust, or otherwise, for the said Roman Catholic Church, to cede, sell or transfer, from time to time, by deed, all or any of the said lands or tenements to the Bishop for the time being of the aforesaid diocese, and for the said Bishop or his successors to hold the said lands for the purposes provided by this Ordinance.

4. It shall not be lawful for the said Bishop or his successors to execute any deed of sale, lease or transfer of all or of any part of the lands, tenements, hereditary property acquired or possessed by him under this Ordinance without the consent and approbation of two members of his clergy, who shall be chosen or nominated by the said Bishop, such choice or nomination, and such consent appearing on the face of every such deed, lease or transfer in writing which the parties purpose to execute, and being duly attested by the said Bishop and the said two members of his clergy, so chosen or nominated, who shall become contracting parties, and shall sign all deeds, leases or transfers as parties respectively consenting thereto.

5. On the occurrence of any vacancy in the said bishopric, or in case of the absence of the said Bishop, or of any of his successors, or of his being incapacitated by sickness, or any other cause, or unable to attend to his diocesan duties, then and in such case the member of his clergy who shall have been officially selected and nominated for the due administration of diocesan affairs, or in case of such member of the clergy not having been chosen, then such powers shall be vested in the oldest member of said clergy, under the same conditions which are conferred upon the said Bishop by this Ordinance.

6. This Ordinance shall be a public Ordinance.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,
Clerk of Council, N.W.T.

No. 12 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE MARKING OF STOCK.

[*Passed, 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in Council, as follows:—

1. In this Ordinance, the word "mark" shall mean brand or mark, and the word "stock" shall include any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep or goat, as well as any neat cattle or animal of the bovine species.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor may, whenever he thinks it desirable that the provisions of this Ordinance should apply to any part of the North-West Territories, set apart, by proclamation, any portion thereof to form and be known as a stock district, and designated by a number, commencing with "one," and so on as different districts are so set apart, and this Ordinance shall apply only to stock districts so set apart.

3. Upon the receipt of such proclamation by the Stipendiary Magistrate within whose judicial district such stock district is formed, he shall cause copies of the same to be posted up in three public places in the stock district aforesaid.

4. Upon the publication of such proclamation the office of such Stipendiary Magistrate shall be a general office for the recording of marks in his judicial district, and the Clerk (hereinafter called the Recorder) of Stipendiary Magistrate shall be the official required to record the same.

5. The Recorder, upon the application of any person, desiring a recorded mark, shall designate the particular mark to be used by such applicant, and define the place and position it shall occupy on the animal; consulting always the choice or convenience of applicants, so far as may be, without interfering with previously recorded marks.

6. The Recorder shall keep a record of all marks, with the name and residence of the persons owning the same, in a book suitable for that purpose (which book shall be free to the inspection of all persons interested), and he shall furnish to any person on application, a certified copy of any mark so recorded, which certificate shall be deemed evidence in law.

7. The Recorder shall, on the first day of every month, send to the Stipendiary Magistrate resident at Battleford a copy of each mark which has been recorded by him during the preceding month, upon receipt of which the last-named Stipendiary Magistrate shall compare each mark so received with those previously received by him, and if he finds that any of them are the same or so closely resemble others already received as to be mistaken therefor, he shall return such copy to the Recorder with a notification to that effect; and the Recorder, upon receiving such notification, shall notify the owner, who shall have no further claim upon the said mark; otherwise the Stipendiary Magistrate shall fyle in his office, and enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, every copy so received, which book and copies shall be open to the inspection of all persons desiring the same.

8. Any person using a like mark in the position or place recorded by another, shall be liable, on conviction in a summary manner before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine of not more than fifty dollars, and in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment not exceeding forty days, for each offence.

9. It shall, and it is hereby made the duty of every person who sells stock of any kind to another party, to "vent" his mark by inverting the original mark either close to or upon the original mark, said vent mark may be at least one-half the size, but of the type of the original mark, and the venting of such original shall be *primâ facie* evidence of sale or transfer.

10. The following fees shall be payable to the officials mentioned in this Ordinance:—

To the recording each mark, copy of same, and mailing to Stipendiary Magistrate, at Battleford.....	$2 00
Fee to accompany copy sent to Battleford for Clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate for fyling and recording, or returning said copy.....	2 00
For each certified copy of every recorded mark.....	50
For every search for mark.....	25

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,
Clerk of Council, N.W.T.

No. 13 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING STALLIONS.

[*Passed 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows:—

1. No Stallion of one year old or upwards shall be permitted to run at large within ten miles of any settlement in the North-West Territories.

2. Any person who finds a Stallion unlawfully permitted to run at large may capture and confine the same, and as soon thereafter as conveniently practicable shall notify the owner thereof, if known to such captor, and if such owner do not within a reasonable time after receiving such notice, take away such horse, and pay the captor thereof five dollars for his trouble, and twenty-five cents per day for the keep of the said horse every day it has been in his custody, such owner shall be liable, on prosecution in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, together with costs of prosecution, fee for capturing and the cost of keeping the horse as aforesaid, which said fee and the cost of keeping the horse as aforesaid, shall be paid over on collection, to the person who captured him; and in default of payment of such fine, fee and costs, the Justice of the Peace may grant his warrant to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the owner of such horse.

3. When the owner of any Stallion so captured and confined is unknown to the captor, the said captor shall apply to a Justice of the Peace, who shall cause a notice to be posted up in three public places in the neighborhood, and likewise cause an advertisement to be published in the *Official Gazette* or some newspaper in the Territories, if such there be, describing such horse, and to whom application therefor may be made, for at least three months; and if within that period, the owner of said horse be found, then he shall receive delivery thereof on the conditions set forth in the next preceding Section and paying the expenses for advertising; but if at the end of the three months no owner be found for such horse, then the said Justice, or in his absence, any other Justice of the Peace, may after ten days notice cause the said horse to be sold, and out of the proceeds of such sale, pay five dollars and the cost of keeping the horse to the captor thereof, and after defraying all other expenses, pay over the balance to the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Territories, to be dealt with as he in Council shall deem proper.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,
Clerk, Council, N.W.T.

No. 14 of 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING POISONS.

[*Passed 2nd August*, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, as follows :—

1. It shall be unlawful for any person, except as hereinafter provided, to use or cause to be used, within the North-West Territories, any strychnine or other poison, for the purpose of capturing or destroying any animal, or to place it for any purpose whatsoever where it can be reached by any animal.

2. In the neighborhood of settlements, or where there are herds or flocks of domestic cattle, the safety of which is endangered by wolves or such like destructive wild animals, or in any other part of the said Territories not frequented by Indians, any person, on application to a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, if such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace is satisfied of the necessity of so doing in the public interest, may obtain from the same, a license, for a period not exceeding three months, to set out strychnine or other poison, between sunset and sunrise, at not more than ten places, other than on a public road or trail, inside of a radius of ten miles from his own residence, or other place specially named in the licence, for the purpose of destroying such wild animals.

3. The said licence, for issuing which any Justice of the Peace shall be entitled to charge one dollar, may be in the following form :—

"A.B., who resides at , is hereby permitted to set out strychnine or other poison between sunset and sunrise, for the purpose of destroying wolves or other such like wild animals at ten different places, other than on a public road or trail, within a radius of ten miles from , for a term not exceeding month from the date of this licence.

"Given under my hand at this day 18

"(Signed) S. M. (*or* J. P.)"

4. Every person convicted of an infraction of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment, to be imprisoned for a time not exceeding three months.

5. Prosecutions under this Ordinance may take place in a summary way before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and in prosecutions, upon information whereby conviction is secured, and a fine paid or collected, the informer shall be entitled to receive one-half of the said fine.

6. After the passing of this Ordinance, the Act passed by the late Council of the North-West Territories, intituled: "An Act prohibiting the importation of strychnine and other poisons into the North-West Territories," and the Act passed by the said Council intituled: "An Act to amend the Act intituled 'The Poisons' Act,'" shall have no force or effect within the limits of the North-West Territories as now by law defined.

A true copy of Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories in Council, on the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1878, which I certify.

(Signed) A. E. FORGET,

Clerk of Council, N.W.T.

RETURN

(87)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 3rd March, 1879;—For copies of all correspondence with the Government relative to the appointment of Mr. Richard Layton, as Warden of the Penitentiary in British Columbia.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 27th March, 1879.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

ON THE

FOURTH GENERAL ELECTION

AND OF ELECTIONS HELD SUBSEQUENTLY THERETO UP TO THE DATE HEREOF, 2ND APRIL, 1879,

FOR THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA,

BY

RICHARD POPE, Esq.,
CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

RAPPORT

SUR LA

QUATRIÈME ELECTION GÉNÉRALE

ET DES ELECTIONS TENUES DEPUIS JUSQU'AU 2ÈME D'AVRIL 1879,

POUR LA

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES DU CANADA,

PAR

RICHARD POPE, Ecr.,
GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1879.

RETURN

(88)

PREPARED from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, shewing the number of votes polled for the respective candidates in the several Electoral Districts, and in the various Subdivisions thereof, together with the number of ballots rejected and spoiled in each and every Subdivision, at the last General Election; and also at each and every election held subsequently thereto up to the date hereof, 2nd April, 1879. Also the number of electors on the Electors' Lists, together with the population as shewn by the last census, of every such District and Subdivision.

Ordered by the House of Commons on the 19th day of February, 1879.

RAPPORT

FAIT d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, indiquant le nombre de votes enrégistrés pour les Candidats respectifs dans les differents Districts Electoraux et leurs differentes Sub-divisions, aussi le nombre de bulletins écartés et maculés dans chacune des dites Subdivisions, durant la dernière Election Générale, et à chaque election tenue subséquemment jusqu'au 2me d'Avril, 1879. Aussi le nombre des electeurs sur les Listes Electorales, ainsi que la population telle qu'indiquée par le dernier recensement de chaque District et Sub-division Electorale.

Ordonné par la Chambre des Communes, le 19me jour de Février, 1879.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des Candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — McRORY.	SHIBLEY.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
ADDINGTON		Camden (Clark's Mills) No. 1	137	30	167	1	.....	209	5,792	
		do (Colebrook) " 2	98	85	183	1	2	219		
		do (Enterprise) " 3	68	75	143	6	2	236		
		do (Croyden) " 4	71	49	120	4	.....	180		
		do Centreville " 5	84	77	161	1	3	185		
		do (Napanee Mills) " 6	75	52	127	.....	1	177		
		Newburgh	83	61	144	2	1	224	828	
		Sheffield (Tamworth) No. 1	181	110	291	1	5	371	2,615	
		do Erinsville " 2	42	72	114	.....	1	147		
		Kaladar and Anglesea	37	33	70	3	1	91	749	
		Portland (Harrowswith) No. 1	87	67	154	2	.....	187	2,718	
		do (Dennison's Corners) " 2	69	41	110	9	.....	153		
		do (Verona) " 3	45	66	111	.....	.....	129		

Loughborough (Sydenham)	" 1	100	67	167	.....	.....	178	2,325
do (Spaffordton)	" 2	59	53	112	2	.....	157	
Kennebec		78	9	87	5	.....	116	802
Bedford (Fermoy)	No. 1	61	49	110	.....	5	132	1,839
do (Glendower)	" 2	26	52	78	1	.....	100	
Hinchinbrook (Piccadilly)	" 1	47	32	79	.....	.....	93	997
do (Parhume)	" 2	24	22	46	.....	.....	70	
Barrie		30	37	67	1	.....	114	316
Olden		38	9	47	.....	.....	116	560
Oso		37	20	57	.....	.....	77	492
Denbigh, Abinger, Ashby and Effingham		9	30	39	.....	.....	85	325
Palmerston, North and South Canonto		34	29	63	3	.....	102	548
Clarendon and Miller		36	17	53	.....	.....	85	408
Totals—*Totaux*		1,656	1,244	2,900	42	21	3,933	21,314

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } JOHN MCRORY, 412.

5

			DAWSON.	RANKIN.					
ALGOMA	Killarney	No. 1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	220
	Spanish River	" 2	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	544
	Messisaqua	" 3	23	5	28	1	.....	.....	.....
	Algoma Mills	" 4	31	3	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bruce Mine	" 5	88	24	112	1	.....	.....	1,298
	Gore Bay	" 6	49	58	107	.....	2	.....	.....
	Little Curruch	" 7	60	36	96	2	.....	.....	.....
	West Bay, Station B	" 8	53	7	60	1	.....	.....	.....
	do do C	" 8	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wikevemikon	" 9	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maintowaning	" 10	62	64	126	1	.....	.....	.....
	Providence Bay	" 11	27	36	63	.....	2	.....	.....
	Michael's Bay, Station E	" 12	22	4	26	.....	1	.....	.....
	do do F	" 12	5	44	49	3	1	.....	.....
	St. Josephs, do A	" 13	20	7	27	1	4	.....	.....
	do do B	" 13	47	26	73	.....	1	.....	.....

There are no electoral lists in Algoma.—*Il n'y a pas de liste d'électeurs dans Algoma.*

Sault Ste. Marie, Bruce and Wellington Mines, Spanish River and Killarney are the only places mentioned in the Census—*Sont les seules places mentionnées dans le recensement.*

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
			DAWSON.	RANKIN.						
ALGOMA (Continued.) (*Suite.*)		Garden River ..... No. 14	7	9	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sault Ste. Marie ..... " 15	90	70	160	.....	2	.....	879	
		Butcherwaning ..... " 16	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Michipicotan ..... " 17	16	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Pic, Station H ..... " 18	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Nepigon, Station G ..... " 18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Silver Islet ..... " 19	28	11	39	6	5	.....	.....	
		Prince Arthur's Landing, Station K... " 20	97	27	124	.....	7	.....	.....	
		do do do L .. " 20	54	15	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Fort William ..... " 21	19	28	47	3	.....	.....	.....	
		Hay Lake ..... " 22	18	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Totals—*Totaux*	885	480	1,365	19	25		2,941	
		Majority for *Majorité pour* } SIMON JAMES DAWSON, 405.								

			Mills.	Hawkins.						
Bothwell	Sombra	No. 1	52	48	100	2	5	173	3,397	
	do	" 2	42	58	100	3	1	177		
	do	" 3	53	51	104	.....	1	149		
	do	" 4	36	33	69	4	.....	139		
	Euphemia	" 1	57	80	137	3	.....	200	2,390	
	do	" 2	78	52	130	5	.....	177		
	do	" 3	49	82	131	2	.....	182		
	Dawn	" 1	73	59	132	.....	2	241	1,116	
	do	" 2	62	72	134	3	1	209		
	Camden	" 1	43	23	66	3	.....	176	4,095	
	do	" 2	31	65	96	.....	.....	186		
	do	" 3	25	47	72	.....	2	106		
	do	" 4	36	30	66	2	.....	103		
	do	" 5	43	59	102	1	.....	170		
	Howard	" 1	85	49	134	1	3	190	4,512	
	do	" 2	63	77	140	2	.....	204		
	do	" 3	41	66	107	2	.....	189		
	do	" 4	52	24	76	.....	1	111		
	do	" 5	83	37	120	.....	.....	208		
	do	" 6	35	60	95	.....	.....	146		
	Zone	" 1	24	30	54	.....	.....	75	1,083	
	do	" 2	58	71	129	.....	1	210		
	Bothwell (St. George)	" 1	29	13	42	1	.....	59	995	
	do (St. Andrews)	" 2	20	34	54	.....	1	68		
	do (St. Lawrence)	" 3	9	5	14	1	.....	18		
	Thamesville Village		56	43	99	.....	1	142	.....	Ridgetown, Thamesville and Dresden not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Dresden	No. 1	74	52	126	3	.....	198	.....	
	do	" 2	58	37	95	3	.....	201	.....	
	Oxford	" 1	91	48	139	2	.....	173	3,113	
	do	" 2	105	37	142	3	.....	181		
	do	" 3	58	15	73	.....	.....	99		
	do	" 4	44	26	70	1	.....	104		
	do	" 5	102	41	143	.....	.....	181		
	Ridgetown		85	43	128	.....	2	173	.....	
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,852	1,567	3,419	47	21	5,318	20,701	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Hon. David Mills, 285.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Crawford.	Fleming.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés..*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. Observations.
	BRANT (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Brantford Township ..... No. 5	33	50	83	1	2	115	3,461	
		do do ..... " 6	59	68	127	.....	.....	174		
		do do ..... " 7	81	84	165	.....	.....	221		
		do do ..... " 8	45	73	118	2	1	144		
		Onondaga do ..... " 1	67	59	126	.....	1	144	1,924	
		do do ..... " 2	82	50	132	.....	.....	153		
		South Dumfries do ..... " 1	47	83	130	.....	4	162		
		do do ..... " 2	70	101	171	.....	.....	180	3,468	
		do do ..... " 3	24	91	115	.....	.....	167		
		do do ..... " 4	47	69	116	.....	.....	169		
		Paris, Town—*Ville*, (N. Ward—*Quartier N.*)	51	54	105	3	2	149	2,640	
		do do (S. Ward—*Quartier S.*)	43	43	86	2	.....	131		
		do do (King's Ward—*Quartier*)	59	74	133	2	.....	199		
		do do (Queen's do)	26	32	58	1	.....	90		
		Totals—*Totaux*	734	931	1,665	11	10	2,198	11,493	
		Majority for *Majorité pour* } GAVIN FLEMING, 197.								

			Patterson.	Watts.					
Brant (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Brantford City—*Cité*:								
	(North Ward—*Quartier Nord*)....	No. 1	43	93	136	1	1	208	
	do do	" 2	61	55	116	1	.....	177	
	do do	" 3	73	61	134	.....	.....	206	
	(King's Ward—*Quartier King*) ...	" 1	35	56	91	.....	.....	148	
	do do	" 2	21	21	42	.....	2	87	
	(Queen's Ward—*Quartier Queen*).	" 1	30	29	59	1	.....	160	
	do do	" 2	33	47	80	.....	1	138	8,107
	do do	" 3	37	34	71	.....	.....	126	
	(Brant Ward—*Quartier Brant*)...	" 1	35	40	75	1	.....	151	
	do do	" 2	44	41	85	.....	.....	172	
	do do	" 3	35	70	105	.....	.....	165	
	(East Ward—*Quartier Est*).....	" 1	51	58	109	4	.....	156	
	do do	" 2	46	70	116	1	1	170	
	do do	" 3	42	56	98	2	.....	155	
	Burford Township	" 1	63	52	115	2	1	167	
	do	" 2	81	54	135	1	2	173	
	do	" 3	47	40	87	2	1	159	
	do	" 4	64	31	95	.....	.....	139	5,543
	do	" 5	67	30	97	1	.....	148	
	do	" 6	54	53	107	6	.....	159	
	do	" 7	42	37	79	1	.....	132	
	do	" 8	53	43	96	2	.....	156	
	Brantford Township.....	" 1	68	50	118	.....	2	165	
	do	" 2	70	36	106	.....	.....	175	3,406
	do	" 3	79	52	131	1	1	189	
	do	" 4	92	53	145	2	3	208	
	Oakland Township	" 1	77	24	101	.....	.....	147	1,104
	do	" 2	53	12	65	.....	.....	91	
	Totals—*Totaux*.....		1,496	1,298	2,794	29	15	4,427	18,160

Majority for *Majorité pour* } William Patterson, 198.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* J. D. BUELL.	W. FITZSIMMONS.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	REMARKS. *Observations.*
	BROCKVILLE (Town—*Ville.*) With the Township of Elizabethtown thereunto attached. *Avec le township d'Elizabethtown y annexé.*	Brockville (North Ward) ..... No. 1	40	47	87	1	3	142		North and South wards not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
		do do ..... " 2	57	27	84	2	.....	138		
		do do ..... " 3	28	22	50	1	.....	100		
		do (Centre Ward) ..... " 1	57	46	103	1	4	174	1,912	
		do do ..... " 2	68	47	115	2	.....	218		
		do (West Ward) ..... " 1	48	79	127	3	2	210	1,707	
		do do ..... " 2	48	65	113	3	.....	180		
		do (South Ward) ..... " 1	29	43	72	2	1	143		
		do do ..... " 2	33	35	68	.....	.....	129		
		do (East Ward) ..... " 1	43	76	119	.....	.....	173	1,483	
		do do ..... " 2	38	41	79	2	2	151		
		Elizabethtown ..... " 1	70	58	128	1	1	177		
		do ..... " 2	64	39	103	1	3	166		
		do ..... " 3	88	59	147	.....	1	206		
		do ..... " 4	70	27	97	1	.....	132	5,373	
		do ..... " 5	34	83	117	5	1	146		
		do ..... " 6	22	151	173	2	3	201		
		do ..... " 7	69	88	157	.....	.....	184		
		Totals—*Totaux.*	906	1,033	1,939	27	21	2,970	10,475	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	WILLIAM FITZSIMMONS, 127.							

			J. Gillies.	Alex. Sproat.						
Bruce (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Albemarle, No.	1	33	66	99	.....	1	143	678	
	Eastnor St. Edmund and Lindsay, "	2	27	42	69	.....	3	105		
	Amabel, "	1	55	91	146	4	1	185	1,805	
	do "	2	43	47	90	.....	.....	139		
	do "	3	22	85	107	1	1	158		
	Arran, "	1	81	78	159	.....	.....	193	3,780	
	do "	2	20	157	177	4	4	191		
	do "	3	47	107	154	4	1	187		
	do "	4	77	103	180	2	2	235		
	Bruce, "	1	143	24	167	.....	2	170	3,764	
	do "	2	112	34	146	1	.....	201		
	do "	3	94	70	164	3	1	203		
	do "	4	135	37	172	2	2	227		
	Elderslie, "	1	77	58	135	10	1	146	3,699	
	do "	2	53	35	88	.....	.....	101		
	do "	3	50	80	130	4	1	165		
	do "	4	84	39	123	.....	2	160		
	do "	5	80	62	142	3	6	175		
	Paisley, "	1	57	29	86	.....	.....	113	.....	Paisley and Port Elgin not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	do "	2	48	63	111	.....	1	164	.....	
	Port Elgin "	1	47	35	82	1	.....	105	.....	
	do "	2	47	50	97	3	.....	140	.....	
	Saugeen "	1	32	24	56	2	.....	80	2,579	
	do "	2	34	9	43	2	.....	73		
	do "	3	56	22	78	3	5	101		
	do "	4	57	4	61	2	.....	79		
	do "	5	60	12	72	.....	.....	83		
	Southampton		34	86	120	1	.....	156	858	
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,705	1,549	3,254	52	34	4,180	17,163	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } John Gillies, 156.

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Hon. E. Blake.	Alex. Shaw.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins mauvais.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
12										
	Bruce (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Township of Brant ..... No. 1	43	100	143	2	.....	198	5,994	
		do ..... " 2	41	79	120	2	.....	151		
		do ..... " 3	61	102	163	2	.....	206		
		do ..... " 4	67	79	146	2	.....	176		
		do ..... " 5	92	67	159	3	.....	189		
		Township of Carrick ..... No. 1	48	82	130	4	.....	165	5 005	
		do ..... " 2	37	68	105	.....	.....	127		
		do ..... " 3	26	121	147	4	.....	179		
		do ..... " 4	73	51	124	2	.....	146		
		do ..... " 5	79	49	128	.....	.....	158		
		do ..... " 6	42	112	154	1	.....	192		
		Township of Cutross ..... No. 1	58	44	102	6	.....	156	3,839	
		do ..... " 2	76	47	123	5	.....	201		
		do ..... " 3	68	49	117	.....	.....	173		
		do ..... " 4	40	99	139	7	.....	225		
		Township of Greenock ..... No. 1	54	32	86	3	.....	113	2,981	
		do ..... " 2	26	44	70	.....	.....	83		
		do ..... " 3	25	97	122	3	.....	168		
		do ..... " 4	56	86	142	1	.....	181		
		do ..... " 5	50	74	124	.....	.....	147		

Township of Huron	No. 1	55	51	106	3	.....	136	4,079	
do	" 2	37	70	107	4	.....	139		
do	" 3	42	80	122	3	.....	154		
do	" 4	142	19	161	1	.....	204		
do	" 5	93	48	141	.....	.....	172		
Township of Kinloss	No. 1	41	77	118	.....	.....	151	3,430	
do	" 2	50	37	87	2	.....	126		
do	" 3	107	16	123	2	.....	186		
do	" 4	80	23	103	4	.....	150		
Township of Kincardine	No. 1	91	63	154	.....	.....	218	4,097	
do	" 2	47	138	185	9	.....	250		
do	" 3	66	34	100	.....	.....	143		
do	" 4	109	22	131	.....	.....	163		
do	" 5	142	7	149	7	.....	213		
Town of Kincardine	" 1	61	71	132	3	.....	213	1,907	
do	" 2	61	49	110	2	.....	184		
do	" 3	37	46	83	1	.....	166		
do	" 4	31	40	71	.....	.....	120		
Village of Lucknow	" 1	71	27	98	8	.....	249		
Village of Teeswater		71	40	111	1	.....	164		
Town of Walkerton	No. 1	31	41	72	2	.....	105	.....	Lucknow, Teeswater and Walkerton not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
do	" 2	47	97	144	2	.....	214		
do	" 3	24	95	119	.....	.....	189		
Totals—*Totaux*		2,598	2,673	5,271	101	.....	7,334	31,332	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } ALEXANDER SHAW, 75.

			THOS. WHITE.	JOS. PATTULLO.					
CARDWELL	Albion	No. 1	74	59	133	.....	2	183	4,857
	do	" 2	81	62	143	.....	.....	192	
	do	" 3	63	35	98	2	1	163	
	do	" 4	62	29	91	2	5	140	
	do	" 5	77	32	109	.....	.....	179	
	Bolton		34	44	78	6	.....	124	..... Bolton not mentioned in the Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Mono	No. 1	78	18	96	.....	.....	135	3,980
	do	" 2	101	17	118	1	.....	170	
	do	" 3	75	15	90	1	1	169	
	do	" 4	53	44	97	3	4	190	
	do	" 5	52	27	79	1	.....	153	

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISION.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Nom des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
			THOS WHITE.	JOS. PATTULLO.						
	CARDWELL ..... (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Caledon ..... No. 1	17	125	142	.....	.....	166	4,785	
		do ..... " 2	51	69	120	2	.....	162		
		do ..... " 3	54	44	98	4	1	171		
		do ..... " 4	80	51	131	9	9	196		
		do ..... " 5	64	57	121	3	.....	179		
		do ..... " 6	28	60	88	1	1	116		
		Adjala ..... " 1	76	52	128	2	.....	190	2,878	
		do ..... " 2	51	66	117	.....	1	187		
		do ..... " 3	47	55	102	.....	.....	151		
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,218	961	2,179	37	25	3,316	16,500	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	THOMAS WHITE, 257.							

			J. A. Grant.	John May.	John Rochester	Nic. Spares.					
Carleton	Nepean	No. 1	3	52	41		96			176	
	do	" 2		54	50		104	2	1	128	
	do	" 3	2	30	65	1	98	1		192	
	do	" 4	2	19	68		89	3	1	197	
	do	" 5	2	40	62		104	11		166	5,069
	do	" 6	1	56	27		84	1		140	
	do	" 7	1	56	50		107	2	1	192	
	do	" 8	3	44	39		86	2	3	189	
	do	" 9		46	29		75		4	109	
	do	" 10	1	28	28		57	4	1	108	
	March			37	82		119	3		212	1,347
	Torbolton		6	21	27		54	1	1	204	751
	Huntley	No. 1	3	46	60	1	110	3	1	168	
	do	" 2	1	60	35	4	100	1		151	2,634
	do	" 3		80	22	2	104	1	3	162	
	Fitzroy	" 1	23	38	54		115		1	171	
	do	" 2	17	23	43	2	85		1	195	3,425
	do	" 3	15	20	27	1	63	1		160	
	Gouldbourn	" 1		44	65		109	1		198	
	do	" 2	1	51	53		105	1		189	3,234
	do	" 3	2	53	64	1	120	5	3	236	
	Richmond			31	27		58	1	1	73	487
	Gower, North—*Nord*	No. 1	2	64	45		111			167	
	do do	" 2		66	61	2	129	12		186	2,532
	do do	" 3	1	42	48		91	4		123	
	Marlborough	" 1		47	56		103		8	184	
	do	" 2		48	54		102		4	197	2,260
	Totals—*Totaux*		86	1196	1282	14	2,578	60	34	4,573	21,739

Majority for *Majorité pour* } John Rochester, 86.

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — D. Bergin.	D. B. Maclennan.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots / *Nombre de bulletins écartés*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
	CORNWALL..... (Town—*Ville.*) With the Township of Cornwall thereto attached. *Avec le township de Cornwall y annexé.*	Cornwall (Town—*Ville*).....No. 1	68	27	95	2	4	152	2,033	
		do .....“ 2	41	32	73	.....	1	174		
		do .....“ 3	64	44	108	3	1	172		
		do .....“ 4	39	31	70	1	1	239		
		do .....“ 5	42	38	80	1	.....	133		
		Cornwall (Township).....“ 1	71	54	125	.....	.....	191	5,081	
		do .....“ 2	46	68	114	1	.....	137		
		do .....“ 3	83	54	137	.....	.....	192		
		do .....“ 4	61	102	163	2	3	199		
		do .....“ 5	60	87	147	2	.....	194		
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	575	537	1,112	12	10	1,783	7,114	
		Majority for / *Majorité pour*	DARBY BERGIN, 38.							

			A. J. Laflamme.	S. Ross.					
Dundas	Williamsburg Township	No. 1	86	61	147	.....	.....	192	
	do do	" 2	90	71	161	.....	.....	178	
	do do	" 3	87	74	161	1	.....	186	4,724
	do do	" 4	75	66	141	4	1	205	
	do do	" 5	77	68	145	1	.....	196	
	Matilda Township	" 1	50	71	121	2	.....	168	
	do do	" 2	45	104	149	.....	3	181	
	do do	" 3	67	50	117	6	.....	151	
	do do	" 4	32	83	115	1	2	154	4,767
	do do	" 5	37	89	126	4	1	137	
	do do	" 6	34	91	125	.....	.....	155	
	Winchester Township	" 1	84	37	121	4	.....	142	
	do do	" 2	41	104	145	.....	.....	152	
	do do	" 3	73	72	145	1	.....	171	
	do do	" 4	69	62	131	1	4	146	4,090
	do do	" 5	37	65	102	.....	2	121	
	do do	" 6	78	40	118	3	2	131	
	Mountain Township	" 1	68	99	167	1	5	204	
	do do	" 2	55	92	147	1	.....	191	
	do do	" 3	62	77	139	2	.....	168	3,259
	do do	" 4	55	92	147	1	.....	174	
	Iroquois Village		94	67	161	2	.....	209	781
	Morrisburg Village—								
	(East Ward—*Quartier Est*)	No. 1	67	40	107	1	.....	147	1,156
	(West do — do *Ouest*)	" 2	85	54	137	2	.....	196	
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,548	1,727	3,275	38	20	4,055	18,777

Majority for *Majorité pour* } John Sylvester Ross, 179.

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			LEWIS ROSS.	A. T. H. WILLIAMS.						
	DURHAM. ..... (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*)	Port Hope, Town—*Ville:*								
		(South Ward—*Quartier Sud*)..... No. 1	71	72	143	.....	1	235		
		(North do do *Nord*)..... " 1	77	74	151	2	1	235		
		(East do do *Est*)..... " 2	56	42	98	.....	1	181		
		(West do do *Ouest*)..... " 2	96	64	160	2	.....	253	5,114	
		(East do do *Est*)..... " 3	54	77	131	5	.....	210		
		(West do do *Ouest*)..... " 3	66	55	121	1	1	189		
		Hope Township ..... " 1	88	43	131	3	.....	201		
		do ..... " 2	98	25	123	2	1	152		
		do ..... " 3	74	27	101	3	1	130		
		do ..... " 4	50	81	131	4	.....	183	5,075	
		do ..... " 5	68	88	156	3	.....	198		
		do ..... " 6	70	62	132	1	.....	174		
		Cavan Township ..... " 1	44	95	139	.....	4	197		
		do ..... " 2	51	113	164	2	.....	219		
		do ..... " 3	34	91	125	.....	.....	186		
		do ..... " 4	49	69	118	3	1	174	4,761	
		do ..... " 5	44	94	138	1	2	202		
		do ..... " 6	57	78	135	2	.....	183		

Manvers Township	"	1	50	106	156	1	.....	212	4,114
do	"	2	30	144	174	1	1	208	
do	"	3	40	124	164	4	.....	198	
do	"	4	50	93	143	2	.....	186	
Totals—*Totaux*			1,317	1,717	3,039	42	14	4,306	19,064

Majority for *Majorité pour* } A. T. H. Williams, 400.

			H. W. Burk.	F. Cubitt.					
Durham (West Riding.) (*Division Ouest.*)	Bowmanville:								
	(West Ward—*Quartier Ouest*)	No. 1	42	28	70	1	.....	121	3,034
	do do	" 2	43	30	73	.....	.....	103	
	(North Ward—*Quartier Nord*)	" 1	46	37	83	2	2	137	
	do do	" 2	55	48	103	1	.....	141	
	(South Ward—*Quartier Sud*)	" 1	26	43	69	.....	.....	107	
	do do	" 2	34	51	85	1	.....	111	
	Darlington	" 1	59	23	82	3	.....	155	5,931
	do	" 2	92	33	125	3	.....	199	
	do	" 3	87	29	116	4	2	178	
	do	" 4	75	49	124	2	2	198	
	do	" 5	48	61	109	.....	3	177	
	do	" 6	93	22	115	5	3	208	
	Clarke	" 1	65	72	137	2	.....	185	5,728
	do	" 2	48	47	95	2	.....	161	
	do	" 3	43	13	56	.....	.....	79	
	do	" 4	61	130	191	3	2	259	
	do	" 5	122	55	177	.....	.....	252	
	do	" 6	35	20	55	.....	2	92	
	Cartwright	" 1	17	91	108	1	4	183	2,514
	do	" 2	17	116	133	1	.....	205	
	do	" 3	27	67	94	1	1	147	
	Newcastle		79	107	186	5	1	241	1,100
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,214	1,172	2,386	37	22	3,649	18,307

Majority for *Majorité pour* } H. W. Burk, 42.

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Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shewn by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
Province of ONTARIO *d'ONTARIO.*		THOS. ARKILL.	C. McDOUGALL.						
ELGIN (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*)	ST. THOMAS, Town—*Ville.*								
	St. Andrew's Ward..... No. 1	52	24	76	.....	5	126		
	St. Patrick's do ..... " 2	113	86	199	2	.....	325	2,197	
	St. George's do ..... " 3	152	126	278	.....	4	484		
	St. David's do ..... " 4	169	133	302	1	.....	550		
	Yarmouth ..... " 1	82	49	131	2	.....	196		
	do ..... " 2	61	113	174	.....	2	241		
	do ..... " 3	47	112	159	1	1	226	5,563	
	do ..... " 4	140	86	226	3	.....	377		
	do ..... " 5	88	67	155	2	2	255		
	do ..... " 6	82	82	164	1	.....	329		
	Aylmer (Village).....	112	123	235	5	.....	319	.....	Aylmer and Port Stanley Villages not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Port Stanley (Village).....	31	23	54	.....	.....	80	.....	
	Bayham ..... No. 1	60	86	146	.....	1	240		
	do ..... " 2	67	91	158	2	1	252		
	do ..... " 3	99	65	164	.....	2	224	4,892	
	do ..... " 4	94	83	177	.....	.....	254		
	do ..... " 5	82	59	141	.....	.....	185		
	Vienna (Village).....	25	51	76	.....	.....	112	593	

Malahide	No. 1	83	86	169	3	3	227		
do	" 2	74	112	186	1	.....	257		
do	" 3	68	84	152	1	.....	226	5,554	
do	" 4	102	113	215	2	.....	310		
do	" 5	104	87	191	2	.....	240		
Dorchester (South) (*Sud*)	" 1	55	67	122	.....	1	156		
do do	" 2	65	63	128	1	2	185	2,071	
do do	" 3	61	57	118	2	.....	166		
Totals—*Totaux*.....		2,168	2,128	4,296	31	24	6,542	20,870	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } THOMAS ARKELL, 40

			GEO. E. CASEY.	M. G. MUNRO.					
21 ELGIN (West Riding). (*Division Ouest*).	Aldborough	No. 1	43	108	151	6	1	176	
	do	" 2	63	54	117	2	.....	150	
	do	" 3	83	66	149	.....	.....	173	3,506
	do	" 4	34	71	105	.....	1	135	
	do	" 5	60	63	123	4	1	148	
	do	" 6	63	86	149	.....	1	188	
	Dunwich	" 1	85	84	169	3	9	212	
	do	" 2	53	63	116	1	1	160	
	do	" 3	125	51	176	.....	.....	240	3,731
	do	" 4	125	32	157	.....	11	188	
	do	" 5	83	50	133	.....	.....	157	
	Southwold	" 1	113	67	180	4	.....	219	
	do	" 2	137	84	221	.....	.....	269	
	do	" 3	46	143	189	.....	3	241	
	do	" 4	50	50	100	.....	2	139	5,559
	do	" 5	82	46	128	.....	.....	161	
	do	" 6	64	44	108	.....	.....	126	
	Port Stanley		10	45	55	1	.....	54	.....
	Totals—*Totaux*.....		1,319	1,207	2,526	21	30	3,136	12,796

Port Stanley not mentioned in the Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*

Majority for *Majorité pour* } GEORGE ELLIOT CASEY, 112.

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — William McGregor.	J. H. Morgan.	J. C. Patterson.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
22	Essex	Sandwich Town—*Ville*.. No. 1	53		28	81	1		136	1,160	
		do do " 2	22		26	48	2		78		
		Windsor Town—*Ville*:									
		(1st Ward—1*er Quartier*) " 1	47	2	35	84	1	1	158	4,253	
		do do " 2	52		38	90	1	2	168		
		do do " 3	30		28	58		1	160		
		(2nd Ward—2*e Quartier*) " 1	44	1	42	87			165		
		do do " 2	49		19	68	5		140		
		do do " 3	42		42	84	3	1	158		
		(3rd Ward—3*e Quartier*) " 1	46		52	98	2		181		
		do do " 2	39		57	96		1	161		
		do do " 3	50		53	103		3	162		
		Sandwich West—*Ouest* " 1	47		32	79	1	1	128	2,228	
		do do " 2	43	1	67	111			144		
		do do " 3	20		46	66	1		139		
		Leamington Village	73		49	122	1		156		Leamington Village and Belle River not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
		Belle River	26	1	27	54	3		115		
		Colchester No. 1	84		24	108			180	2,920	
		do " 2	64	1	63	128	1		171		
		do " 3	57		19	76	12	1	125		
		do " 4	55		27	82	2		142		
		do " 5	16		58	74	1		159		

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RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — J. V. FERRS.	J. A. KIRKPATRICK.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
24										
FRONTENAC		Kingston Township ..... No. 1	23	51	74	1	.....	195		
		do do ..... " 2	7	31	38	1	.....	139		
		do do ..... " 3	11	35	46	.....	.....	141	4,101	
		do do ..... " 4	16	50	66	.....	.....	187		
		do do ..... " 5	13	38	51	.....	.....	140		
		Pittsburgh Township ..... " 1	8	66	74	.....	.....	124		
		do do ..... " 2	3	42	45	.....	1	138	4,126	
		do do ..... " 3	8	45	53	.....	.....	161		
		do do ..... " 4	6	52	58	1	.....	170		
		Storrington Township ..... " 1	4	40	44	.....	.....	124		
		do do ..... " 2	2	80	82	.....	.....	186	2,882	
		do do ..... " 3	9	33	42	.....	1	175		
		do do ..... " 4	3	9	12	.....	.....	40		
		Wolfe Island Township ..... " 1	6	64	70	1	.....	165		
		do do ..... " 2	7	59	66	.....	.....	160	2,737	
		do do ..... " 3	4	49	53	.....	.....	135		
		Howe Island Township	1	49	50	.....	.....	79	.....	Howe Island not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Garden Island Village	.....	90	90	.....	1	118	762	
		Portsmouth Village	14	75	89	.....	.....	174	1,702	
		Totals—*Totaux*	145	958	1,103	4	3	2,751	16,310	
		Majority for / *Majorité pour*	J. A. KIRKPATRICK, 813.							

Glengarry.....	Charlottenburg Township .....No.	1	112	52	164	.....	.....	201			
	do ..... "	2	87	56	143	1	1	196			
	do ..... "	3	94	39	133	7	....	191		6,331	
	do ..... "	4	65	81	146	1	.....	186			
	do ..... "	5	72	81	153	4	1	195			
	Kengon Township ..... "	1	70	45	115	.....	1	180			
	do ..... "	2	50	82	132	.....	.....	194			
	do do ..... "	3	33	106	139	.....	.....	171		4,951	
	do do ..... "	4	57	88	145	.....	4	189			
	do do ..... "	5	26	52	78	2	.....	101			
	Lancaster Township..... "	1	90	63	153	3	1	197			
	do do ..... "	2	72	49	121	2	.....	140		4,415	
	do do ..... "	3	100	46	146	2	1	162			
	do do ..... "	4	138	40	178	1	.....	226			
	Lochiel Township ..... "	1	39	47	86	.....	.....	112			
	do do ..... "	2	34	83	117	.....	1	153			
	do do ..... "	3	26	99	125	.....	.....	155		4,827	
	do do ..... "	4	63	64	127	.....	.....	164			
	do do ..... "	5	31	32	63	.....	.....	90			
	do do ..... "	6	71	64	135	... .	.....	178			
	Totals—*Totaux*.....		1,330	1,269	2,599	23	10	3,381			20,524

Majority for } John McLennan, 61.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*
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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — J. Dumbrille.	J. P. Wiser.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
26	GRENVILLE..... (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Prescott Town.—Wards—*Quartiers:*—								
		South—*Sud*	40	57	97	.....	5	172	2,617	
		East—*Est*	78	71	149	1	3	249		
		West—*Ouest*	67	97	164	.....	1	270		
		Augusta Township..... No. 1	58	83	141	.....	3	175	5,163	
		do " 2	45	69	114	1	.....	165		
		do " 3	43	86	129	10	.....	192		
		do " 4	71	33	104	2	.....	127		
		do " 5	76	37	113	1	1	150		
		do " 6	62	51	113	.....	.....	128		
		do " 7	69	69	138	.....	2	190		
		do " 8	61	12	73	1	3	91		
		Edwardsburg..... " 1	52	68	120	3	.....	159	5,417	
		do " 2	65	85	150	2	.....	184		
		do " 3	86	58	144	3	.....	163		
		do " 4	68	76	144	1	.....	186		
		do " 5	55	75	130	.....	.....	157		
		do " 6	37	55	92	5	.....	135		
		do " 7	60	47	107	.....	.....	145		
		do " 8	34	23	57	1	.....	71		
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	1,127	1,152	2,279	31	18	3,109	13,197	
		Majority for / *Majorité pour*	JOHN PHILIP WISER, 25.							

			Geo. Jackson.	George Landerkin.						
Grey (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Durham		78	30	108	4	.....	174	.....	Durham not mentioned in Census—*Non mentioné dans le recensement.*
	Glenelg	No. 1	66	40	106	3	.....	199		
	do	" 2	31	54	85	.....	1	200		
	do	" 3	69	26	95	2	11	233	4,060	
	do	" 4	49	42	91	.....	.....	187		
	do	" 5	40	43	83	.....	1	172		
	Egremont	" 1	77	29	106	2	.....	173		
	do	" 2	57	71	128	.....	.....	207		
	do	" 3	42	49	91	5	1	195	3,949	
	do	" 4	31	75	106	.....	1	220		
	Bentick	" 1	83	37	120	.....	.....	159		
	do	" 2	49	71	120	.....	.....	169		
	do	" 3	58	107	165	1	2	198	5,050	
	do	" 4	58	58	116	6	.....	156		
	do	" 5	46	80	126	2	2	179		
	Normanby	" 1	47	62	109	.....	5	203		
	do	" 2	80	37	117	5	2	192		
	do	" 3	55	55	110	1	.....	145	5,563	
	do	" 4	40	56	96	.....	1	137		
	do	" 5	54	26	80	5	.....	140		
	do	" 6	53	34	87	1	2	142		
	Total—*Totaux*		1,163	1,082	2,245	37	29	3,780	18,622	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } George Jackson, 81.

			A. Gifford.	T. S. Sprague.						
Grey (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*)	Artemesia	No. 1	33	54	87	1	.....	206		
	do	" 2	50	98	148	2	2	208	3,484	
	do	" 3	50	111	161	6	.....	259		
	do	" 4	18	41	59	1	.....	187		

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* A. GIFFORD.	J. S. SPRAULE.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	GERY	Collingwood ..... No. 1	16	28	44	.....	1	160		
	(East Riding)	do ..... " 2	42	46	88	.....	.....	166		
	(*Division Est.*)	do ..... " 3	19	34	53	.....	.....	103		
	(Continued.)	do ..... " 4	25	56	81	.....	2	139	3,576	
	(*Suite.*)	do ..... " 5	46	61	107	2	.....	188		
		do ..... " 6	23	50	73	.....	.....	161		
		Euphrasia ..... " 1	16	49	65	.....	.....	191		
		do ..... " 2	27	40	67	.....	.....	186		
		do ..... " 3	31	58	89	2	.....	178	2,899	
		do ..... " 4	15	60	75	1	1	146		
		Melancthon ..... " 1	19	53	72	.....	.....	120		
		do ..... " 2	31	53	84	.....	.....	159		
		do ..... " 3	22	8	30	.....	.....	85	2,043	
		do ..... " 4	17	38	55	.....	.....	139		
		do ..... " 5	21	34	55	.....	.....	160		
		Medford Town ..... " 1	28	35	63	1	.....	105	.....	Medford Town not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		do ..... " 2	26	30	56	1	.....	103	.....	
		do ..... " 3	41	44	85	.....	.....	154	.....	
		Osprey ..... " 1	7	38	45	.....	.....	117		
		do ..... " 2	29	67	96	.....	1	151		
		do ..... " 3	38	34	72	.....	.....	129	3,033	
		do ..... " 4	17	34	51	.....	.....	124		
		do ..... " 5	27	25	52	.....	3	113		

Proton	"	1	37	25	62	3	.....	189	
do	"	2	36	20	56	.....	.....	127	
do	"	3	32	30	62	.....	.....	128	2,184
do	"	4	17	14	31	.....	.....	75	
do	"	5	45	68	113	2	.....	171	
St. Vincent	"	1	29	61	90	.....	.....	177	
do	"	2	72	38	110	.....	.....	162	
do	"	3	61	46	107	2	.....	177	4,974
do	"	4	46	47	93	.....	.....	182	
do	"	5	24	36	60	.....	.....	155	
Total—*Totaux*			1,133	1,664	2,797	24	10	5,680	22,193

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } THOS. S. SPRAULE, 531.

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				S. J. LANE.	GEO. SNIDER.				
GREY (North Riding) (*Division Nord.*)	Derby Township	No.	1	50	48	98	.....	.....	161	
	do do	"	2	51	52	103	3	.....	166	1,946
	do do	"	3	58	54	112	.....	1	160	
	Holland do	"	1	91	63	154	1	1	228	
	do do	"	2	59	38	97	3	1	161	
	do do	"	3	99	22	121	5	.....	169	3,249
	do do	"	4	41	39	80	.....	.....	117	
	Keppel do	"	1	43	55	98	.....	1	150	
	do do	"	2	56	26	82	.....	.....	136	
	do do	"	3	92	49	141	.....	1	195	2,174
	do do	"	4	66	70	136	1	.....	196	
	Owen Sound, Town—*Ville*	"	1	39	41	80	1	.....	127	
	do do	"	2	36	47	83	1	.....	125	
	do do	"	3	59	44	103	1	.....	179	3,369
	do do	"	4	29	29	58	2	1	95	
	do do	"	5	42	35	77	.....	1	147	
	do do	"	6	58	30	88	1	1	133	
	Sydenham Township	"	1	56	111	167	4	1	220	
	do	"	2	83	55	138	2	1	197	
	do	"	3	68	81	149	3	2	207	4,011
	do	"	4	46	108	154	1	.....	202	

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — S. J. Lane.	Geo. Snider.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*									
GREY. (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Sullivan " 1	85	55	140	5	1	168	3,151	
	do " 2	51	59	110	4	1	148		
	do " 3	117	55	172	1	.....	233		
	do " 4	69	54	123	22	1	181		
	Sarawak Township " 1	22	20	42	2	2	76	680	
	do " 2	8	17	25	.....	.....	31		
	do " 3	14	14	28	.....	.....	41		
	do " 4	19	23	42	.....	.....	53		
	Totals—*Totaux*.....	1,607	1,394	3,001	63	17	4,402	18,580	
	Majority for *Majorité pour* }	SAMUEL J. LANE, 213.							

			Davin.	Lester.	Thompson.					
Haldimand.....	Cayuga Village		41	1	75	117	.....	2	150	803
	Caledonia Village		105	.....	55	160	2	.....	212	1,246
	Cayuga Township, North—*Nord*.....No.	1	37	1	108	146	3	1	201	2,012
	do do ..... "	2	36	1	92	129	6	5	173	
	do do ..... "	3	48	.....	55	103	3	.....	132	
	do South—*Sud*. ..... "	1	76	.....	78	154	3	.....	195	972
	Oneida Township..... "	1	82	4	50	136	8	2	194	3,183
	do ..... "	2	75	2	60	137	.....	1	185	
	do ..... "	3	30	1	86	117	.....	.....	138	
	Rainham Township.. ..... "	1	54	3	101	158	6	.....	221	2,067
	do ..... "	2	70	.....	94	164	.....	2	209	
	Seneca Township.. ..... "	1	43	8	94	145	.....	.....	188	3,282
	do ..... "	2	73	3	95	171	3	2	186	
	do ..... "	3	85	.....	74	159	.....	1	205	
	Walpole Township..... "	1	54	1	44	99	.....	2	123	5,477
	do ..... "	2	52	3	92	147	.....	1	169	
	do ..... "	3	55	2	63	120	1	9	118	
	do ..... "	4	61	.....	57	118	1	3	137	
	do ..... "	5	79	.....	56	135	3	.....	165	
	do ..... "	6	54	.....	53	107	4	2	134	
	do ..... "	7	99	.....	46	145	1	1	170	
	do ..... "	8	91	.....	38	129	2	2	153	
	Totals—*Totaux*.....		1,400	21	1,566	2,996	46	36	3,758	19,042

Majority for *Majorité pour* } David Thompson, 166.

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of ONTARIO. / *PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.*		W. McCRANEY.	W. McDOUGALL.						
HALTON	Esquesing No. 1	69	38	107	.....	.....	312	6,139	
	do " 2	61	121	182	6	.....	254		
	do " 3	62	95	157	.....	1	220		
	do " 4	50	19	69	3	.....	139		
	do " 5	53	36	89	4	.....	129		
	do " 6	61	73	134	.....	.....	187		
	Trafalgar " 1	60	83	143	1	.....	230	5,027	
	do " 2	53	111	164	2	1	214		
	do " 3	79	77	156	2	1	210		
	do " 4	56	60	116	2	.....	194		
	do " 5	52	47	99	.....	.....	223		
	do " 6	76	50	126	2	3	222		
	Nelson " 1	57	86	143	.....	1	197	4,619	
	do " 2	63	70	133	1	1	191		
	do " 3	60	72	132	2	1	197		
	do " 4	47	72	119	1	.....	164		
	Nassagawaya " 1	73	61	134	1	.....	172	2,964	
	do " 2	80	67	147	.....	2	180		
	do " 3	108	32	140	.....	.....	181		
	Georgetown Village " 1	38	52	90	1	1	197	1,282	
	do " 2	67	35	102	1	1	176		

Acton Village		66	61	127	1	4	177		Acton and Burlington not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
Oakville, Town—*Ville*	No. 1	24	39	63	1		122	1,684	
do do	" 2	41	50	91	3		149		
do do	" 3	61	53	114			157		
Milton Town, Wards—*Quartiers:*									
East—*Est*		34	16	50			71	391	
North—*Nord*		32	19	51	2		91		
South—*Sud*		35	28	63	1		102		
Burlington Village		72	85	157	2		217		
Total—*Totaux*		1,690	1,708	3,398	39	17	5,275	22,606	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } WILLIAM McDOUGALL, 18.

			Irving.	Kilvert.	Robertson.	Wood.					
HAMILTON (City—*Cité.*)	Hamilton	No. 1	59	49	46	61	215	2	1	204	
	do	" 2	51	58	53	49	211		2	157	
	do	" 3	90	62	57	87	296	4	4	211	
	do	" 4	70	75	74	68	287		1	242	
	do	" 5	61	87	83	63	294	1	1	146	
	do	" 6	35	61	60	35	191	3		156	
	do	" 7	52	64	63	50	229	1		212	
	do	" 8	118	97	95	116	426	3		182	
	do	" 9	46	54	54	46	200	3	1	157	
	do	" 10	96	105	101	96	398	12	6	192	23,716
	do	" 11	80	120	117	74	391	3	3	268	
	do	" 12	93	92	92	92	369	6		268	
	do	" 13	84	112	115	78	387	4	5	209	
	do	" 14	77	84	86	74	321	3	1	252	
	do	" 15	69	85	86	68	308	2	5	295	
	do	" 16	53	64	64	50	231	3	1	238	
	do	" 17	50	66	63	50	229	3		191	
	do	" 18	66	49	50	64	229		4	208	
	do	" 19	77	59	60	74	270	1	3	236	
	do	" 20	68	84	82	58	292	6	1	265	
	do	" 21	55	69	72	57	253	1		251	

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. — *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. — *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*				Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
			IRVING	KILVERT.	ROBERTSON.	WOOD						
HAMILTON ..... (City—*Cité.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Hamilton.....	No. 22	79	95	94	74	342	4	3	282	23,716	
	do	" 23	81	81	75	81	318	5	4	271		
	do	" 24	58	61	61	57	237	10	.....	201		
	do	" 25	51	57	56	51	215	4	.....	157		
	do	" 26	59	77	75	59	270	2	.....	211		
	do	" 27	94	122	116	95	427	3	1	312		
	do	" 28	78	111	110	98	397	.....	27	277		
	do	" 29	55	54	54	56	219	3	1	185		
	Totals—*Totaux.*		2005	2252	2214	1981	8,452	92½	75	6,436	23,716	

Majority for } F. E. KILVERT, 247.
Majorité pour } Thos. ROBERTSON, 209.

			Brown.	Wallbridge.					
Hastings (West Riding.) (*Division Ouest.*)	Belleville Wards—*Quartiers*:—								
	Foster	No. 1	42	47	89	.....	.....	120	
	Samson	" 2	56	87	143	2	.....	201	
	Ketcheson	" 3	90	78	168	1	2	254	7,305
	Baldwin	" 4	122	81	203	5	1	281	
	Bleecker	" 5	89	69	158	3	2	236	
	Coleman	" 6	118	55	173	1	1	236	
	Mumey	" 1	97	97	194	6	.....	257	.....
	do	" 2	51	32	83	3	1	117	.....
	Sidney, Frankford	" 1	105	86	191	1	.....	288	
	do Marsh Hill	" 2	110	61	171	3	2	254	
	do Town Hill	" 3	99	56	135	3	.....	175	5,264
	do Gilbert School House	" 4	100	47	147	3	.....	219	
	do Harder's do	" 5	98	60	158	5	2	217	
	Trenton	" 1	89	91	180	5	.....	261	1,796
	do	" 2	60	108	168	.....	2	266	
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,306	1,055	2,361	41	13	3,362	14,365

Mumey not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*

Majority for *Majorité pour* } James Brown, 251.

			W. R. Aylsworth.	John White.					
Hastings (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*)	Thurlow Township	No. 1	42	76	118	2	1	231	
	do	" 2	65	66	131	2	1	201	
	do	" 3	55	50	105	.....	5	173	5,186
	do	" 4	82	44	126	.....	.....	156	
	do	" 5	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	178	
	do	" 6	57	107	164	4	.....	200	

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled in each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
			W. R. AYLSWORTH.	JOHN WHITE.						
	HASTINGS..... (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Tyendinaga..... No. 1	56	63	119	1	.....	123	7,573	
		do ..... " 2	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	179		
		do ..... " 3	86	43	129	.....	1	168		
		do ..... " 4	46	81	127	2	.....	128		
		do ..... " 5	88	39	127	5	.....	145		
		do ..... " 6	67	64	131	3	3	160		
		do ..... " 7	63	32	95	2	.....	120		
		Hungerford ..... " 1	18	115	133	3	2	168	4,633	
		do ..... " 2	50	78	128	1	.....	154		
		do ..... " 3	43	86	129	1	1	151		
		do ..... " 4	46	37	83	1	.....	98		
		do ..... " 5	58	34	92	.....	3	104		
		Mill Point (village).....	118	45	163	3	7	212	.....	Mill Point not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	1,040	1,060	2,100	325	25	3,049	17,392	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* JOHN WHITE, 20 { On recount by Judge. / *Sur recompte par un juge.*

			M. Bowell.	E. D. O'Flynn.						
Hastings..... (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Rawdon.....	No. 1	90	52	142	2	.....	206	} 3,688	
	do	" 2	39	89	128	3	.....	184		
	do	" 3	103	60	163	8	.....	233		
	do	" 4	109	31	140	2	.....	225		
	Marmora and Lake—*Lac*.....	" 1	66	38	104	.....	.....	140	} 1,699	
	do do	" 2	55	24	79	5	2	98		
	do do	" 3	28	15	43	1	.....	61		
	Madoc Township.....	" 1	40	100	140	1	.....	166	} 3,479	
	do	" 2	126	66	192	8	.....	203		
	do	" 3	64	71	135	7	1	174		
	Madoc Village.....	" 1	24	69	93	.....	.....	131	.....	Madoc Village not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Huntingdon	" 1	59	55	114	9	.....	170	} 2,853	
	do	" 2	79	51	130	3	.....	166		
	do	" 3	80	46	126	.....	.....	141		
	Carlow and Mayo.....		37	23	60	.....	.....	97	285	
	Dungannon and Farraday.....		42	32	74	.....	2	146	446	
	Monteagle and Hershell.....		16	18	34	.....	.....	199		
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe.....		67	47	114	1	1	154	1,393	
	Sterling Village.....		79	63	142	.....	.....	182	779	
	Wicklow, McLure and Bangor.....	No. 1	10	9	19	1	.....	22	} 930	Wiclow, McLure, Bangor Monteagle and Herschell.
	do do	" 2	7	2	9	.....	.....	11		
	Tudor, Wallaston, Limerick and Cashel	" 1	13	22	35	1	2	41	} 1,055	
	do do ...	" 2	7	22	29	.....	.....	13		
	do do ...	" 3	9	3	12	.....	.....	20		
	Totals—*Totaux*...		1,249	1,008	2,257	52	8	3,183	16,607	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Mackenzie Bowell, 241.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total number of votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de Bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la lists des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
			FARROW.	SLOAN.						
HURON..... (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Ashfield.....	No. 1	75	35	110	.....	.....	155		
	do	" 2	69	31	100	4	.....	175		
	do	" 3	59	77	136	.....	2	192	3,893	
	do	" 4	87	64	151	.....	.....	211		
	do	" 5	31	92	123	.....	.....	158		
	Blyth.....	" 1	66	65	131	2	.....	188	.....	Blyth not mentioned in Census–*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Howick	" 1	92	33	125	1	.....	204		
	do	" 2	71	63	134	.....	1	177		
	do	" 3	96	40	136	.....	.....	185	5,417	
	do	" 4	77	48	125	6	.....	196		
	do	" 5	80	69	149	4	2	195		
	do	" 6	65	37	102	1	.....	146		
	Lucknow		16	55	71	4	.....	214		
	Morris.....	No. 1	45	44	89	.....	1	120		
	do	" 2	29	55	84	4	1	114		
	do	" 3	72	59	131	2	1	182		
	do	" 4	79	52	131	.....	.....	178	3,952	
	do	" 5	69	60	129	3	1	171		
	Brussels	" 6	44	47	91	1	1	145		
	Turnberry.....	" 1	67	51	118	.....	3	165		
	do	" 2	74	96	170	.....	2	215	3,201	
	do	" 3	68	88	156	.....	5	221		

Wawanosh, East—*Est*	"	1	42	82	124	.....	1	190	2,651	
do do	"	2	64	75	139	2	.....	186		
do do	"	3	49	61	110	3	.....	152		
do West—*Ouest*	"	1	76	86	162	.....	5	196	2,748	
do do	"	2	54	40	94	.....	4	163		
do do	"	3	34	87	121	.....	4	188		
Wingham	"	1	92	49	141	1	3	220	.....	Wingham and Wroxeter not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
do	"	2	59	62	121	.....	.....	170		
Wroxeter			32	46	78	2	2	113		
Totals—*Totaux*			1,933	1,849	3,782	40	39	5,485	21,862	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } THOMAS FARROW, 84.

				H. HORTON.	S. PLATT.					
HURON (Centre Riding.) (*Division Centre.*)	Tuckersmith	No.	1	52	69	121	4	.....	178	3,699
	do	"	2	78	19	97	.....	.....	145	
	do	"	3	89	20	109	.....	1	143	
	do	"	4	64	32	96	2	.....	143	
	Seaforth	"	1	69	48	117	2	.....	190	1,368
	do	"	2	37	29	66	1	.....	121	
	do	"	3	39	61	100	2	7	179	
	Goderich, Town—*Ville*	"	1	39	58	97	.....	2	158	3,954
	do	"	2	45	54	99	3	1	181	
	do	"	3	33	45	78	.....	.....	166	
	do	"	4	31	37	68	1	.....	127	
	do	"	5	33	44	77	.....	.....	155	
	do	"	6	42	39	81	3	.....	164	
	do	"	7	19	38	57	2	1	108	
	Colborne	"	1	51	35	86	.....	.....	140	2,429
	do	"	2	18	42	60	2	.....	104	
	do	"	3	62	45	107	4	.....	172	
	do	"	4	27	49	76	2	.....	107	
	Hullett	"	1	60	35	95	1	.....	132	3,678
	do	"	2	73	18	91	1	.....	154	
	do	"	3	19	25	44	2	3	95	
	do	"	4	40	29	69	1	1	131	
	do	"	5	47	32	79	.....	.....	177	
	do	"	6	33	13	46	3	.....	98	

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivision.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et la nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — H. HORTON.	S. PLATT.	Total number of votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de Bulleeins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de Bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
40	HURON (Centre Riding.) (*Division Centre.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	McKillop ..... No. 1	48	40	88	2	3	169		
		do ..... " 2	64	44	108	1	.....	182		
		do ..... " 3	50	27	77	.....	1	107	3,808	
		do ..... " 4	29	34	63	3	.....	93		
		do ..... " 5	46	10	56	.....	.....	89		
		do ..... " 6	33	31	64	.....	.....	102		
		Grey ..... " 1	56	59	115	.....	3	158		
		do ..... " 2	55	59	114	4	4	183		
		do ..... " 3	85	21	106	3	.....	167	3,855	
		do ..... " 4	41	37	78	.....	1	132		
		do ..... " 5	63	33	96	2	.....	153		
		Brussels	62	50	112	2	.....	185	.....	Brussels not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,732	1,361	3,093	54	28	5,188	22,791	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } HORACE HORTON, 371.

			Cameron.	Porter.						
Huron... (South Riding) (*Division Sud.*)	Goderich Township..	No. 1	40	68	108	3	.....	148	}	
	do do	" 2	42	48	90	.....	2	113		
	do do	" 3	48	79	127	.....	.....	158	} 3,615	
	do do	" 4	49	103	152	.....	.....	198		
	do do	" 5	50	62	112	.....	1	145		
	Exeter Village	" 1	34	116	150	1	1	190	.....	Exeter not mentioned in Census. — *Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	do do	" 2	58	91	149	2	1	189		
	Stanley Township	" 1	99	34	133	.....	.....	160	}	
	do do	" 2	64	77	141	.....	1	165	} 3,804	
	do do	" 3	31	62	93	2	1	110		
	do do	" 4	76	43	119	2	.....	152		
	Hay Township	" 1	61	45	106	.....	1	141	}	
	do do	" 2	73	33	106	.....	.....	129		
	do do	" 3	107	28	135	.....	.....	177	} 3,897	
	do do	" 4	64	16	80	4	.....	116		
	do do	" 5	117	21	138	1	.....	178		
	Stephen Township	" 1	43	79	122	2	.....	174	}	
	do do	" 2	100	57	157	7	2	186		
	do do	" 3	80	45	125	9	.....	177	} 4,349	
	do do	" 4	86	48	134	3	.....	185		
	do do	" 5	43	50	93	2	.....	137		
	Usborne Township	" 1	56	100	156	.....	.....	194	}	
	do do	" 2	96	33	129	1	1	161	} 3,831	
	do do	" 3	42	90	132	.....	.....	152		
	do do	" 4	76	49	125	.....	1	148		
	Bayfield Village	...	50	48	98	2	.....	134	.....	Bayfield not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Clinton Town	No. 1	44	44	88	.....	.....	139	}	
	do do	" 2	65	47	112	.....	1	152	} 2,016	
	do do	" 3	38	41	79	.....	.....	123		
	do do	" 4	42	52	94	.....	1	144		
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,874	1,709	3,583	41	14	4,675	21,512	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } M. C. Cameron, 165.

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them for each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* H. MACMAHON.	R. STEPHENSON.	Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre des Bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de Bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	KENT.	Blenheim Village ..... No. 1	30	62	92	1	.....	147		
		do ..... " 2	17	38	55	2	2	93		
		Chatham Town—*Ville* ..... " 1	37	61	98	3	.....	188		
		do ..... " 2	34	56	90	.....	.....	156		
		do ..... " 3	28	49	77	1	.....	137		
		do ..... " 4	35	37	72	.....	.....	119		
		do ..... " 5	38	38	76	.....	1	142		
		do ..... " 6	32	28	60	.....	.....	135	5,872	
		do ..... " 7	25	22	47	1	3	121		
		do ..... " 8	32	49	81	1	.....	139		
		do ..... " 9	31	50	81	5	3	132		
		do ..... " 10	45	65	110	2	.....	186		
		do ..... " 11	34	64	98	.....	.....	152		
		Chatham Township ..... " 1	60	66	126	.....	1	176		
		do ..... " 2	52	83	135	2	.....	165		
		do ..... " 3	38	61	99	.....	.....	138		
		do ..... " 4	25	101	126	.....	3	171	5,036	
		do ..... " 5	5	40	45	4	1	83		
		do ..... " 6	51	74	125	3	1	182		
		do ..... " 7	55	43	98	1	.....	168		

Dover Township	"	1	66	64	130		2	160	
do	"	2	55	69	124	4	1	148	
do	"	3	18	65	83	2		118	3,315
do	"	4	9	26	35			42	
do	"	5	23	52	75	1		85	
Harwich Township	"	1	52	76	128		1	178	
do	"	2	74	81	155	5		201	
do	"	3	37	79	116			182	
do	"	4	32	75	107			161	5,974
do	"	5	64	49	113			155	
do	"	6	69	21	90			136	
do	"	7	60	73	133	1		186	
Romney Township			84	59	143	1		181	711
Raleigh Township	No.	1	52	79	131			164	
do	"	2	60	77	137			173	
do	"	3	42	63	105			129	
do	"	4	38	65	103	7	7	144	4,081
do	"	5	91	42	133	3		179	
do	"	6	72	58	130	1		165	
Tilbury, Township, East—*Est*	"	1	84	48	132	2	1	197	
do do	"	2	29	62	91		3	132	1,846
do do	"	3	76	53	129	2	1	172	
Wallaceburg Village	"	1	51	51	102		1	153	
do	"	2	27	28	55	1	1	169	
Totals—*Totaux*			1,969	2,502	4,471	56	33	6,640	26,836

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Rufus Stephenson, 533.

			Alex. Gunn.	Sir J. A. Macdonald.	J. Stewart.					
Kingston City—(*Cité*)	Wards—*Quartiers*:—									
	Sydenham	No. 1	69	62		131		1	201	1,944
	do	" 2	69	58	1	128	3		193	
	Ontario	" 3	54	46		100	2		191	1,262
	do	" 4	50	28	2	80	6	1	148	
	St. Lawrence	" 5	53	41		94		7	169	862
	do	" 6	48	32		80			120	
	Cataraqui	" 7	41	36		77	3		127	
	do	" 8	57	69		126	2	2	168	2,036
	do	" 9	38	56		94			154	

St. Lawrence and Frontenac.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*			Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre des bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral dans le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
			ALEX. GUNN.	SIR J. A. MACDONALD.	J. STEWART.						
	KINGSTON (City—*Cite.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Frontenac " 10	65	53	.....	118	2	.....	181	2,514	
		do " 11	74	51	.....	125	1	2	172		
		do " 12	54	69	1	124	9	4	172		
		Rideau " 13	79	58	1	138	3	1	189		
		do " 14	72	45	1	118	.....	.....	155	2,066	
		do " 15	48	47	.....	95	2	1	142		
		Victoria " 16	59	50	.....	109	1	1	155	1,723	
		do " 17	61	46	.....	107	.....	3	133		
		Totals—*Totaux*	991	847	6	1,844	34	23	2,770	12,407	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	ALEXANDER GUNN, 144.								

LAMBTON	SARNIA, Town—*Ville*.	ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.	J. A. McKENZIE.						
	Wards—*Quartiers* :—								
	North—*Nord* ..... No. 1	64	54	118	.....	.....	195		
	do ..... " 2	41	33	74	.....	2	130		
	Middle—*Milieu* A	49	51	100	1	1	212	2,929	
	do B	40	34	74	1	4	106		
	South—*Sud* S.W	75	68	143	1	.....	219		
	Petrolia, Town—*Ville* ..... No 1	40	51	91	.....	2	133		
	do do ..... " 2	44	28	72	.....	.....	107	2,651	
	do do ..... " 3	30	37	67	2	.....	106		
	do do ..... " 4	20	17	37	.....	.....	63		
	Oil Springs, Village	15	56	71	.....	2	127	551	
	Wyoming, do	50	70	120	.....	.....	141	.....	Wyoming, Watford, Arkona and Forest not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Watford, do	53	97	150	.....	1	212	.....	
	Arkona, do	33	45	78	.....	1	101	.....	
	Forest, do ..... No. 1	52	53	105	2	1	157	.....	
	do do ..... " 2	37	40	77	1	.....	127		
	Sarnia, Township ..... " 1	81	55	136	1	1	173		
	do ..... " 2	55	28	83	1	1	144	3,438	
	do ..... " 3	46	68	114	.....	.....	141		
	do ..... " 4	36	43	79	.....	.....	132		
	do ..... " 5	71	65	136	2	.....	189		
	Brooke, Township ..... " 1	53	54	107	6	1	176		
	do ..... " 2	76	75	151	1	.....	194	2,538	
	do ..... " 3	38	86	124	2	2	196		
	do ..... " 4	52	76	128	5	.....	171		
	Enniskillen (Township) ..... " 1	25	53	78	1	.....	131		
	do do ..... " 2	12	33	45	.....	.....	99	1,538	
	do do ..... " 3	43	46	89	2	.....	153		
	do do ..... " 4	29	53	82	.....	.....	142		
	Plympton do ..... " 1	85	81	166	7	.....	235		
	do do ..... " 2	117	89	206	3	.....	255		
	do do ..... " 3	98	66	164	1	6	211	5,259	
	do do ..... " 4	74	55	129	.....	1	178		

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Province of ONTARIO. *Province d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts d'électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Alexander Mackenzie.	J. A. McKenzie	Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre des bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre des bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	LAMBTON ..... (Continued). (*Suite*).	Warwick (Township) ..... No. 1	35	67	102	.....	.....	155		
		do do ..... " 2	34	35	69	.....	.....	101		
		do do ..... " 3	68	40	108	1	.....	157		
		do do ..... " 4	57	37	94	.....	.....	143	4,677	
		do do ..... " 5	66	13	79	.....	1	108		
		do do ..... " 6	51	9	60	.....	.....	97		
		do do ..... " 7	38	54	92	3	.....	123		
		Bosanquet do ..... " 1	70	29	99	1	1	158		
		do do ..... " 2	81	94	175	4	.....	2 6		
		do do ..... " 3	68	53	121	2	3	173	4,425	
		do do ..... " 4	76	54	130	3	1	173		
		Moore do ..... " 1	43	60	103	.....	.....	164		
		do do ..... " 2	83	40	123	1	.....	164		
		do do ..... " 3	77	48	125	1	1	176		
		do do ..... " 4	91	57	148	.....	1	181	3,998	
		do do ..... " 5	73	73	146	2	1	190		
		do do ..... " 6	62	38	100	2	1	140		
		Totals—*Totaux*...	2,707	2,561	5,268	60	36	7,695	31,994	
		Majority for *Majorité pour* } HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, 146.								

			Galbraith	Jamieson.					
Lanark (North Riding). (*Division Nord*).	Almonte	No. 1	36	66	102	.....	1	138	
	do	" 2	38	97	135	8	.....	178	2,080
	do	" 3	43	54	97	.....	.....	146	
	do	" 4	35	45	80	3	1	109	
	Ramsay	" 1	55	42	97	.....	.....	120	
	do	" 2	61	55	116	1	.....	151	3,218
	do	" 3	73	73	146	1	.....	194	
	do	" 4	62	39	101	1	1	140	
	Pakenham	" 1	23	70	93	.....	1	130	
	do	" 2	32	43	75	6	2	111	2,426
	do	" 3	50	93	143	4	.....	187	
	Darling	" 1	38	26	64	1	.....	89	801
	Lanark (Township)	" 1	106	22	128	1	1	207	2,270
	do do	" 2	73	76	149	2	.....	185	
	Lanark (Village)		67	31	98	1	.....	131	740
	United Townships of Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke and Lavant	No. 1	91	75	166	3	1	201	2,295
	do do	" 2	109	42	151	.....	.....	.....	
	Totals—*Totaux*		992	949	1,941	32	8	2,417	13,830

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Daniel Galbraith, 43.

			Frost.	Haggart.					
Lanark (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Perth, Town—*Ville*:								
	(East Ward—*Quartier Est*)	No. 1	35	74	109	2	.....	208	
	(Centre Ward—*Quartier Centre*)	" 2	27	77	104	.....	.....	209	2,375
	(West Ward—*Quartier Ouest*)	" 3	43	73	116	.....	.....	206	
	Burgess (North—*Nord*)		89	59	148	2	1	216	1,358
	Bathurst	No. 1	100	45	145	3	1	191	
	do	" 2	63	78	141	1	.....	230	3,220
	do	" 3	27	88	115	3	1	176	
	Sherbrooke (South—*Sud*)		34	82	116	1	.....	171	833

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Frost	Haggart.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*									
LANARK (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Drummond No. 1	38	66	104	.....	2	161	2,467	
	do " 2	15	50	65	.....	1	126		
	do " 3	59	80	139	.....	.....	178		
	do " 4	32	61	93	.....	1	126		
	Beckwith " 1	85	70	155	2	.....	193	1,977	
	do " 2	67	93	160	1	2	196		
	Carleton Place " 1	35	76	111	.....	.....	168	1,205	
	do " 2	37	42	79	.....	2	121		
	do " 3	39	37	76	2	.....	126		
	Montague " 1	57	63	120	3	2	151	3,187	
	do " 2	84	80	164	.....	4	190		
	do " 3	56	78	134	1	.....	175		
	Smith's Falls " 1	88	50	138	1	.....	191	1,150	
	do " 2	87	38	125	2	1	171		
	Elmsley (North—*Nord*)	45	90	135	.....	.....	182	1,418	
	do do	19	35	54	1	.....	98		
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,261	1,585	2,846	25	18	4,160	19,190	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*	JOHN GRAHAM HAGGART, 324.							

				C. F. Ferguson.	F. Jones.					
Leeds and Grenville (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Kitley Township	No.	1	44	36	80	1	.....	165	
	do do	"	2	69	45	114	.....	.....	180	2,870
	do do	"	3	33	63	96	4	5	143	
	do do	"	4	40	30	70	1	.....	130	
	Elmsley do	"	1	37	46	83	1	.....	151	1,241
	do do	"	2	27	22	49	.....	.....	83	
	Wolford do	"	1	42	32	74	.....	.....	148	
	do do	"	2	32	65	97	1	.....	155	2,550
	do do	"	3	57	51	108	2	.....	206	
	Merrickville			44	75	119	1	.....	165	923
	Kemptville	No.	1	37	27	64	7	.....	105	872
	do	"	2	25	53	78	4	3	103	
	Oxford Township	"	1	78	59	137	1	1	214	
	do	"	2	84	48	132	6	2	200	4,051
	do	"	3	63	42	105	2	.....	177	
	do	"	4	61	63	124	1	2	183	
	Gower (South—*Sud*)	"	1	46	39	85	.....	.....	119	1,023
	do do	"	2	40	27	67	2	.....	110	
	Totals - *Totaux*			859	823	1,682	34	13	2,737	13,530

Majority for / *Majorité pour* — Charles Frederic Ferguson, 36.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
			FREDENBURGH.	D. F. JONES.						
	LEEDS ..... (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Crosby (South—*Sud*)..... No. 1	84	82	166	.....	4	197	2,054	
		do ..... " 2	83	102	185	.....	.....	226		
		Crosby (North—*Nord*)..... " 1	67	70	137	1	6	175	2,127	
		do ..... " 2	110	23	133	.....	1	183		
		Village of Newboro'..... "	34	29	63	2	.....	92	.....	Newboro' Village not mentioned in Census. —*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Rear of Leeds and Landsdowne.....No. 1	39	102	141	4	.....	201	2,363	
		do do ..... " 2	17	62	79	.....	.....	116		
		do do ..... " 3	46	84	130	.....	1	152		
		do do ..... " 4	28	58	86	6	.....	109		
		Front of Leeds and Landsdowne ..... " 1	44	102	146	4	.....	226	3,760	
		do do ..... " 2	63	69	132	.....	2	180		
		do do ..... " 3	58	107	165	1	1	224		
		do do ..... " 4	56	76	132	2	1	163		
		Bastard and Burgess..... " 1	66	80	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		do ..... " 2	50	65	115	2	.....	162	3,540	
		do ..... " 3	94	24	118	1	.....	161		
		do ..... " 4	83	50	133	2	.....	174		
		do ..... " 5	76	52	128	2	.....	169		
		Rear of Yonge and Escott..... " 1	107	56	163	1	.....	191	1,791	
		do do ..... " 2	100	52	152	1	1	188		
		do do ..... " 3	46	43	89	1	.....	105		

Front of Yonge	"	1	107	50	157	3	.....	187	1,671
do	"	2	99	42	141	.....	3	178	
Front of Escott	"	1	82	74	156	.....	2	.....	1,390
do	"	2	28	47	75	.....	.....	87	
Gananoque Village	"	1	39	84	123	1	.....	172	
do	"	2	28	57	85	1	4	127	2,020
do	"	3	26	98	124	.....	1	189	
do	"	4	23	61	87	1	1	138	
Totals—*Totaux*			1,783	1,904	3,687	36	28	4,472	20,716

Majority for *Majorité pour* } D. F. JONES, 121.

			Hon. R. J. CARTWRIGHT.	E. HOOPER.					
LENNOX	Napanee Town.—Wards—*Quartiers*:—								
	Centre	No. 1	42	84	126	.....	.....	225	
	do	" 2	54	37	91	.....	2	190	
	West—*Ouest*	" 1	46	30	76	1	.....	137	2,967
	do	" 2	51	58	109	.....	.....	196	
	East—*Est*		78	28	106	2	2	194	
	Emerstown Township	No. 1	64	42	106	1	1	143	
	do	" 2	95	82	177	.....	1	235	
	do	" 3	93	102	195	10	2	265	4,233
	do	" 4	65	46	111	.....	1	153	
	do	" 5	87	87	174	4	.....	222	
	Fredericksburg T'p, North—*Nord*	" 1	82	72	154	2	1	215	1,722
	do do	" 2	66	74	140	.....	2	243	
	do South—*Sud*	" 1	45	90	135	.....	.....	191	1,497
	do do	" 2	50	63	113	.....	.....	142	
	Richmond Township	" 1	78	95	173	4	.....	227	
	do	" 2	64	67	131	1	.....	189	3,431
	do	" 3	45	51	96	2	.....	116	
	do	" 4	40	66	106	2	.....	128	
	Amherst Island		56	74	130	.....	.....	168	1,189
	Adolphustown		51	63	119	1	4	139	756
	Bath Village		47	42	89	2	.....	113	601
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,299	1,358	2,657	32	16	3,831	16,396

Majority for *Majorité pour* } EDMUND HOOPER, 59.

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*		J. NORRIS.	J. C. RYKERT.						
LINCOLN	St. Catharines Town.—Wards—*Quartiérs*:—								
	St. Thomas ..... No. 1	73	57	130	1		217		
	do ..... " 2	63	42	105	1		194		
	St. Andrew ..... " 3	61	69	130	1		210		
	do ..... " 4	57	50	107			225		
	St. Georges ..... " 5	71	69	140	1		241		
	do ..... " 6	65	68	133	2	1	242	7,864	
	St Paul ..... " 7	85	90	175	1	1	277		
	do ..... " 8	64	71	135	2	1	222		
	St. Patrick's ..... " 9	74	92	166	1	1	275		
	do ..... " 10	68	67	135	2	1	213		
	St. James ..... " 11	81	80	161		1	252		
	Grantham ..... " 12	48	116	164			243		
	do ..... " 13	44	86	130			184	3,929	
	do ..... " 14	24	58	82	1		137		
	Merritton Village ..... " 15	103	135	238	8				Merriton and Grimsby Villages not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Port Dalhousie Village ..... " 16	114	49	163	1		238	1,081	
	Louth ..... " 17	94	72	166			208	1,893	
	do ..... " 18	52	87	139			205		
	Clinton ..... " 19	72	99	171		1	226		
	do ..... " 20	66	84	150		1	212	2,782	
	do ..... " 21	89	81	170			208		

Grimsby Village	" 22	51	55	106	2	1	111	
Grimsby	" 23	40	36	76	.....	.....	113	
do	" 24	62	52	114	1	.....	144	3,12
do	" 25	89	68	157	2	.....	211	
do	" 26	89	60	149	1	1	186	
Totals—*Totaux*		1,799	1,893	3,692	28	10	5,224	20,672

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } JOHN C. RYKERT, 94.

		Hon. J. Carling.	J. Walker.					
LONDON.	Wards—*Quartiers*:—							
City—(*Cité.*)	No. 1 No. 1	76	44	120	4	.....	279	
	" 2 " 2	61	57	118	.....	.....	211	
	" 3 " 3	48	69	117	.....	.....	182	
	" 4 " 4	52	31	83	.....	.....	194	
	" 5 " 5	66	51	117	2	.....	243	
	" 6 " 6	49	54	103	.....	2	192	
	" 7 " 7	60	53	113	1	1	189	
	" 8 " 8	59	54	113	2	1	252	
	" 9 " 9	39	48	87	.....	.....	152	
	" 10 " 10	104	100	204	.....	5	224	
	" 11 " 11	23	55	78	1	.....	101	
	" 12 " 12	17	44	61	1	5	90	
	" 13 " 13	61	59	120	1	1	233	
	" 14 " 14	42	43	85	1	1	146	
	" 15 " 15	74	75	149	.....	4	241	
	" 16 " 16	63	68	131	1	.....	228	
	" 17 " 17	91	91	182	1	.....	288	
	" 18 " 18	53	52	105	1	2	150	
	" 19 " 19	27	12	39	.....	.....	64	
	" 20 " 20	53	55	108	2	.....	208	
	" 21 " 21	81	97	178	.....	.....	301	
	" 22 " 22	90	61	151	3	2	233	
	" 23 " 23	59	43	102	1	2	174	
	" 24 " 24	59	27	86	2	1	146	
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,407	1,343	2,750	24	27	4,721	15,826

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } HON. JOHN CARLING, 64.

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des Candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* D. Glass.	D. Macmillan.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
54	Middlesex (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*)	London Township	No. 1	28	20	48	6	1	107	10,991	
		do	" 2	52	62	114	9	.....	167		
		do	" 3	51	87	138	2	4	201		
		do	" 4	107	61	168	2	3	238		
		do	" 5	53	104	157	2	.....	247		
		do	" 6	31	63	94	1	.....	143		
		do	" 7	31	55	86	3	.....	161		
		do	" 8	73	88	161	8	2	256		
		do	" 9	47	96	143	4	3	210		
		do	" 10	42	64	106	1	4	217		
		do	" 11	49	67	116	.....	3	186		
		do	" 12	31	96	127	3	.....	184		
		Westminster	" 1	111	46	157	.....	2	196	6,386	
		do	" 2	108	33	141	8	.....	212		
		do	" 3	89	82	171	.....	.....	292		
		do	" 4	110	104	214	4	.....	318		
		do	" 5	49	27	76	.....	2	101		
		do	" 6	73	47	120	.....	.....	155		
		do	" 7	45	64	109	.....	.....	147		
		do	" 8	60	68	128	1	1	193		
		do	" 9	90	26	116	2	2	180		

	Dorchester	"	1	45	45	90	4	1	118	
	do	"	2	46	54	100	2	.....	125	
	do	"	3	21	48	69	.....	.....	96	
	do	"	4	45	44	89	1	.....	114	4,117
	do	"	5	108	51	159	.....	3	191	
	do	"	6	17	65	82	.....	.....	105	
	do	"	7	47	45	92	.....	.....	110	
	Nissouri West—*Ouest*	"	1	50	114	164	.....	4	203	
	do do	"	2	41	93	134	6	1	175	3,561
	do do	"	3	72	61	133	1	1	180	
	do do	"	4	96	52	148	3	4	188	
	London East—*Est* Village	"	1	200	168	368	4	.....	558	.....
	do do	"	2	91	116	207	.....	4	329	
	Petersville (Village)	"	1	60	59	119	2	1	176	
	do do	"	2	63	53	116	3	2	172	
	Totals—*Totaux*			2,332	2,428	4,760	82	48	6,951	25,055

London East and Petersville Villages not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } DUNCAN MACMILLAN, 96.

				T. COUGHLIN.	R. C. SCATCHERD.					
MIDDLESEX (North Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Ailsa Craig Village			53	61	114	3	2	169	
	Adelaide Township	No.	1	38	66	104	1	.....	149	
	do	"	2	55	35	90	.....	.....	129	2,909
	do	"	3	41	52	93	.....	.....	168	
	do	"	4	30	106	136	.....	.....	154	
	Biddulph Township	"	1	105	15	120	.....	1	162	
	do	"	2	131	23	154	4	.....	211	4,198
	do	"	3	40	79	119	2	2	159	
	do	"	4	102	50	152	.....	3	195	.....
	Lobo Township	"	1	18	78	96	3	.....	155	
	do	"	2	53	61	114	5	2	174	
	do	"	3	8	83	91	1	.....	134	3,174
	do	"	4	8	87	95	1	1	141	
	do	"	5	46	75	121	.....	1	152	
	Lucan Village			130	28	158	3	.....	212	

Ailsa Craig, Lucan and Parkhill Villages not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* T. Coughlin.	R. C. Scatcherd.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	Middlesex..... (North Riding.) (*Division Sud.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	McGillivray Township..... ..... No. 1	107	30	137	8	.....	185	4,658	
		do .. .. " 2	29	46	75	.....	.....	196		
		do .. .. " 3	93	52	145	2	1	211		
		do .... " 4	26	42	68	2	.....	122		
		do .... " 5	48	42	90	1	.....	178		
		do .... " 6	45	48	93	3	.....	166		
		Parkhill Village .. .. " 1	56	37	93	1	.....	155		
		do .... " 2	64	57	121	.....	.....	154		
		do .... " 3	21	13	34	2	.....	51		
		Williams Township, East—*Est*..... " 1	44	67	111	1	2	162	2,853	
		do do ..... " 2	33	60	93	.....	.....	135		
		do do ..... " 3	54	81	135	.....	6	184		
		do West—*Ouest* .... " 1	30	58	88	4	.....	165	3,427	
		do do ..... " 2	86	33	119	.....	.....	164		
		do do ..... " 3	35	56	91	.....	.....	184		
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	1,629	1,621	3,250	47	21	4,867	21,519	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } TIMOTHY COUGHLIN, 8.

			G. W. Ross.	N. Currie.						
Middlesex (West Riding.) (*Division Ouest.*)	Ekfrid Township	No. 1	61	29	90	...	1	91		
	do	" 2	48	34	82	....	1	111		
	do	" 3	55	41	96	1	.....	119	3,193	
	do	" 4	57	51	108	2	.....	163		
	do	" 5	29	42	71	.....	1	109		
	Mosa Township	" 1	34	43	77	2	2	88		
	do	" 2	35	28	63	1	4	88		
	do	" 3	68	57	120	3	2	147	3,194	
	do	" 4	41	39	80	.....	4	96		
	do	" 5	55	43	98	6	.....	144		
	Caradoc Township	" 1	56	87	143	.....	1	181		
	do	" 2	51	71	122	4	1	166		
	do	" 3	92	91	183	.....	.....	217	5,065	
	do	" 4	149	63	212	4	2	260		
	do	" 5	84	59	143	1	.....	196		
	Delaware Township	" 1	52	37	89	.....	.....	109		
	do	" 2	55	44	99	.....	.....	128	2,523	
	do	" 3	51	48	99	1	.....	129		
	do	" 4	24	41	65	.....	.....	72		
	Metcalfe Township	" 1	34	112	146	3	1	190		
	do	" 2	52	63	115	.....	.....	135	2,449	
	do	" 3	89	63	152	.....	.....	180		
	Strathroy, Town—*Ville*	" 1	83	51	134	1	.....	227		
	do	" 2	72	42	114	.....	.....	193		
	do	" 3	39	47	86	.....	.....	136	3,232	
	do	" 4	67	61	128	1	1	188		
	do	" 5	17	26	43	2	.....	55		Glencoe and Newbury Villages not mentioned in Census—*Noms mentionnés dans la recensement.*
	Glencoe Village		30	84	114	.....	1	155	.....	
	Newbury do		34	48	82	.....	.....	113	.....	
	Wardsville do		26	42	88	.....	.....	71	539	
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,635	1,587	3,222	93	22	4,242	20,195	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } George William Ross, 48.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. Observations.
Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*			J. D. EDGAR.	L. McCALLUM.						
MONCK	Caistor	No. 1	58	48	106	1	.....	137	2,166	
	do	" 2	61	33	94	.....	.....	139		
	do	" 3	80	84	164	.....	2	166		
	Canborough	" 1	56	43	99	3	1	130	1,209	
	do	" 2	50	62	112	1	1	140		
	Dunn	" 1	40	98	138	.....	1	161	1,049	
	do	" 2	11	37	48	.....	.....	63		
	Dunnville	" 1	30	88	118	2	.....	137	1,452	
	do	" 2	24	105	129	.....	1	172		
	Gainsborough	" 1	103	50	153	7	.....	209	3,016	
	do	" 2	56	60	116	.....	.....	166		
	do	" 3	110	66	176	2	1	216		
	do	" 4	63	18	81	2	.....	111		
	Moulton	" 1	62	78	140	4	.....	195	2,099	Moulton and Sherbrooke.
	do	" 2	34	63	97	.....	.....	146		
	do	" 3	8	33	41	.....	.....	55		
	Pelham	" 1	123	37	160	4	3	181	2,515	
	do	" 2	127	30	157	.....	2	200		
	do	" 3	128	35	163	1	3	195		
	Sherbrooke		6	72	78	1	1	108	.....	

Wainfleet	No.	1	33	114	147	1	2	191	2,673	
do	"	2	47	108	155	1	2	171		
do	"	3	72	44	116	.....	.....	144		
do	"	4	49	53	102	1	4	138		
Totals—*Totaux*			1,431	1,459	2,890	31	24	3,671	16,179	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } LAUCHLIN McCALLUM, 28.

			A. P. Cockburn.	W. E. O'Brien.						
Muskoka	Morrison	No.	1	42	38	80	.....	.....	101	601	
	Gravenhurst	"	2	74	12	86	.....	3	118	.....	
	Muskoka	"	3	70	11	81	.....	1	.....	482	
	Draper and Oakley	"	4	40	60	100	3	1	142	521	Draper, Ryde and Oakley.
	Ryde	"	5	22	21	43	.....	.....	51		McLean, Brunel, Ridout and Franklin, the remaining subdivisions not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnées dans le recensement.*
	McLean	"	6	34	26	60	.....	.....	61	238	
	Macaulay	"	7	50	63	113	1	7	.....	868	
	Bracebridge	"	8	45	26	71	.....	.....	120	.....	
	Monck	"	9	48	35	83	.....	.....	118	535	
	Brunel	"	10	27	24	51	.....	1	103	.....	
	Watt	"	11	30	45	75	.....	.....	125	711	
	Cardwell	"	12	7	4	11	.....	.....	40		
	Stephenson	"	13	39	60	99	2	.....	137	505	
	Medora	"	14	45	15	60	1	.....	81	.....	
	Stisted	"	15	19	23	42	.....	1	81	.....	
	Humphrey	"	16	31	37	68	.....	.....	101	582	Humphrey and Medora.
	Foley	"	17	41	49	90	1	2	91	.....	
	McDougall	"	18	69	44	113	2	1	195	.....	Remaining places are unorganized territory, and, consequently, no voters' lists.—*Les places ci-après nominées forment un territoire non encore organisé, par conséquence il ne s'y trouve point de liste de voteurs.*
	McKellar	"	19	13	55	68	.....	.....	100	.....	
	Huntsville	"	20	73	71	144	2	5	151	.....	
	Franklin	"	21	24	44	68	.....	.....	70	.....	
	Biggsboro'	"	22	26	30	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Burk's Falls	"	23	25	4	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Katrine	"	24	11	26	37	1	1	.....	.....	
	Seguin Falls	"	25	13	25	38	4	3	.....	.....	
	Spence	"	26	12	35	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Magnetawan	"	27	33	67	100	3	7	.....	.....	
	Macninoma	"	28	15	18	33	1	.....	.....	.....	
	Commando Creek	"	29	19	10	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISION.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Nom des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* A. P. COCKBURN.	L. McCALLUM.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
69	MUSKOKA ..... (Continued.) (*Suite*)	Ryerson ..... No. 30	18	24	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wood, Conger and Lake Vernon, mentioned in Census as having a population respectively of 90, 40 and 227, making a total of 357.
		Carling ..... " 31	38	18	56	1	.....	.....	.....	
		Edgington ..... " 32	29	11	40	.....	.....	.....	357	
		Nipissing ..... " 33	13	8	21	2	2	.....	.....	
		Wabamick ..... " 34	8	22	30	1	.....	.....	.....	
		Dunchurch ..... " 35	20	56	76	1	1	.....	.....	
		Muskosk ..... " 36	25	6	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Kearnsy ..... " 37	48	4	52	1	1	.....	.....	
		Pyng Inlet ..... " 38	16	12	28	1	.....	.....	.....	
		Emsdale ..... " 39	47	57	104	1	3	.....	.....	
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,259	1,196	2,455	29	40	1,986	5,400	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	A. P. COCKBURN, 63.							

			P. Hughes.	J. B. Plumb.						
Niagara..... Town—*Ville.* With the Township of Niagara thereto attached.—*Avec le Township de Niagara y annexé.*	Niagara Township	No. 1	80	38	118	2	.....	170	2,093	Return altered by expunging the name of Patrick Hughes, and substituting that of Josiah Burr Plumb, by warrant of Speaker, under 37 Vic., cap. 10, sec. 36.—*Rapport changé en biffant le nom de Patrick Hughes et y substituant celui de Josiah Burr Plumb, par mondat de l'Orateur, sous 37 Vic., cap. 10, s. 36.*
	do	" 2	86	42	128	2	1	179		
	do	" 3	66	88	154	.....	.....	191		
	Niagara, Town—(*Ville.*)									
	Wards—*Quartiers:*—									
	(East—*Est*)	" 4	29	37	66	.....	.....	92	579	
	(Centre—*Centre*)	" 5	22	48	75	1	.....	108	530	
	(West—*Ouest*).....	" 6	29	57	86	1	.....	122	511	
	Totals—*Totaux*		312	310	622	6	1	862	3,693	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Patrick Hughes, 2. Josiah Burr Plumb.

			H. W. Allan.	W. Wallace.						
Norfolk..... (South Riding.) (*Division Sud*)	Charlotteville	No. 1	62	79	141	.....	.....	182	4,097	
	do	" 2	56	65	121	2	2	164		
	do	" 3	45	91	136	1	.....	179		
	do	" 4	75	49	124	1	1	152		
	do	" 5	52	79	131	.....	.....	184		
	do	" 6	35	63	98	3	1	147		
	Houghton	" 1	52	64	116	2	.....	146	2,118	
	do	" 2	50	91	141	1	1	158		
	do	" 3	58	47	105	3	1	125		
	Woodhouse.....	" 1	88	55	143	1	1	220		
	do	" 2	62	45	107	1	1	148		

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
			H. W. ALLAN.	W. WALLACE.						
	NORFOLK (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Woodhouse No. 3	86	51	137	1	.....	165	3,865	
		do " 4	83	59	142	.....	.....	182		
		do " 5	45	76	121	.....	2	167		
		Walsingham " 1	110	7	117	.....	.....	141	5,290	
		do " 2	68	44	112	2	.....	163		
		do " 3	33	54	87	1	1	117		
		do " 4	25	30	55	1	.....	83		
		do " 5	35	57	92	1	4	148		
		do " 6	39	37	76	1	.....	124		
		do " 7	43	63	106	1	.....	142		
		do " 8	64	62	126	1	.....	168		
		do " 9	44	59	103	.....	.....	135		
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	1,310	1,327	2,637	24	15	3,545	15,370	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } WILLIAM WALLACE, 17.

			J. Charlton.	Ag. Walsh.						
Norfolk (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Townsend Township	No. 1	73	58	131	1	1	161	5,474	
	do	" 2	94	17	111	2		147		
	do	" 3	72	36	108		1	139		
	do	" 4	66	43	109	3		129		
	do	" 5	79	49	128			156		
	do	" 6	98	37	135	3	2	173		
	do	" 7	85	30	115		1	141		
	do	" 8	83	31	114			157		
	Waterford Village	" 1	50	15	65	1	1	77		Waterford Village not mentioned in Census —*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	do	" 2	70	12	82			110		
	Middleton Township	" 1	35	39	74	4		102	3,261	
	do	" 2	56	82	138			172		
	do	" 3	35	49	84			119		
	do	" 4	40	63	103	4		123		
	do	" 5	56	75	131			173		
	Windham Township	" 1	47	52	99	1		125	4,799	
	do	" 2	43	93	136			177		
	do	" 3	46	75	121			159		
	do	" 4	65	87	152	3		202		
	do	" 5	49	58	107			164		
	do	" 6	62	50	112	1		158		
	do	" 7	50	65	115	2		175		
	Simcoe Town—*Ville*	" 1	21	48	69	1		93	1,856	
	do	" 2	53	73	126			166		
	do	" 3	22	43	65			108		
	do	" 4	42	68	110	1		180		
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,492	1,348	2,840	27	6	2,786	15,390	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } John Charlton, 144

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
			HON. J. COCKBURN.	W. KERR.						
NORTHUMBERLAND..... (West Riding.) (*Division Ouest.*)	Alnwick Township .. ..No.	1	76	65	141	3	.....	179	1,369	
	do	" 2	30	12	42	.....	.....	65		
	Haldimand Township	" 1	67	58	125	1	.....	207		
	do	" 2	69	51	111	2	.....	185		
	do	" 3	56	68	124	1	.....	194		
	do	" 4	55	64	119	.....	.....	160	5,796	
	do	" 5	54	70	124	.....	.....	160		
	do	" 6	64	22	86	.....	1	147		
	do	" 7	50	41	91	.....	.....	173		
	do	" 8	50	62	112	1	.....	154		
	Hamilton Township.....	" 1	38	66	104	2	6	157		
	do	" 2	64	70	134	1	.....	166		
	do	" 3	79	57	136	1	.....	161	5,721	
	do	" 4	62	85	147	3	.....	181		
	do	" 5	75	74	149	5	.....	166		
	do	" 6	56	51	107	.....	1	153		

Cobourg Town—*Ville*	"	1	74	68	142	3	.....	226	4,442	
do	"	2	63	28	91	.....	.....	139		
do	"	3	53	51	104	.....	1	177		
do	"	4	68	61	129	1	1	203		
do	"	5	72	67	139	.....	.....	219		
do	"	6	49	36	85	1	.....	137		
Totals—*Totaux*			1,315	1,227	2,542	25	10	3,709	17,328	

Majority for *Majorité pour* — Hon. James Cockburn, 88.

			J. S. Biggar.	Jos. Keeler.					
Northumberland (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*)	Cramahe Township	No. 1	32	69	101	1	.....	153	3,833
do	"	2	32	89	121	2	.....	172	
do	"	3	54	75	129	3	.....	168	
do	"	4	59	72	131	.....	1	177	
do	"	5	64	72	136	3	1	185	
Brighton Township	"	1	54	34	88	1	.....	120	3,734
do	"	2	74	46	120	.....	.....	167	
do	"	3	85	71	156	.....	.....	193	
do	"	4	41	55	95	1	.....	146	
do	"	5	78	40	118	2	.....	163	
Percy Township	"	1	82	57	139	1	1	176	4,084
do	"	2	68	88	156	2	.....	199	
do	"	3	41	79	120	.....	.....	191	
do	"	4	65	45	110	2	1	188	
Seymour Township	"	1	64	64	128	1	.....	194	4,289
do	"	2	51	86	137	.....	.....	219	
do	"	3	100	75	175	.....	1	246	
do	"	4	31	33	64	.....	.....	151	
Campbellford Village	"	1	17	34	51	.....	1	303	.....
do	"	2	32	69	101	2	2	314	
Colborne Village	"	1	43	77	120	3	2	240	823
do	"	2	35	22	57	1	.....	178	

Campbellford and Hastings Villages not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnes dans le recensement.*

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*		J. S. BIGGAR.	JOS. KEELER.						
NORTHUMBERLAND..... (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*) (Continued) (*Suite.*)	Brighton Village ..... No. 1	73	61	134	2	2	182	1,357	
	do ..... " 2	59	87	146	.....	.....	172		
	Hastings Village	45	38	83	2	1	127	.....	
	Murray Township..... No. 1	101	57	158	1	1	208	3,638	
	do ..... " 2	92	71	163	4	2	211		
	do ..... " 3	73	78	151	1	1	199		
	do ..... " 4	91	55	146	1	.....	185		
	Totals—*Totaux*.....	1,736	1,799	3,535	36	17	5,527	21,758	
	Majority for / *Majorité pour*	JOSEPH KEELER, 63.							

ONTARIO ..... (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Reach Township..... No. 1	62	71	133	.....	1	191						
	do ..... " 2	113	30	143	1	.....	186						
	do ..... " 3	55	81	136	1	2	197	6,809					
	do ..... " 4	35	41	76	1	.....	126						
	do ..... " 5	75	71	146	6	.....	200						
	do ..... " 6	85	45	130	.....	.....	104						
	Brock Township..... " 1	92	46	138	1	.....	206						
	do ..... " 2	137	19	156	1	.....	201						
	do ..... " 3	114	34	148	.....	.....	182	5,175					
	do ..... " 4	99	51	150	2	.....	201						
	do ..... " 5	28	46	74	.....	.....	91						
	do ..... " 6	101	75	176	5	1	227						
	Thorah Township..... " 1	57	52	109	2	1	162						
	do ..... " 2	80	76	156	1	1	207	1,965					
	do ..... " 3	47	39	86	1	1	124						
	do ..... " 4	51	32	83	1	.....	105						
	Mara Township..... " 1	52	87	139	4	.....	190						
	do ..... " 2	24	104	128	1	.....	170	2,697					
	do ..... " 3	33	61	94	.....	4	152						
	do ..... " 4	12	54	66	.....	.....	112						
	Rama Township ..... " 1	13	25	38	1	1	53						
	do ..... " 2	14	43	57	1	3	83	904					
	do ..... " 3	15	26	41	.....	2	62						
	Uxbridge Township..... " 1	27	82	109	.....	.....	152						
	do ..... " 2	42	73	120	.....	.....	186						
	do ..... " 3	23	61	84	1	.....	142	4,762					
	do ..... " 4	47	72	119	1	.....	168						
	do ..... " 5	34	70	104	2	.....	169						
	do ..... " 6	46	75	121	1	1	180						
	Scott Township..... " 1	28	50	78	.....	.....	134						
	do ..... " 2	98	26	124	2	.....	196	2,775					
	do ..... " 3	91	51	142	1	3	207						
	do ..... " 4	58	62	120	1	1	107						

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
			W. H. GIBBS.	GEO. WHELER.						
ONTARIO ..... (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*) (Continued.) (*Suite*)		Scugog Township	53	41	94	1	1	137	880	Port Perry and Uxbridge Villages not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
		Port Perry Village..... .....No. 1	70	70	140	5	....	197	.....	
		do ..... " 2	52	80	132	.....	1	193	.....	
		Uxbridge Village, East—*Est*.....	31	69	100	.....	....	142	.....	
		do North—*Nord*.....	33	58	91	.....	....	131	.....	
		do West—*Ouest*.	34	61	95	1	1	135	.....	
		Totals—*Totaux*	2,161	2,215	4,376	46	25	6,198	25,967	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } GEORGE WHELER, 54.

				Hon. T. N. Gibbs.	F. W. Glen.				
Ontario (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Pickering	No.	1	60	50	110	.....	1	155	
	do	"	2	64	86	150	2	1	208	
	do	"	3	30	76	106	.....	.....	147	
	do	"	4	41	77	118	2	.....	153	
	do	"	5	57	32	89	.....	1	122	
	do	"	6	66	32	98	1	1	126	7,375
	do	"	7	25	54	79	1	.....	96	
	do	"	8	53	73	126	.....	.....	171	
	do	"	9	52	47	99	.....	.....	126	
	do	"	10	50	75	125	1	.....	149	
	do	"	11	31	67	98	.....	.....	138	
	Whitby, West—*Ouest*	"	1	38	81	119	.....	.....	198	
	do do	"	2	72	62	134	1	.....	190	3,220
	do do	"	3	75	77	152	.....	1	211	
	do do	"	4	64	69	133	3	.....	188	
	do East—*Est*	"	1	29	93	122	.....	2	183	
	do do	"	2	60	80	140	2	1	208	3,411
	do do	"	3	94	76	170	1	.....	218	
	do do	"	4	76	59	135	.....	2	184	
	do Town—*Ville*	"	1	62	46	108	2	1	164	
	do do	"	2	37	64	101	1	1	153	
	do do	"	3	35	32	67	1	.....	104	2,732
	do do	"	4	57	45	102	.....	1	160	
	do do	"	5	38	34	72	.....	1	111	
	Oshawa	No.	1	80	56	136	.....	3	209	
	do	"	2	79	56	135	3	.....	223	
	do	"	3	60	63	123	7	2	211	3,185
	do	"	4	54	80	134	.....	2	225	
	do	"	5	49	54	103	2	1	143	
	do	"	6	73	71	144	1	1	185	
	Totals—*Totaux*			1,661	1,867	3,528	31	23	5,059	19,923

Majority for *Majorité pour* } F. W. Glen, 206.

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Province.	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*				Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
			C. W. BANGS.	J. M. CURRIER.	PIERRE ST. JEAN.	Jos. TASSÉ.						
of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	OTTAWA..... .... City—*Cité.*	Wards (*Quartiers*):—										
		Victoria ..... No. 1	68	93	69	83	313	3	1	246	3,156	
		do ..... " 2	38	60	40	62	200	1	1	174		
		do ..... " 3	33	63	21	46	163	.....	.....	161		
		Wellington ..... " 4	72	97	58	83	310	5	.....	290		
		do ..... " 5	31	42	20	31	124	3	.....	125		
		do ..... " 6	68	69	60	58	255	2	2	211		
		do ..... " 7	21	32	18	27	98	.....	.....	104	4,039	
		do ..... " 8	65	79	52	73	269	1	1	254		
		do ..... " 9	58	83	54	72	267	4	3	270		
		do ..... " 10	45	68	33	56	202	.....	.....	247		
		do ..... " 11	39	65	36	58	198	.....	.....	242		
		do ..... " 12	18	19	12	15	64	.....	.....	96		
		St. George's ..... " 13	40	90	39	85	254	2	2	215		
		do ..... " 14	51	99	49	87	286	2	.....	248		
		do ..... " 15	43	75	36	65	219	.....	1	195	3,474	
		do ..... " 16	24	40	28	42	134	.....	.....	154		
		do ..... " 17	51	47	56	44	198	2	3	217		

By	"	18	37	47	47	48	179	.....	.....	186	
do	"	19	19	30	25	28	102	7	1	115	
do	"	20	32	56	43	62	193	4	1	156	
do	"	21	36	66	61	68	231	2		205	5,138
do	"	22	60	49	79	53	241	2	1	190	
do	"	23	21	38	40	42	141	.....	.....	120	
do	"	24	51	52	50	44	197	1	1	179	
Ottawa	"	25	33	71	59	75	238	13	3	224	
do	"	26	29	83	53	96	261	18	.....	249	
do	"	27	15	43	21	45	124	4	3	103	
do	"	28	24	50	46	45	165	5	.....	165	5,738
do	"	29	34	55	50	57	196	6	.....	192	
do	"	30	52	63	66	66	247	2	1	227	
do	"	31	31	30	32	32	125	.....	1	94	
Totals—*Totaux*			1239	1854	1353	1748	6,194	89	26	5,854	21,545

Majority for } Jos. Merrill Currier, 615.
Majorité pour } Joseph Tassé, 395.

			Oliver.	Wood.					
Oxford (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Woodstock.								
Wards—*Quartiers*:—									
St. George's	No.	1	59	33	92	.....	1	186	
do	"	2	20	44	64	1	.....	129	
St. Andrew's	"	1	47	29	76	1	.....	145	
do	"	2	33	27	60	2	.....	112	
St. Patrick's	"	1	40	20	60	1	.....	122	3,982
do	"	2	37	27	64	.....	.....	147	
St. John's	"	1	31	31	62	.....	1	132	
do	"	2	32	34	66	.....	1	133	
St. David's			15	35	50	.....	.....	94	
Blenheim	No.	1	73	44	117	3	.....	221	
do	"	2	72	29	101	1	.....	224	
do	"	3	39	52	91	.....	1	185	6,398
do	"	4	66	12	78	2	.....	187	
do	"	5	68	7	75	1	.....	141	
do	"	6	87	41	128	.....	.....	207	
Blandford	"	1	55	48	103	4	.....	212	2,008
do	"	2	94	13	107	1	1	197	

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Oliver.	Wood.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
OXFORD (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Zorra, East—*Est*	No. 1	61	23	84	1	1	158		
	do do	" 2	47	16	63	.....	.....	174		
	do do	" 3	60	15	75	4	.....	193	4,619	
	do do	" 4	51	29	80	.....	.....	163		
	do do	" 5	22	20	42	.....	.....	133		
	do West—*Ouest*	" 1	43	9	52	1	1	140		
	do do	" 2	63	11	74	1	.....	165		
	do do	" 3	62	17	79	.....	.....	194	3,400	
	do do	" 4	61	4	65	3	1	140		
	do do	" 5	82	13	95	1	1	196		
	Nissouri, East—*Est*	" 1	56	17	73	.....	1	149		
	do do	" 2	69	31	100	2	.....	154		
	do do	" 3	52	4	56	2	.....	103	3,668	
	do do	" 4	34	29	63	1	.....	139		
	do do	" 5	32	19	51	.....	.....	109		
	Embro, Village		43	20	63	.....	2	133	484	
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,706	803	2,509	33	12	5,217	24,559	
	Majority for / *Majorité pour*		THOMAS OLIVER, 903.							

			J. A. Skinner.	Jos. Gibson.						
Oxford. (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Oxford, North—*Nord*	No. 1	93	64	157	2	.....	184	1,855	
	do	" 2	71	62	133	1	.....	192		
	Ingersoll	" 1	62	30	92	.....	.....	167	4,022	
	do	" 2	55	48	103	3	.....	180		
	do	" 3	67	57	124	3	2	224		
	do	" 4	50	54	104	.....	.....	158		
	do	" 5	67	56	123	1	.....	212		
	do	" 6	55	45	100	.....	1	171		
	Dereham	" 1	101	47	148	.....	.....	218	5,838	
	do	" 2	81	76	157	.....	.....	210		
	do	" 3	41	117	158	1	.....	228		
	do	" 4	75	114	189	.....	.....	239		
	Tilsonburg Wards—*Quartiers :—*									
	South—*Sud*	" 1	32	43	75	.....	.....	126	.....	Tilsonburg not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	East—*Est*	" 2	45	63	108	2	.....	166	.....	
	West—*Ouest*	" 3	35	52	87	1	.....	142	.....	
	Norwich, South—*Sud*	" 1	62	32	94	1	.....	175	3,225	
	do	" 2	50	47	97	.....	.....	170		
	do	" 3	67	41	108	.....	1	166		
	do	" 4	69	48	117	.....	.....	185		
	Norwich, North—*Nord*	" 1	51	26	77	1	.....	131	3,324	
	do	" 2	75	29	104	.....	1	163		
	do	" 3	42	58	100	.....	.....	137		
	do	" 4	41	17	58	.....	.....	109		
	Norwich Village	" 1	28	13	41	1	.....	70	.....	Norwich Village not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	do	" 2	56	36	92	.....	2	139	.....	
	Oxford, East—*Est*	" 1	79	54	133	2	1	178	2,610	
	do	" 2	63	55	118	1	.....	166		
	do	" 3	65	47	112	1	.....	162		
	Oxford, West—*Ouest*	" 1	50	60	110	1	.....	189	2,804	
	do	" 2	100	42	142	2	.....	200		
	do	" 3	87	21	108	.....	.....	160		
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,915	1,554	3,469	24	8	5,317	23,678	

Majority for *Majorité pour* { James A. Skinner, 361.

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* W. Elliott.	R. Smith.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
	PEEL	Brampton, Town—*Ville*.. No. 1	70	57	127	.....	3	173	2,090	
		do do " 2	62	45	107	.....	.....	168		
		do do " 3	49	37	86	.....	1	128		
		do do " 4	54	69	123	.....	1	220		
		Streetsville, Village	62	38	100	1	.....	149	617	
		Toronto, Gore No. 1	42	57	99	.....	1	136	1,559	
		do " 2	67	64	131	1	.....	168		
		Toronto Township " 1	82	77	159	3	1	203	5,974	
		do " 2	39	29	68	.....	.....	156		
		do " 3	66	68	134	.....	.....	134		
		do " 4	85	39	124	.....	1	175		
		do " 5	101	45	146	1	.....	196		
		do " 6	69	58	127	1	.....	165		
		do " 7	56	42	98	1	.....	127		
		do " 8	58	61	119	1	.....	160		

Chinguacousy	"	1	68	71	139	2	1	176	
do	"	2	71	69	140	.....	.....	186	
do	"	3	70	80	150	3	.....	195	6,129
do	"	4	67	70	137	2	2	189	
do	"	5	68	66	134	.....	5	168	
do	"	6	48	86	134	2	.....	172	
do	"	7	60	97	157	5	.....	198	
Totals—*Totaux.*			1,414	1,325	2,739	23	16	3,747	16,369

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Wm. Elliott, 89.

			J. Fisher.	S. R. Hesson.					
76 Perth.	Stratford, Town.—Wards—*Quartiérs :*—								
(North Riding)	Falstaff		68	60	128	1	.....	230	
(*Division Nord.*)	Hamlet		52	79	131	2	.....	215	
	Avon	No. 1	52	59	111	.....	.....	164	
	do	" 2	23	38	61	.....	.....	95	
	Shakspeare	" 1	59	71	130	1	2	252	4,313
	do	" 2	67	79	146	4	.....	206	
	Romeo	" 1	44	46	90	.....	.....	182	
	do	" 2	45	65	110	.....	.....	166	
	do	" 3	57	63	120	1	.....	167	
	do	" 4	29	41	70	.....	.....	100	
	Easthope Township, North—*Nord*	" 1	79	18	97	.....	1	119	
	do	" 2	106	13	119	1	.....	157	2,998
	do	" 3	97	29	126	1	.....	152	
	do	" 4	97	30	127	4	.....	167	
	Ellice Township	" 1	84	75	159	2	.....	218	
	do	" 2	97	82	179	5	.....	213	2,886
	do	" 3	56	95	151	1	.....	200	
	Logan Township	" 1	36	99	135	.....	.....	183	
	do	" 2	49	70	119	5	1	173	3,199
	do	" 3	74	47	121	6	1	171	
	do	" 4	43	94	137	.....	.....	169	
	Elma Township	" 1	108	94	202	3	.....	259	
	do	" 2	78	83	161	.....	.....	192	3,616
	do	" 3	60	98	158	4	.....	197	
	do	" 4	44	85	129	.....	2	162	

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision, / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*		J. FISHER.	S. R. HESSON.						
PERTH (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Wallace Township..... No. 1	32	61	93	1	1	129		
	do " 2	77	34	111	2	2	137	3,581	
	do " 3	52	75	127	2	2	154		
	do " 4	26	69	95	1	.....	127		
	do " 5	55	67	122	.....	1	164		
	Morrington Township..... " 1	62	88	150	5	1	186		
	do " 2	60	51	111	4	.....	141	3,808	
	do " 3	76	100	176	3	.....	208		
	do " 4	46	71	117	1	1	141		
	do " 5	82	49	131	2	.....	142		
	Listowell, Town.—Wards—*Quartiérs*:—								
	East—*Est*.....	83	57	140	.....	.....	208	976	
	Centre—*Centre*.....	67	39	106	1	.....	180		
	West—*Ouest*.....	64	75	139	.....	.....	197		
	Palmerston, Town.—Wards—*Quartiérs*:—								
	West—*Ouest*.....	24	39	63	15	1	121	.....	Palmerston not mentioned in Census—*Non mentioné dans le recensement.*
	East—*Est*.....	40	45	85	.....	1	125	.....	
	Totals—*Totaux*.....	2,450	2,533	4,983	68	17	6,969	25,377	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*	SAMUEL ROLLIN HESSON, 83.							

				E. Hornibrook.	J. Trow.					
Perth (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	St. Mary's, Town—*Ville*	No.	1	20	23	43	1	.....	75	3,120
	do do	"	2	36	32	68	1	.....	126	
	do do	"	3	35	50	85	4	.....	133	
	do do	"	4	59	74	133	3	4	183	
	do do	"	5	51	40	91	1	.....	164	
	do do	"	6	45	52	97	1	1	147	
	Mitchell, Town—*Ville*	"	1	59	72	131	.....	1	203	1,802
	do do	"	2	75	66	141	1	.....	205	
	do do	"	3	57	39	96	.....	.....	136	
	Blanchard Township	"	1	65	47	112	1	1	157	3,905
	do	"	2	85	59	144	2	.....	170	
	do	"	3	83	35	118	.....	.....	163	
	do	"	4	52	45	97	7	.....	125	
	do	"	5	46	72	118	2	.....	174	
	Downie Township	"	1	64	60	124	1	.....	144	3,738
	do	"	2	25	103	128	.....	.....	138	
	do	"	3	34	97	131	2	.....	148	
	do	"	4	51	74	125	4	2	156	
	do	"	5	105	23	128	3	3	184	
	Hibbert Township	"	1	108	24	132	5	1	167	3,416
	do	"	2	93	48	141	2	.....	164	
	do	"	3	56	66	122	.....	.....	136	
	do	"	4	38	85	123	.....	.....	147	
	Fullarton Township	"	1	119	66	185	3	.....	212	2,903
	do	"	2	123	62	185	3	.....	212	
	do	"	3	55	109	164	2	1	188	
	Easthope Township, South—*Sud*	"	1	49	173	222	18	4	288	2,275
	do do	"	2	31	100	131	1	3	158	
	Totals—*Totaux*			1,719	1,796	3,515	68	21	4,603	21,159

Majority for *Majorité pour* } James Trow, 77.

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Province	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* J. BERTRAM.	GEO. HILLIARD.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Consituency, as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*										
18	PETERBOROUGH..... (West Riding.) (*Division Ouest.*)	Monaghan South—*Sud* .....No. 1	53	47	100	.....	1	118	1,145	
		do do ..... " 2	43	59	102	.....	.....	132		
		do North—*Nord.* ..... " 1	48	57	105	2	.....	120	1,479	
		do do ..... " 2	21	53	74	.....	.....	136		
		Smith Township ..... " 1	86	54	140	2	5	207	3,428	
		do ..... " 2	81	62	143	.....	.....	178		
		do ..... " 3	79	85	164	.....	2	210		
		Ennismore	74	62	136	5	.....	.....	1,104	
		Peterborough, Town—*Ville :*								
		Ward—*Quartier*.....No. 1	20	82	102	.....	1	158	4,611	
		do ..... " 2	38	51	89	2	.....	135		
		do ..... " 3	34	51	85	.....	2	145		
		do ..... " 4	30	60	90	1	.....	174		
		do ..... " 5	32	58	90	.....	1	170		
		do ..... " 6	37	45	82	.....	2	140		
		do ..... " 7	27	42	69	1	.....	124		
		do ..... " 8	54	58	112	2	1	186		
		do ..... " 9	47	73	120	.....	.....	183		
		do ..... " 10	70	72	142	1	1	236		
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	874	1,071	1,945	16	16	2,752	11,767	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	GEORGE HILLIARD, 197.							

			T. Buck.	J. Burnham.					
Peterborough (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*)	Ashburnham Village	No. 1	23	69	92	.....	.....	145	1,197	
	do	" 2	32	60	92	1	.....	120		
	Aspbodel Township	" 1	53	79	132	1	.....	201	3,247	
	do	" 2	98	51	149	.....	.....	213		
	do	" 3	81	45	126	1	3	196		
	Belmont and Methuen	" 1	37	19	56	.....	1	75	1,575	
	do	" 2	11	24	35	.....	.....	58		
	do	" 3	14	56	70	2	1	111		
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	" 1	43	52	95	1	1	158	721	Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff and Monmouth.
	Douro	" 1	27	21	48	1	2	101	2,671	
	do	" 2	12	29	110	1	.....	107		
	do	" 3	11	51	62	.....	1	.....		
	do	" 4	14	50	64	1	.....	99		
	Dummer	" 1	44	28	72	.....	.....	98	1,951	
	do	" 2	27	25	52	.....	.....	77		
	do	" 3	60	40	100	.....	1	148		
	do	" 4	46	14	60	.....	.....	80		
	Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre and Clyde	" 1	49	34	83	4	.....	116	655	
		" 2	8	1	9	.....	.....	13		
		" 3	5	3	8	.....	.....	11	.....	Havelock, Eyre and Clyde not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Galway and Cavendish		15	37	53	1	.....	76	521	
	Glamorgan, Cardiff and Monmouth	No. 1	24	7	31	.....	.....	55	.....	
		" 2	6	15	21	.....	.....	46	.....	
	Harvey Township	" 1	20	26	46	.....	.....	85	670	
	do	" 2	17	37	54	.....	.....	73		
	Lakefield Village		71	90	161	.....	.....	214	.....	Lakeville Village not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Minden Township		46	50	96	.....	.....	196	797	
	Otonabee Township	No. 1	83	38	121	1	1	167	3,992	
	do	" 2	84	62	146	1	1	193		
	do	" 3	68	56	124	3	.....	168		
	do	" 4	53	63	116	2	.....	168		
	Snowdon		25	21	46	3	1	92	399	
	Stanhop and Sherborne		29	9	38	.....	.....	63	310	Snowdon & Glamorgan.
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,236	1,262	2,498	24	13	3,723	18,706	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } J. Burnham, 26.

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de voles donnés pour chacun d'eu dans chaque subdivision.* — Albert Hagar	Felix Routhier.	Angus Urquhart.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*										
PRESCOTT	Hawkesbury, East—*Est* No. 1	41	37	7	85	.....	.....	104		
	do " 2	29	32	40	101	3	.....	124		
	do " 3	17	86	36	139	.....	1	158	4,611	
	do " 4	51	16	12	79	1	.....	108		
	do " 5	32	78	24	134	3	.....	151		
	Hawkesbury, West—*Ouest* " 1	57	7	71	135	1	2	169	1,977	
	do " 2	59	18	56	133	.....	4	173		
	Hawkesbury Village " 1	3	11	126	140	.....	3	158	1,671	
	do " 2	14	12	62	88	1	.....	116		L'Orignal Village not mentioned in Census. —*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	L'Orignal Village	22	8	24	54	.....	.....	68		
	Longueuil No. 1	6	42	9	57	1	.....	191	1,835	
	do " 2	35	39	13	87	2	2	191		
	Alfred " 1	23	88	15	126	.....	2	161		
	do " 2	9	50	5	64	1	.....	77	1,697	
	do " 3	15	22	14	51	.....	.....	77		
	do " 4	1	66	5	72	3	2	94		
	Caledonia " 1	16	.....	12	28	.....	.....	39		
	do " 2	32	38	20	90	4	9	121	1,281	
	do " 3	32	12	7	51	.....	.....	63		
	Plantagenet, South—*Sud* " 1	31	3	10	44	5	.....	59	1,575	
	do " 2	87	22	26	135	2	.....	176		
	do " 3	21	67	9	97	4	.....	129		

		Albert Hagar	Felix Routhier.	Angus Urquhart.					
Plantagenet, North—*Nord*	" 1	94	22	13	129	2	.....	163	3,000
do	" 2	86	60	14	160	.....	.....	175	
do	" 3	57	39	31	127	2	3	157	
Totals—*Totaux*		870	875	661	2,406	35	28	3,202	17,647

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Felix Routhier, 5.

		McCuaig.	Platt.					
Prince Edward	Ameliasburgh Township. No. 1	63	51	114	1	.....	170	3,304
	do " 2	101	56	157	3	3	203	
	do " 3	51	49	100	.....	.....	139	
	do " 4	53	40	93	4	.....	120	
	do " 5	58	69	127	2	.....	172	
	Hillier Township " 1	61	44	105	3	.....	145	2,224
	do " 2	95	66	161	1	.....	194	
	do " 3	78	59	137	2	.....	183	
	Sophiasburg Township " 1	88	42	130	1	.....	153	2,702
	do " 2	37	79	116	6	.....	181	
	do " 3	42	62	104	3	1	163	
	do " 4	23	87	110	.....	.....	140	
	Hallowell Township " 1	57	74	131	.....	.....	163	3,554
	do " 2	106	99	205	6	1	252	
	do " 3	47	83	130	.....	.....	166	
	do " 4	48	85	133	.....	.....	125	
	do " 5	49	33	82	.....	1	111	
	Wellington Village	51	38	89	.....	.....	143	517
	Athol Township No. 1	83	74	157	.....	.....	192	1,740
	do " 2	37	37	74	.....	.....	96	
	do " 3	74	30	104	2	1	140	

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*		McCUAIG.	PLATT.						
PRINCE EDWARD ..... (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Marysburg Township, South—*Sud*... ...No. 1	108	50	158	3	1	203	2,140	
	do do ..... " 2	55	40	95	2	3	126		
	do do ..... " 3	121	32	153	2	1	136		
	Marysburg Township, North—*Nord*.... " 1	91	91	182	1	1	217	1,794	
	do do ..... " 2	75	49	124	1	6	156		
	PICTON, Town—*Ville.*								
	Wards—*Quartiers*:—								
	Hallowell ..... No. 1	60	67	127	.....	2	167	2,361	
	Brock ..... " 2	54	58	112	2	1	124		
	Quinte ..... " 3	60	40	100	3	1	182		
	Tecumseth ..... " 4	65	17	82	.....	1	107		
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,991	1,701	3,692	48	24	4,769	20,336	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } JAMES SIMEON McCUAIG, 290.

			James Findlay	Peter White.						
Renfrew (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Ross Township	No. 1	76	92	168	1	.....	155	1,682	
	do do	" 2	63	74	137	1	.....	158		
	Bromley do	" 1	111	34	145	1	1	.....	1,428	
	do do	" 2	61	55	116	1	.....	145		
	Westmeath Township	" 1	92	63	155	.....	1	183	2,632	
	do do	" 2	35	102	137	3	.....	173		
	do do	" 3	56	91	147	.....	.....	181		
	Stafford do		24	104	128	.....	2	154	798	
	Pembroke do		26	76	102	2	3	146	640	
	do Town—*Ville*	No. 1	25	67	92	.....	1	170	1,508	
	do do	" 2	63	63	126	2	.....	231		
	do do	" 3	61	38	99	1	.....	179		
	Wilberforce & Algona, North—*Nord.*	" 1	26	92	118	3	.....	182	1,566	
	do do	" 2	63	103	166	.....	1	194		
	Alice Township		58	107	165	1	2	197	370	
	Petawawa Township		16	28	44	.....	.....	.....	3,610	
	Algona, South—*Sud.*		19	26	45	.....	.....	50	459	
	Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie, Fraser and McKay		40	31	71	2	.....	88	140	
	Head Maria and Clara		5	27	32	.....	.....	43		
	Totals—*Totaux*		920	1,273	2,193	18	11	2,629	14,833	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Peter White, 358.

Wilberforce and Algona, population 2,655
Petawawa, North-*Nord*, South-*Sud*, Centre & West-*Ouest*, population. 83
Madawaska, West-*Ouest*, population. 24
Nipissing, North-*Nord*, population. 848
Totals—*Totaux*... 3,610

			W. Bannerman	R. Campbell.						
Renfrew (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Admaston	No. 1	55	98	153	2	5	200	1,988	
	do	" 2	86	24	110	.....	1	130		
	Arnprior	" 3	60	23	83	1	1	117	1,714	
	do	" 4	82	25	107	.....	2	186		
	Bagot and Blythfield	" 5	61	23	84	.....	2	110	1,142	

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			W. BANNERMAN	R. CAMPBELL.						
RENFREW (South Riding) (*Division Sud.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)		Brougham ..... No. 6	42	6	48	.....	.....	57	521	
		Brudenell, Raglan, Radcliffe and Lyndock ..... " 7	60	39	99	4	3	130	1,210	
		Grattan ..... " 8	77	91	168	.....	11	285	1,481	
		Griffith and Mattawatchan ..... " 9	36	9	45	.....	1	56	406	Bonnechere, pop..... 377
		Hagarty ..... " 10	43	17	60	.....	.....	66	.....	Madawasca, East—
		Horton ..... " 11	61	51	112	.....	1	131	1,267	*Est*, pop..... 459
		do ..... " 12	30	32	62	2	.....	75	.....	
		McNab ..... " 13	48	83	131	.....	7	174	2,855	
		do ..... " 14	66	74	140	.....	2	166		
		do ..... " 15	39	40	79	2	3	148		
		Renfrew Village ..... " 16	48	56	104	2	.....	132	865	
		do ..... " 17	26	36	62	.....	2	94		
		Sebastopol ..... " 18	25	9	34	1	.....	650	650	
		Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns " 19	17	2	19	.....	.....	28	.....	Not mentioned in Census —*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
		Totals—*Totaux*	962	738	1,700	14	41	2,935	14,099	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } WILLIAM BANNERMAN, 224.

				Ira Morgan.	Hon. J. O'Connor.					
Russell	Gloucester	No.	1	10	57	67	3	.....	132	
	do	"	2	21	64	85	.....	2	145	
	do	"	3	32	83	115	1	1	196	
	do	"	4	44	75	119	.....	3	185	
	do	"	5	23	36	59	1	2	60	4,785
	do	"	6	14	67	81	.....	.....	139	
	do	"	7	28	58	86	.....	1	168	
	do	"	8	23	50	73	1	1	197	
	do	"	9	25	50	75	3	.....	104	
	do	"	10	16	57	73	.....	2	145	
	New Edinburgh	"	1	40	27	67	.....	.....	101	596
	do	"	2	45	30	75	.....	5	105	
	Osgoode	"	1	44	51	95	4	.....	171	
	do	"	2	81	31	112	.....	1	164	
	do	"	3	115	26	141	1	.....	181	4,267
	do	"	4	101	72	173	2	.....	217	
	do	"	5	69	40	109	1	.....	175	
	Clarence	"	1	16	105	121	.....	1	142	
	do	"	2	13	77	90	.....	1	144	2,666
	do	"	3	57	44	101	1	.....	148	
	Cumberland	"	1	63	42	105	2	.....	210	
	do	"	2	32	86	118	1	1	207	2,922
	do	"	3	24	65	89	2	.....	161	
	Russell	"	1	57	82	139	.....	.....	189	
	do	"	2	28	64	92	.....	.....	187	2,329
	do	"	3	16	91	107	1	.....	161	
	Cambridge	"	1	39	25	64	1	1	157	
	do	"	2	21	57	78	2	1	116	769
	Totals—*Totaux*			1,097	1,612	2,709	27	23	4,407	18,344

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Hon. John O'Connor, 515.

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	Simcoe (North Riding) (*Division Nord.*)	Barrie	No. 1	92	42	134	2	.....	158	3,398	
		do	" 2	75	51	126	4	.....	200		
		do	" 3	91	57	148	.....	1	245		
		do	" 4	66	49	115	2	.....	179		
		do	" 5	72	38	110	.....	.....	189		
		Collingwood	" 1	45	22	67	.....	.....	101	2,820	
		do	" 2	70	32	102	1	.....	198		
		do	" 3	93	48	141	.....	.....	209		
		do	" 4	46	36	82	.....	.....	138		
		do	" 5	35	31	66	1	.....	125		
		Sunnidale	" 1	40	44	84	1	1	127	1,991	
		do	" 2	72	83	155	2	.....	232		
		do	" 3	49	92	141	2	.....	181		
		Nottawasaga	" 1	107	46	153	1	.....	178	6,704	
		do	" 2	50	80	130	3	.....	178		
		do	" 3	72	64	136	2	.....	212		
		do	" 4	98	60	158	1	.....	199		
		do	" 5	87	97	184	3	.....	223		
		do	" 6	84	72	156	4	.....	230		

Stayner		79	93	172	4	.....	242	.....	Stayner, not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
Flos	No. 1	51	50	101	.....	.....	139	1,756	
do	" 2	35	52	87	8	.....	129		
do	" 3	34	46	80	1	.....	137		
do	" 4	62	46	108	.....	.....	155		
Vespra	" 1	49	71	120	2	.....	156	2,077	
do	" 2	43	34	77	2	.....	113		
do	" 3	41	43	84	3	1	137		
do	" 4	61	34	95	.....	1	137		
Tiny	" 1	69	85	154	3	.....	200	3,214	
do	" 2	50	28	78	.....	.....	100		
do	" 3	76	48	124	2	.....	179		
Tay	" 1	18	100	118	1	1	172	1,629	
do	" 2	25	22	47	.....	1	73		
do	" 3	56	24	80	.....	.....	100		
do	" 4	19	34	53	.....	.....	114		
Penitanguishine	" 1	30	30	60	1	.....	83	.....	Penitanguishine not mentioned in Census. *Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
Medonte	" 1	25	49	74	1	.....	114	2,541	
do	" 2	59	85	144	6	.....	175		
do	" 3	53	49	102	1	.....	136		
do	" 4	61	42	103	2	.....	146		
Orillia and Matchedash	" 1	43	87	130	1	1	196	1,894	
do do	" 2	52	46	98	.....	1	139		
do do	" 3	64	55	119	.....	.....	182		
do do	" 4	26	14	40	1	.....	57		
Orillia Town—*Ville*	" 1	52	53	105	1	.....	185	1,322	
do do	" 2	63	66	129	2	1	199		
do do	" 3	38	38	76	.....	.....	131		
Oro	" 1	41	41	82	1	.....	130	4,364	
do	" 2	41	51	92	.....	.....	123		
do	" 3	66	111	177	3	.....	222		
do	" 4	69	104	173	2	.....	231		
do	" 5	48	118	166	.....	.....	169		
Totals—*Totaux*		2,943	2,893	5,836	77	9	8,403	33,719	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } DALTON MCCARTHY, 50. { On recount by Judge. / *Sur recompte par un Juge.*

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. W. C. LITTLE.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. GEO. FLETCHER	Total number of votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de Bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. *Observations.*
	Simcoe (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Bradford No. 1	29	28	57		1				144		1,130		
		do " 2	15	13	28			1			92				
		West Gwillinbury " 3	31	29	60						175		3,036		
		do " 4	39	20	59		1			1	127				
		do " 5	38	16	54			1			118				
		do " 6	47	22	69		4				163				
		do " 7	31	26	57		1				172				
		Tecumseth " 8	34	31	65						159		4,728		
		do " 9	52	12	64		1				210				
		do " 10	27	18	45		1				159				
		do " 11	36	43	79		1		1		218				
		Innisfil " 12	48	24	72		2				163				
		do " 13	65	34	99		2		1		208				
		do " 14	46	24	70		1		1		175		5,480		
		do " 15	51	41	92		4				179				
		do " 16	88	18	106						174				
		do " 17	44	12	56				1		129				
		do " 18	25	22	47						90				
		do " 19	41	42	83						182				
		Essa " 20	49	30	79						195		4,221		
		do " 21	73	17	90		4				187				
		do " 22	44	14	58						150				

	Tossorontio	"	23	34	25	59	.....	.....	156	1,570	
	do	"	24	7	4	11	.....	.....	89		
	Mulmur	"	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	3,505	
	do	"	26	47	16	63	.....	1	200		
	do	"	27	35	17	52	.....	.....	218		
	do	"	28	38	7	45	.....	.....	133		
	Alliston	"	29	2	57	59	.....	.....	105	.....	Alliston not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	do	"	30	21	32	53	.....	.....	108		
	Totals—*Totaux*			1,137	694	1,831	23	6	4,811	23,670	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } WILLIAM CARLUTHERS LITTLE, 443.

				C. Archibald.	O. Fulton.					
68 STORMONT.	Osnabruck Township	No.	1	82	43	125	1	1	136	5,791
	do	"	2	86	78	164	.....	2	218	
	do	"	3	48	81	129	6	2	185	
	do	"	4	39	73	112	3	.....	142	
	do	"	5	67	98	165	.....	3	207	
	do	"	6	54	54	108	2	.....	138	
	do	"	7	65	84	149	2	.....	190	
	Finch Township	"	1	76	51	127	8	.....	169	2,729
	do	"	2	49	66	115	4	2	167	
	do	"	3	57	53	110	.....	1	161	
	do	"	4	54	80	134	5	1	172	
	Roxborough	"	1	77	65	142	1	2	176	3,353
	do	"	2	21	115	136	3	1	168	
	do	"	3	91	21	112	2	.....	147	
	do	"	4	19	120	139	4	.....	176	
	Totals—*Totaux*			885	1,082	1,967	41	15	2,552	11,873

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } OSCAR FULTON, 197.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivision.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et la nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*	J. HODGINS.	Hon. J. B. ROBINSON.	Total number of votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de Bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de Bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
96	TORONTO ..... (West—*Ouest.*)	(Wards—*Quartiers.*)									
		St. Andrew's..... No.	1	33	58	91	.....	.....	191		
		do ..... "	2	51	52	103	.. ..	3	146		
		do ..... "	3	35	62	97	1	... .	200		
		do ..... "	4	39	57	96	1	.....	179		
		do ..... "	5	29	54	83	.....	1	194		
		do ..... "	6	35	75	110	.....	.....	194	8,918	
		do ..... "	7	27	59	86	.....	1	189		
		do ..... "	8	23	61	84	.....	.....	185		
		do ..... "	9	35	43	78	.....	1	153		
		do ..... "	10	33	43	76	.....	.....	161		
		do ..... "	11	26	55	81	.....	.....	146		
		do ..... "	12	39	44	83	1	2	179		
		do ..... "	13	30	45	75	1	.....	152		
		St. George's..... "	1	40	45	85	.....	1	163		
		do ..... "	2	49	45	94	.....	.....	174		
		do ..... "	3	52	37	89	.....	2	198		
		do ..... "	4	33	50	83	1	1	170		
		do ..... "	5	28	37	65	.....	.....	176	3,534	
		do ..... "	6	27	35	62	.....	1	162		
		do ..... "	7	31	46	77	1	1	173		
		do ..... "	8	51	40	91	3	.....	197		

St. Patrick's	"	1	59	53	112	.....	.....	186							
do	"	2	53	48	101	1	.....	251							
do	"	3	50	55	105	.....	.....	198							
do	"	4	42	55	97	2	.....	197							
do	"	5	36	55	91	.....	.....	185							
do	"	6	43	43	86	.....	.....	171	7,903						
do	"	7	34	46	80	.....	.....	144							
do	"	8	35	65	100	1	2	196							
do	"	9	45	52	97	3	.....	178							
do	"	10	40	49	89	1	1	192							
do	"	11	39	56	95	2	.....	209							
do	"	12	38	67	105	.....	.....	185							
do	"	13	48	60	108	.....	.....	199							
do	"	14	30	49	79	.....	.....	163							
St. Stephen's	"	1	39	66	105	1	.....	177							
do	"	2	30	43	73	.....	1	149							
do	"	3	35	47	82	.....	.....	166							
do	"	4	19	41	60	1	.....	130	.....	St. Stephen's Ward—*Quartier*—not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*					
do	"	5	21	51	72	2	.....	163							
do	"	6	24	53	77	.....	.....	158							
do	"	7	22	68	90	.....	1	192							
Totals—*Totaux*.....			1,528	2,165	3,693	23	21	7,461	20,355						
Majority for *Majorité pour*					Hon. John B. Robinson, 637.										
Toronto (Centre—*Centre.*)	St. John's, (Ward—*Quartier*).....	No.	1	64	53	117	.....	.....	122						
do	"	2	55	46	101	1	.....	154							
do	"	3	55	58	113	1	1	148							
do	"	4	54	47	101	.....	.....	151							
do	"	5	57	33	90	2	.....	170							
do	"	6	76	17	93	1	.....	180							
do	"	7	52	10	62	1	2	110							
do	"	8	51	34	85	1	.....	139	10,868						
do	"	9	49	17	66	.....	2	147							
do	"	10	67	26	93	2	.....	165							
do	"	11	61	13	77	.....	4	163							
do	"	12	52	33	85	.....	1	155							
do	"	13	40	50	90	1	4	156							
do	"	14	39	26	65	.....	1	121							
do	"	15	40	32	72	1	3	152							

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them for each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* R. HAY.	J. MACDONALD.	Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre des Bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de Bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	TORONTO ..... (Centre—*Centre.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	St. James' (Ward—*Quartier*) .....No. 1	57	59	116	.....	.....	195		
		do do ..... " 2	44	45	89	.....	.....	170		
		do do ..... " 3	50	39	89	1	.....	171		
		do do ..... " 4	63	41	104	2	.....	204		
		do do ..... " 5	56	44	100	1	3	193		
		do do ..... " 6	46	40	86	.....	.....	155		
		do do ..... " 7	68	48	116	.....	3	197		
		do do ..... " 8	62	39	101	1	.....	193	9,779	
		do do ..... " 9	48	54	102	.....	.....	186		
		do do ..... " 10	56	42	98	3	2	195		
		do do ..... " 11	58	49	107	.....	.....	194		
		do do ..... " 12	59	47	106	.....	.....	180		
		do do ..... " 13	68	30	98	3	2	194		
		do do ..... " 14	58	43	101	.....	.....	191		
		do do ..... " 15	23	26	49	.....	1	122		
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,631	1,141	2,772	22	30	4,973	20,647	
		Majority for *Majorité pour* } ROBERT HAY, 490.								

			Ed. Gallery.	S. Platt.						
Toronto (East—*Est.*)	Wards—*Quartiers*:—									
	St. Lawrence—*St. Laurent*	No. 1	41	66	107	1	.....	176		
	do do	" 2	24	49	73	.....	2	169		
	do do	" 3	49	38	87	.....	.....	158		
	do do	" 4	31	57	88	.....	.....	172		
	do do	" 5	42	67	109	2	.....	187		
	do do	" 6	39	49	88	1	.....	164	3,861	
	do do	" 7	23	51	74	.....	.....	183		
	do do	" 8	17	61	78	.....	.....	178		
	do do	" 9	37	53	90	.....	.....	197		
	do do	" 10	21	66	87	.....	1	174		
	St. Thomas	" 1	35	49	84	.....	.....	134		
	do	" 2	24	54	78	.....	1	139		
	do	" 3	24	65	89	.....	.....	185		
	do	" 4	60	59	119	1	1	199		
	do	" 5	58	56	114	.....	.....	201	.....	St. Thomas not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	do	" 6	31	34	65	2	.....	143		
	do	" 7	39	60	99	.....	.....	190		
	do	" 8	47	52	99	.....	2	174		
	do	" 9	35	31	66	.....	.....	142		
	do	" 10	41	52	93	.....	.....	188		
	St. David	" 1	36	69	105	1	.....	150		
	do	" 2	28	51	79	.....	.....	157		
	do	" 3	15	80	95	.....	.....	197		
	do	" 4	26	55	81	2	.....	154		
	do	" 5	55	44	99	.....	1	200		
	do	" 6	36	53	89	.....	.....	94	11,229	
	do	" 7	20	68	88	.....	.....	173		
	do	" 8	29	72	101	2	1	196		
	do	" 9	26	69	95	.....	.....	191		
	do	" 10	38	55	93	1	.....	193		
	do	" 11	25	58	83	.....	.....	181		
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,052	1,743	2,792	13	9	5,339	15,090	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Samuel Platt, 691.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of ONTARIO. / *Province d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts d'électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
			A. McQUADE.	J. CONNOLLY.						
94	VICTORIA ..... (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Lindsay Town (*Ville*)—Wards (*Quartiers*) :—								
		North—*Nord*.....No. 1	35	21	56	1	.....	92		
		do ..... " 2	45	38	83	.....	.....	162		
		do ..... " 3	56	36	92	.....	.....	142		
		South—*Sud* ..... " 1	48	43	91	.....	.....	159	4,049	
		do ..... " 2	35	27	62	.....	.....	107		
		do ..... " 3	43	51	94	.....	.....	150		
		East—*Est* ..... " 1	23	28	51	.....	1	87		
		do ..... " 2	54	46	100	2	.....	155		
		Emily..... " 1	114	21	135	3	.....	185		
		do ..... " 2	111	12	123	.....	5	178	3,790	
		do ..... " 3	51	82	133	.....	1	210		
		do ..... " 4	35	16	51	.....	.....	61		
		Omenee.....	110	11	121	.....	.....	154	.....	Omenee not mentioned in Census--*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Mariposa Township .....No. 1	61	43	104	1	.....	168		
		do ..... " 2	60	40	100	2	.....	168		
		do ..... " 3	59	63	122	3	.....	196		
		do ..... " 4	49	66	115	2	2	183	5,363	
		do ..... " 5	28	96	124	1	.....	186		
		do ..... " 6	18	57	75	2	.....	126		
		do ..... " 7	46	71	117	1	.....	189		
		do ..... " 8	27	18	45	1	.....	75		

	Ops Township	"	1	37	73	110	.....	1	160	
	do	"	2	38	27	65	.....	2	97	
	do	"	3	93	61	154	.....	.....	217	3,350
	do	"	4	60	61	121	1	.....	166	
	do	"	5	72	34	106	.....	.....	132	
	Verulam Township	"	1	47	6	53	2	.....	81	
	do	"	2	61	7	68	1	1	98	
	do	"	3	30	54	84	1	.....	118	2,692
	do	"	4	44	19	63	.....	.....	91	
	do	"	5	44	24	68	.....	.....	121	
	Bobcaygeon			71	29	100	.....	.....	170	..... Bobcaygeon not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Totals—*Totaux*			1,705	1,281	2,986	24	13	4,584	19,244
	Majority for *Majorité pour* } ARTHUR McQUADE, 424.									

				H. CAMERON.	J. MACLENNAN.					
VICTORIA (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Eldon, Township	No.	1	88	82	170	1	3	235	
	do do	"	2	93	72	165	4	.....	212	3,052
	do do	"	3	70	58	128	1	.....	175	
	do do	"	4	70	24	94	2	1	194	
	Fenelon do	"	1	25	9	34	2	.....	53	
	do do	"	2	55	66	121	.....	4	159	
	do do	"	3	56	69	125	2	.....	153	3,919
	do do	"	4	51	38	89	2	2	106	
	do do	"	5	43	51	94	2	.....	144	
	Fenelon Falls, Village	"	1	60	53	113	2	.....	170	..... Fenelon Falls, Village not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	do do	"	2	25	18	43	.....	.....	70	.....
	Somerville, Township	"	1	48	37	85	.....	.....	142	1,074
	do do	"	2	31	23	54	2	.....	96	
	Carden and Dalton, Township			52	55	107	2	.....	206	1,027
	Bexley			53	33	86	.....	.....	144	489
	Laxton, Digby and Longford			45	25	70	.....	2	122	850
	Lutterworth, Anson and Hindon			52	28	80	3	1	133	515
	Totals—*Totaux*			917	741	1,658	25	13	2,514	10,956
	Majority for *Majorité pour* } HECTOR CAMERON, 176.									

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collège électoral dans le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
				I. E. BOWMAN.	H. KRANZ.						
WATERLOO (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Berlin	No.	1	24	81	105	4	.....	146	2,743	
	do	"	2	20	28	48	1	.....	87		
	do	"	3	23	65	88	1	.....	139		
	do	"	4	36	105	141	.....	.....	178		
	do	"	5	40	65	105	2	3	154		
	Waterloo, Town—*Ville*	"	1	41	82	123	.....	.....	193	1,594	
	do do	"	2	49	70	119	2	1	167		
	do Township	"	1	69	105	174	1	.....	147		
	do do	"	2	94	55	149	1	.....	188	3,640	
	do do	"	3	76	47	123	1	.....	165		
	Wellesley do	"	1	25	94	119	2	.....	133		
	do do	"	2	42	119	161	2	.....	179		
	do do	"	3	85	57	142	.....	3	158	5,710	
	do do	"	4	76	58	134	1	4	157		
	do do	"	5	77	89	166	1	.....	197		
	do do	"	6	54	47	101	1	.....	137		

	Woolurde or Woolwich	"	1	62	63	125	2	4	156	5,569
	do do	"	2	75	47	122	1	.....	152	
	do do	"	3	127	25	152	.. ..	1	192	
	do do	"	4	90	75	165	.....	2	184	
	do do	"	5	94	35	129	.....	1	146	
	Totals—*Totaux*			1,279	1,412	2,691	23	19	3,355	19,256

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } HUGO KRANZ, 133.

				S. MERNER.	JAS. YOUNG.					
WATERLOO (South Riding.) (*Division Sud*)	Waterloo Township (South—*Sud*)	No.	1	60	83	143	.. ..	.....	240	4,198
	do do	"	2	41	86	127	2	3	163	
	do do	"	3	48	77	125	.....	.....	151	
	do do	"	4	53	77	130	2	1	167	
	Wilmot Township	"	1	48	93	141	1	2	175	5,811
	do	"	2	39	59	98	.....	.....	150	
	do	"	3	88	25	113	.....	....	144	
	do	"	4	86	30	116	.....	.....	169	
	do	"	5	117	20	137	.....	.....	163	
	do	"	6	73	27	100	.....	.....	135	
	Dumfries (North—*Nord*)	"	1	30	106	136	.....	.....	187	3,951
	do	"	2	31	117	148	1	.....	184	
	do	"	3	14	83	97	.....	.....	120	
	do	"	4	27	60	87	.....	.....	111	
	do	"	5	32	96	128	.....	.....	182	
	Galt, Town—*Ville*	"	1	32	34	66	.....	.....	89	3,827
	do	"	2	33	39	72	.....	.....	118	
	do	"	3	47	41	88	.....	1	164	
	do	"	4	47	42	89	.....	1	119	
	do	"	5	63	65	128	.....	.....	178	
	do	"	6	16	11	27	1	1	43	
	do	"	7	34	71	105	3	1	145	

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* S. MERNER.	JAS. YOUNG.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	WATERLOO ..... (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Preston Village ..... No. 1	88	11	99	2	.....	120	1,408	
		do ..... " 2	97	20	117	.....	1	145		
		New Hamburg Village	164	25	189	.....	.....	209	1,003	
		Hespeler Village	60	26	86	.....	.....	118	797	
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,468	1,424	2,892	12	11	3,889	20,995	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	SAMUEL MERNER, 44.							

		C. W. Buntine.	H. Edwin.					
Welland.	Bertie Township..... No. 1	72	57	129	1	.....	216	
	do ..... " 2	50	65	115	2	.....	185	2,933
	do ..... " 3	56	116	172	2	1	263	
	do ..... " 4	50	57	107	.....	.....	190	
	Crowland Township..... " 1	55	106	161	.....	1	207	
	do ..... " 2	34	65	99	.....	.....	131	1,317
	Humberstone Township..... " 1	97	49	146	1	.....	217	
	do ..... " 2	77	92	169	2	.....	233	2,472
	do ..... " 3	82	16	98	.....	.....	152	
	Stamford Township..... " 1	54	91	145	.....	.....	214	
	do ..... " 2	81	79	160	5	.....	221	2,999
	do ..... " 3	62	69	131	3	.....	185	
	Thorold Township..... " 1	95	44	139	2	.....	209	
	do ..... " 2	77	82	159	1	.....	239	2,501
	do ..... " 3	88	77	165	.....	.....	219	
	Willoughby Township..... " 1	64	38	102	1	.....	131	
	do ..... " 2	36	53	89	6	.....	139	1,250
	Chippawa Village.....	82	25	107	2	1	159	922
	Clifton, Town—*Ville :*							
	(North Ward—*Quartier Nord*)	50	26	76	.....	.....	114	
	(Centre Ward—*Quartier Centre*.....	114	50	164	2	.....	250	1,610
	(South Ward—*Quartier Sud*)	22	17	39	.....	1	85	
	Fort Erie Village	50	50	100	.....	.....	151	835
	Port Colborne Village..... No. 1	81	66	147	.....	.....	199	
	do ..... " 2	42	50	92	3	.....	117	988
	Thorold Town—*Ville :*							
	(St. George's Ward—*Quartier St George*)	86	43	129	2	.....	186	
	(St. Andrew's Ward—*Quarties St. Andrew*)	36	45	81	.....	.....	122	
	(St. David's Ward—*Quartier St. David*)	41	49	90	.....	.....	136	1,635
	(St Patrick's Ward—*Quartier St. Patrick*)	46	54	100	1	1	152	
	Welland, Town—*Ville*..... No. 1	60	85	145	4	6	161	
	do ..... " 2	47	41	88	.....	5	135	1,110
	do ..... " 3	39	53	92	2	1	133	
	Total—*Totaux*	1,926	1,810	3,736	42	17	5,451	20,572

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Christopher William Bunting, 116.

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Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivision.			Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Nom des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
Province of ONTARIO. *Province d'ONTARIO.*				GEO. A. DREW.	N HIGINBOTHAM						
WELLINGTON. (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Amaranth Township.		No. 1	71	18	89	1	2	126	1,943	
	do	do	" 2	95	39	134	.....	.....	167		
	do	do	" 3	74	30	104	1	1	131		
	do	do	" 4	76	40	116	1	1	194		
	Arthur	do	" 1	74	43	117	.....	1	198	4,376	
	do	do	" 2	75	82	107	.....	.....	186		
	do	do	" 3	60	41	101	.....	.....	149		
	do	do	" 4	37	39	76	.....	.....	177		
	do	do	" 5	79	34	113	.....	.....	150		
	Luther	do	" 1	62	85	147	.....	.....	224	1,772	
	do	do	" 2	17	58	75	.....	.....	141		
	do	do	" 3	91	57	148	6	.....	201		
	do	do	" 4	44	23	67	.....	.....	110		
	Maryborough	do	" 1	41	48	89	.....	.....	137	4,418	
	do	do	" 2	34	67	101	2	.....	151		
	do	do	" 3	76	51	127	.....	1	168		
	do	do	" 4	26	34	60	1	.....	202		
	do	do	" 5	138	79	217	4	.....	277		

Minto do ..... " 1	53	78	131	1	.....	231	4,861	
do do ..... " 2	63	67	130	1	2	157		
do do ..... " 3	33	75	108	1	.....	51		
do do ..... " 4	48	42	90	1	2	132		
do do ..... " 5	31	63	94	1	1	158		
Arthur Village	103	50	153	.....	.....	231	.....	Arthur Village, Clifford, Drayton, Harriston & Palmerston, Town—*Ville*—not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnes dans le recensement.*
Clifford do	54	52	106	.....	.....	157	.....	
Drayton do	12	21	33	.....	.....	51	.....	
Harriston do ..... No. 1	31	44	75	1	.....	132	.....	
do do ..... " 2	27	64	91	1	.....	158	.....	
Mount Forest Village ..... " 1	61	72	133	1	.....	191	1,370	
do ..... " 2	48	81	129	3	.....	190		
Palmerston Town—*Ville*	29	28	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals—*Totaux*	1,713	1,605	3,318	27	11	4,938	18,740	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } GEO. A. DREW, 108.

		G. T. Orton.	J. Robinson.					
WELLINGTON ..... (Centre Riding.) (*Division Centre.*)	Peel ..... No. 1	45	88	133	5	.....	175	5,744	
do ..... " 2	86	82	168	2	.....	147		
do ..... " 3	53	71	124	2	.....	190		
do ..... " 4	56	60	116	2	.....	182		
do ..... " 5	60	43	103	4	.....	146		
do ..... " 6	69	67	136	.....	.....	203		
Drayton	27	41	68	.....	2	109	.....	Drayton not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
Pilkington ..... No. 1	30	82	112	2	.....	140	2,308	
do ..... " 2	35	55	90	5	.....	120		
do ..... " 3	58	64	122	.....	.....	171		
Nichol ..... " 1	69	48	117	2	.....	147	2,737	
do ..... " 2	24	43	67	.....	1	112		
do ..... " 3	40	46	86	2	.....	124		
do ..... " 4	40	79	119	.....	.....	156		
Garafraxa, West—*Ouest* ..... " 1	62	76	138	.....	1	179	3,128	
do ..... " 2	79	57	136	1	.....	178		
do ..... " 3	52	98	150	3	.....	175		
do ..... " 4	88	79	167	.....	.....	194		
Garafraxa, East—*Est* ..... " 1	96	47	143	6	4	174	2,579	
do ..... " 2	84	39	123	1	3	166		
do ..... " 3	89	32	121	.....	2	171		

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. Observations.
			G. T. ORTON.	J. ROBINSON.						
WELLINGTON (Centre Riding.) (*Division Centre.*) (Continued.) (*Suite*)	Fergus	No. 1	74	58	132	2	.....	198	1,666	
	do	" 2	57	65	122	1	.....	184		
	Elora	" 1	60	59	119	1	1	204	1,498	
	do	" 2	20	70	90	2	1	151		
	Orangeville, East Ward—*Quartier Est*	" 1	63	24	87	.....	.....	166	1,458	
	do West do *Ouest*	" 2	28	22	50	.....	1	101		
	do North do *Nord*	" 3	48	44	92	.....	.....	183		
	do South do *Sud*	" 4	91	38	129	3	3	251		
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,683	1,677	3,360	46	19	4,797	21,118	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } GEORGE TURNER ORTON, 6.

				J. Goldie.	D. Guthrie.					
Wellington (South Riding.) (*Division Sud.*)	Erin Township	No.	1	36	98	134	5	11	188	5,320
	do	"	2	33	105	138	.....	.....	188	
	do	"	3	36	99	135	7	2	207	
	do	"	4	56	85	141	1	4	205	
	do	"	5	73	69	142	.....	3	196	
	Eramosa Township	"	1	50	57	107	3	.....	154	3,758
	do	"	2	61	73	134	2	1	179	
	do	"	3	69	83	152	1	.....	171	
	do	"	4	54	63	117	2	5	158	
	Guelph Town—*Ville*	"	1	47	42	89	1	.....	195	6,878
	do	"	2	52	64	116	.....	2	203	
	do	"	3	43	46	89	3	.....	187	
	do	"	4	70	59	129	3	4	204	
	do	"	5	66	42	108	.....	.....	190	
	do	"	6	86	68	154	.....	1	255	
	do	"	7	60	61	121	5	.....	222	
	do	"	8	52	66	118	.....	3	208	
	do	"	9	83	93	176	5	.....	282	
	do	"	10	66	36	102	.....	1	168	2,955
	Guelph Township	"	1	70	74	144	.....	1	188	
	do	"	2	93	60	153	2	2	189	
	do	"	3	61	38	99	.....	.....	159	
	Puslinch Township	"	1	77	80	157	3	2	187	4,514
	do	"	2	43	127	170	5	2	217	
	do	"	3	37	81	118	1	4	152	
	do	"	4	55	63	118	1	1	146	
	Totals—*Totaux*			1,529	1,832	3,361	50	49	4,998	23,425

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Donald Guthrie, 303.

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.* — Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Thos. Bain.	Thos. Stock.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
104 WENTWORTH (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Beverly ..... No. 1	112	48	160	2	5	221	5,803	
	do ..... " 2	85	58	143	.....	3	217		
	do ..... " 3	63	93	156	3	1	245		
	do ..... " 4	120	48	168	2	3	240		
	do ..... " 5	90	20	110	.....	1	156		
	do ..... " 6	68	56	124	5	1	173		
	Flamborough West—*Ouest* ..... " 1	49	54	103	.....	2	135	3,413	
	do do ..... " 2	61	84	145	5	3	188		
	do do ..... " 3	121	65	186	1	2	253		
	do do ..... " 4	97	80	177	3	.....	210		
	do East—*Est* ..... " 1	45	63	108	3	1	149	3,894	
	do do ..... " 2	73	139	212	3	2	270		
	do do ..... " 3	58	146	204	.....	1	256		
	do do ..... " 4	76	31	107	3	6	140		
	Dundas Town, *Ville*—Wards, *Quartiers* :—								
	Valley	67	83	150	1	2	234	3,135	
	Foundry	47	68	115	1	2	171		
	Canal	49	46	95	1	4	163		
	Mountain	62	55	117	1	3	181		
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,343	1,237	2,580	34	42	3,602	16,245	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*	THOMAS BAIN, 106.							

WENTWORTH (South Riding,) (*Division Sud.*)	Saltfleet Township	No. 1	86	103	189	2	2	266	}	2,783				
	do	" 2	36	104	140	3	1	170						
	do	" 3	67	73	130	4	1	199						
	Binbrook Township	" 1	86	77	163	1	1	205	}	1,946				
	do	" 2	44	84	128	.....	.....	185						
	Glanford Township	" 1	83	57	140	1	1	185	}	1,039				
	do	" 2	40	49	89	.....	.....	119						
	do	" 3	52	63	115	1	3	143						
	Barton Township	" 1	47	60	107	6	.....	149	}	2,865				
	do	" 2	56	60	116	2	.....	179						
	do	" 3	50	80	130	.....	.....	191						
	do	" 4	48	72	120	.....	.....	159						
	Ancaster Township	" 1	146	21	167	4	1	216	}	5,005				
	do	" 2	94	34	128	1	14	201						
	do	" 3	74	47	121	1	1	166						
	do	" 4	71	72	143	2	.....	229						
	do	" 5	99	39	138	4	2	190						
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,169	1,095	2,264	32	27	3,152		14,638				

Majority for } JOSEPH RYMAL, 74.
Majorité pour

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Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des Candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
			DYMOND.	STRANGE.						
106	YORK (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*)	Aurora.....No. 1	59	73	132	2	.....	180	1,132	
		do ..... " 2	41	37	78	1	.....	111		
		Georgina ..... " 1	77	126	203	3	3	264	1,987	
		do ..... " 2	31	109	140	5	.....	177		
		Gwillimbury East—*Est*..... " 1	67	24	91	1	.....	167		
		do ..... " 2	45	23	68	.....	.....	105		
		do ..... " 3	48	39	87	.....	.....	177	3,934	
		do ..... " 4	56	54	110	4	.....	180		
		do ..... " 5	42	71	113	3	.....	179		
		do ..... " 6	43	51	94	.....	.....	139		
		Gwillimbury North—*Nord*..... " 1	58	61	119	1	.....	173		
		do ..... " 2	55	72	127	.....	.....	176	2,304	
		do ..... " 3	43	54	97	2	.....	163		
		Holland Landing Village.....	24	66	90	.....	.....	132	649	
		King Township.....No. 1	61	65	126	.....	.....	152		
		do ..... " 2	59	57	116	.....	.....	205		
		do ..... " 3	62	61	123	1	.....	161		
		do ..... " 4	58	66	124	1	.....	168	7,482	
		do ..... " 5	76	60	136	.....	.....	184		
		do ..... " 6	85	54	139	1	.....	173		
		do ..... " 7	52	57	109	.....	.....	162		
		do ..... " 8	63	56	119	.....	.....	175		

	Newmarket Village	" 1	77	77	154	1	.....	241	1,760	
	do	" 2	83	75	158	1	.....	250		
	Stouffville		46	20	66	1	.....	89	.....	Stouffville not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Whitchurch	No. 1	45	85	130	1	1	198	5,014	
	do	" 2	82	44	126	1	.....	207		
	do	" 3	71	14	85	.....	.....	156		
	do	" 4	69	48	117	2	.....	195		
	do	" 5	67	36	103	3	.....	158		
	do	" 6	33	57	90	.....	.....	169		
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,778	1,792	3,570	35	4	5,366	24,262	
	Majority for *Majorité pour* } F. W. Strange, 10.		As established on recount by the Judge—*Tel qu'etabli par le depouillement des votes fait de nouveau par le juge.*							

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			Boultbee.	Metcalfe.						
York (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*)	Markham Township	No. 1	46	53	99	4	.....	148	8,152	
	do	" 2	34	25	59	1	1	104		
	do	" 3	60	36	96	1	.....	122		
	do	" 4	61	52	113	.....	.....	151		
	do	" 5	55	67	122	1	5	167		
	do	" 6	41	61	102	.....	1	145		
	do	" 7	32	29	61	4	.....	114		
	do	" 8	41	51	92	.....	.....	161		
	do	" 9	37	48	85	.....	.....	115		
	do	" 10	27	36	63	1	3	118		
	Markham Village		64	66	130	2	.....	173	.....	Markham and Stouffville not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans la recensement.*
	Stouffville do		19	62	81	.....	.....	112	.....	
	Scarborough Township	No. 1	65	31	96	1	4	135	4,615	
	do	" 2	64	51	115	.....	.....	184		
	do	" 3	67	75	142	2	.....	190		
	do	" 4	32	77	109	.....	1	180		
	do	" 5	40	53	93	.....	1	143		
	York Township	" 1	41	12	53	3	1	88	4,390	
	do	" 2	55	36	91	5	.....	170		
	do	" 3	87	27	114	.....	1	179		
	do	" 4	72	35	107	1	2	176		
	do	" 5	38	36	74	.....	1	116		
	do	" 6	33	29	62	.....	.....	106		
	do	" 7	29	21	50	1	.....	113		
	do	" 8	41	49	90	.....	13	178		
	do	" 9	47	60	107	12	1	176		

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Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Boultbee.	Metcalfe.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
	York..... (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Yorkville Village..... No. 1	54	44	98	.....	1	187	2,203	
		do ..... " 2	54	49	103	1	.....	172		
		do ..... " 3	36	62	98	2	1	172		
		do ..... " 4	48	28	76	.....	2	128		
		do ..... " 5	50	54	104	.....	.....	145		
		do ..... " 6	56	45	101	2	1	156		
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,526	1,460	2,986	44	40	4,774	19,380	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } ALFRED BOULTBEE, 66.

ORK..... West Riding of York *Division Ouest.*)

			D. Blain.	N. C. Wallace.							
Etobicoke Township	No.	1	40	50	90	5	.....	160	}		
do	"	2	56	65	121	.....	.....	180	}	2,985	
do	"	3	42	42	84	.....	.....	130			
do	"	4	62	35	97	1	.....	143			
Vaughan	"	1	74	61	135	1	.....	178	}		
do	"	2	81	53	134	1	1	189			
do	"	3	75	68	143	2	.....	194		7,657	
do	"	4	57	99	156	.....	.....	191			
do	"	5	38	107	145	3	4	204			
do	"	6	54	53	107	1	1	153			
do	"	7	110	29	139	2	.....	190	}		
York	"	10	81	78	159	3	.....	207	}		
do	"	11	30	56	86	.....	.....	136			
do	"	12	49	78	127	1	3	202			
do	"	13	33	74	107	3	1	185			
do	"	14	32	52	84	2	1	133	}	5,618	
do	"	15	32	102	134	1	5	187			
do	"	16	39	55	94	.....	.....	120			
do	"	17	39	67	106	2	.....	150			
do	"	18	50	44	94	1	4	175			
Richmond Hill Village			50	58	108	4	1	139			
Totals—*Totaux*			1,124	1,326	2,450	33	21	3,546			16,260

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Nathaniel C. Wallace, 202.

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ARGENTEUIL		Polling District	No. 1	60	106	166	1	1	317		
do		do	" 2	36	93	129			142		
do		do	" 3	115	25	140		3	170		
do		do	" 4	71	46	117	5	1	161		
do		do	" 5	60	50	110		1	146		
do		do	" 6	58	69	127	1		166		
do		do	" 7	17	81	98	2	1	138		
do		do	" 8	29	62	91	1	1	113		
do		do	" 9	45	31	76	1		103		
do		do	" 10	58	42	100	2		125		
do		do	" 11	58	45	103		1	126		
do		do	" 12	32	26	58	4	1	91		
do		do	" 13	6	41	47			51		
do		do	" 14	8	32	40			46		
do		do	" 15	17	40	57			72		
do		do	" 16	16	21	37		3	52		
do		do	" 17	2	23	25			22		
do		do	" 18	12	6	18			18		

	do	"	19	55	35	90	.....	.....	106	.....
	do	"	20	40	28	68	2	.....	81	.....
	do	"	21	35	17	52	2	.....	66	.....
	Totals—*Totaux*...			830	919	1,749	21	13	2,212	12,806

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } THOMAS CHRISTIE, 89.

				CHAGNON.	MOUSSEAU.					
BAGOT..	St. Liboire	No.	1	63	40	103	4	2	....	1,429
	do	"	2	49	54	103	2	2	327	
	St. Dominique	"	1	108	37	145	.....	4	202	2,390
	do	"	2	53	81	134	.....	8	203	
	St. Pie	"	1	119	55	174	.....	10	203	
	do	"	2	106	54	160	.....	7	207	3,468
	do	"	3	81	67	148	.....	.....	188	
	Ste. Rosalie	"	1	21	108	129	.....	1	....	1,591
	do	"	2	32	39	71	.....	.....	248	
	St Simon	"	1	48	58	106	4	.....	....	1,909
	do	"	2	30	77	107	.....	.....	263	
	St. Hugues	"	1	27	78	105	1	.....	133	
	do	"	2	9	49	58	.....	.....	73	2,344
	do	"	3	21	114	135	1	2	168	
	Ste. Helene	"	1	39	45	84	.....	1	....	1,157
	do	"	2	40	57	97	6	1	272	
	St. Theodore	"	1	44	47	91	4	.....	....	1,236
	do	"	2	20	81	101	4	3	279	
	St. André	"	1	40	27	67	.....	.....	....	726
	do	"	2	35	38	73	.....	1	263	
	Acton Vale	"	1	49	40	89	1	.....	....	1,849
	do	"	2	69	50	119	3	.....	304	
	St. Ephrem	"	1	40	28	68	1	.....	....	1,392
	do	"	2	29	25	54	3	1	211	
	Village d'Upton	"	1	54	38	92	.....	4	131	....
	Totals—*Totaux*.			1,226	1,387	2,613	34	47	3,675	19,491

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } J. A. MOUSSEAU, 161.

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Province of QUEBEC. *de QUEBEC.*		JOS. BOLDUC.	GOD. LESARD.						
BEAUCE	Ste. Marie No. 1	37	17	54	.....	.....	183	3,166	
	do " 2	62	8	70	.....	1	155		
	do " 3	39	4	43	2	.....	144	2,129	
	St. Elzear " 1	69	9	78	.....	.....	91		
	St. Sévérin " 1	54	21	75	2	2	147	.....	
	St. Joseph " 1	86	41	127	2	.....	225	2,981	
	do " 2	40	2	42	1	.....	175		
	do " 3	37	2	39	2	.....	175		
	St. Frederique " 1	22	63	85	3	.....	150	1,765	
	do " 2	4	14	18	.....	.....	75		
	Broughton " 1	12	41	53	.....	.....	163	2,036	
	do " 2	15	32	47	.....	.....	145		
	St. François " 1	71	9	80	4	.....	167	3,982	
	do " 2	80	4	84	1	.....	170		
	do " 3	70	6	76	.....	.....	169		
	St. George " 1	62	35	97	1	.....	190	2,080	
	do " 2	60	24	84	3	.....	180		
	St. Linière " 1	3	22	25	.....	.....	.....	890	
	do " 2	29	42	71	1	2	188		
	St. Victor de Tring " 1	131	.....	131	.....	.....	183	1,808	
	do " 2	78	.....	78	.....	.....	111		

St Ephrem de Tring	"	1	107	2	109	.....	1	176	1,693
do	"	2	63	.....	63	.....	.....	113	
Forsyth	"	1	51	.....	51	1	.....	167	1,153
Shanley	"	1	31	1	32	.....	.....	.....	955
do	"	2	32	.....	32	.....	.....	225	
Lambton	"	1	66	1	67	1	1	.....	1,525
do	"	2	31	1	32	.....	.....	235	
Aylmer	"	1	81	.....	81	5	.....	180	1,083
Totals—*Totaux*			1,523	401	1,924	29	7	4,282	27,246

Majority for / *Majorité pour* — JOSEPH BOLDUC, 1,122.

			M. CALEY.	M. F. W. VALOIS					
BEAUHARNOIS	Beauharnois, Town—*Ville*		118	11	129	2	.....	244	1,423
	St. Clement	No. 1	85	3	88	.....	.....	307	2,068
	do	" 2	75	10	85	.....	.....		
	St. Timothé	" 1	92	5	97	.....	1	191	2,479
	do	" 2	58	13	71	.....	.....	139	
	Ste. Cécile		55	4	59	2	.....	178	2,965
	Salaberry de Valleyfield	No. 1	68	13	81	1	1	196	.....
	do	" 2	72	8	80	1	2	174	.....
	St. Etienne		65	5	70	.....	.....	191	1,097
	St. Louis de Gonzague	No. 1	47	15	62	1	.....	193	3,172
	do	" 2	65	3	68	3	.....		
	St Stanislas de Kotska		79	17	96	1	.....	254	1,553
	Totals—*Totaux*		879	107	986	11	4	2,067	14,757

Salaberry de Valleyfield not mentioned in Census — *Non mentionné dans le recensement.*

Majority for / *Majorité pour* — MICHAEL CALEY, 772.

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			G. AMYOT.	A. LARUE.						
BELLECHASSE		St. Michael ..... No. 1	53	53	106	3	.....	177	2,134	
		do ..... " 2	20	93	113	1	.....	139		
		St. Valier	23	128	151	2	.....	188	1,457	
		Beaumont	11	127	138	2	.....	167	1,142	
		St. Charles ..... No. 1	41	55	96	4	.....	126	2,159	
		do ..... " 2	43	92	135	.....	.....	151		
		St. Gervais ..... " 1	118	44	162	1	.....	184	2,420	
		do ..... " 2	119	8	127	1	.....	148		
		St. Lazare ..... " 1	63	46	109	1	.....	133	2,063	
		do ..... " 2	110	50	160	.....	.....	187		
		St. Raphael ..... " 1	40	108	148	1	.....	198	2,805	
		do ..... " 2	37	67	104	6	.....	130		
		Armagh	71	70	141	1	.....	176	1,322	
		Buckland ..... No. 1	39	1	40	1	.....	56	1,229	
		do ..... " 2	117	24	141	.....	.....	168		
		Mailloux	43	40	83	.....	.....	108	906	Mailloux, Roux, Bellechasse, Daxquam, St. Magloire, not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
		St. Magloire	42	36	78	.....	.....	95	.....	
		Totals—*Totaux*	990	1,042	2,032	24	.....	2,541	17,637	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	ACHILLE LARUE, 52.							

		P. Beliveau.	E. O. Cuthbert					
Berthier.....	Berthier, Town—*Ville*.....	41	129	170	4	.....	237	1,433
	do Parish—*Paroisse*..... No. 1	8	83	91	.....	3	123	
	do do ..... " 2	13	71	84	.....	.....	107	2,245
	do do ..... " 3	14	64	78	1	1	99	
	St. Cuthbert..... " 1	43	40	83	.....	.....		
	do ..... " 2	87	39	126	1	.....	688	3,122
	do ..... " 3	53	33	86	2	.....		
	St. Barthelémy..... " 1	63	64	127	.....	.....	198	
	do ..... " 2	12	82	94	1	2	196	2,509
	Isle du Pads.....	71	34	105	2	.....	190	1,005
	Lanoraie..... No. 1	9	70	79	.....	1		
	do ..... " 2	30	64	94	4	1	352	2,036
	do ..... " 3	16	50	66	3	4		
	Lavaltrie..... " 1	27	71	98	1	1		
	do ..... " 2	38	20	58	3	.....	226	1,312
	St. Norbert.....	64	80	144	1	1	216	1,943
	St. Gabriel de Brandon..... No 1	104	21	125	.....	.....		
	do do ..... " 2	110	29	139	2	1	424	4,139
	do do ..... " 3	57	15	72	.....	.....		
	St. Damien.....	55	75	130	1	1	178	
	Totals—*Totaux*.....	915	1,134	2,049	26	16	3,234	19,804

Majority for *Majorité pour* } E. O. Cuthbert, 219.

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116 BONAVENTURE		Matapedia Township	13	76	89	.....	.....	138	848	
		Restigouche do	32	20	52	1	.....	92	575	
		Mann do	18	13	31	.....	.....	48	635	
		Nouvelle, West—*Ouest*	47	24	71	3	.....	128	1,650	
		do East—*Est*	45	92	137	.....	.....	185		
		Carleton, West—*Ouest*	26	37	63	.....	.....	152	1,033	
		do East—*Est*	39	55	94	1	.....	184		
		Maria, West—*Ouest*	21	105	126	2	3	152	2,138	
		do East—*Est*	84	80	164	.....	.....	203		
		Caplin	53	63	116	6	.....	148	.....	Caplin not mentioned in in Census.—*non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Hamilton	18	130	148	.....	.....	181	1,484	
		Cox, West—*Ouest*	34	22	56	1	.....	245	2,845	
		do Centre—*Centre*	37	21	58	.....	.....			
		do East—*Est*	40	93	133	1	.....			
		Hope, West—*Ouest*	34	43	67	.....	1	229	1,459	
		do East—*Est*	37	34	71	.....	1			
		Port Daniel, West—*Ouest*	51	37	88	3	.....	198	1,370	
		do East—*Est*	28	15	43	3	.....			
		New Richmond, West—*Ouest*	101	32	133	.....	.....	308	1,789	
		do East—*Est*	67	22	89	.....	.....			
		Totals—*Totaux*	825	1,014	1,839	21	5	2,951	15,826	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	HON. T. ROBITAILLE, 189.							

			E. L. Chandler	S. L. Foster.					
Brome	Brome	No. 1	104	17	121	1	2	159	
	do	" 2	77	37	114	1	4	140	
	do	" 3	96	12	108	2	.....	122	3,492
	do	" 4	71	61	132	9	.....	177	
	do	" 4	69	31	100	1	2	128	
	West Bolton	" 1	65	39	104	.....	.....	123	
	do	" 2	20	42	62	.....	6	84	
	East Bolton	" 1	19	53	72	1	.....	100	
	do	" 2	42	30	72	.....	2	120	2,878
	do	" 3	43	38	81	.....	.....	116	
	do	" 4	49	27	76	1	1	138	
	East Farnham	" 1	87	35	122	3	.....	152	
	do	" 2	64	64	128	.....	1	173	2,066
	do	" 3	44	55	99	.....	.....	129	
	Potton	" 1	39	39	78	4	1	111	
	do	" 2	11	27	38	.....	.....	65	
	do	" 3	34	79	113	1	2	180	2,178
	do	" 4	42	27	69	1	6	122	
	Sutton	" 1	92	22	114	1	.....	151	
	do	" 2	37	104	141	7	2	187	
	do	" 3	29	44	73	1	2	88	
	do	" 4	29	41	70	.....	.....	92	3,143
	do	" 5	59	40	99	1	2	139	
	do	" 6	50	27	77	1	.....	121	
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,272	991	2,263	36	33	3,117	13,757

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } E. L. Chandler, 281.

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	CHAMBLY	St. Lambert Parish—*Paroisse*	48	46	94	.....	.....	140	327	
		Longueuil do	79	71	150	1	2	235	881	
		do Town—*Ville*, West—*Ouest*	47	46	93	.....	.....	131	2,083	
		do do do	25	52	77	.....	1	91		
		do do Centre—*Centre*	61	74	135	.....	2	157		
		do do East—*Est*	54	53	107	.....	1	122		
		Boucherville Parish—*Paroisse*	116	59	175	.....	1	215	1,364	
		do Village—*Village*	67	37	104	2	1	125	767	
		St. Bruno Parish—*Paroisse*	102	37	139	.....	1	233	1,406	St. Basil not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans la recensement.*
		St. Basil	42	49	91	.....	.....	101	.....	
		Chambly Sec.	1 12	57	69	7	.....	83	1,279	
		do "	2 37	48	85	2	.....	131		
		do Basin Village—*du Bassin*	48	52	100	2	.....	147	778	
		do Canton	15	133	148	.....	2	167	600	
		St. Hubert Parish—*Paroisse*	134	29	163	1	.....	194	1,013	
		Totals—*Totaux*	887	843	1,730	15	11	2,272	10,498	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } P. B. BENOIT, 44.

		N. Fugère.	H. Montplaisir.						
Champlain	St. Luc	3	52	55	.....	.....	113	734	
	Ste. Geneviève.....No. 1	86	44	130	2	5	321	2,277	
	do ..... " 2	38	20	56	1	.....			
	St. Narcisse..... " 1	4	38	42	.....	.....	133	1,469	
	do ..... " 2	7	79	86	.....	1	208		
	St. Maurice..... " 1	7	37	44	.....	.....	433	3,004	
	do ..... " 2	9	100	109	.....	2			
	do ..... " 3	8	90	98	1	.....			
	Notre Dame de la Visitation..... " 1	22	36	58	.....	.....	225	1,601	
	do do ..... " 2	11	64	75	.....	1			
	St. Prosper	7	114	121	.....	.....	181	1,147	
	Ste. Anne de la Perade.....No. 1	14	88	102	.....	.....	433	2,860	
	do do ..... " 2	4	44	48	1	.....			
	do do ..... " 3	19	133	152	.....	.....			
	St. Thècle	1	47	48	.....	.....	63	.....	St. Thècle and Fermont Village not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	St. Tite.....No. 1	18	77	95	.....	.....	298	1,531	
	do ..... " 2	28	52	80	4	.....			
	Cap de la Madeleine..... " 1	10	136	146	.....	.....	266	1,226	
	do do ..... " 2	1	80	81	3	3			
	St. François de Batiscan	88	22	110	5	.....	159	1,036	
	Fermont, Village	5	.....	5	.....	.....	44	.....	
	St. Stanislas.....No. 1	12	45	57	.....	.....	412	2,703	
	do ..... " 2	37	39	76	.....	.....			
	do ..... " 3	47	32	79	.....	.....			
	St. Flore.....	41	37	78	1	.....	181	798	
	Mont Carmel.....	.....	167	167	1	.....	137	1,239	
	Totals—*Totaux*	527	1,673	2,200	19	12	3,607	21,625	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Hippolyte Montplaisir, 1,146.

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CHARLEVOIX.....	St. François Xavier, Petite Rivière	32	30	62	3	.....	87	.....	
	Baie St. Paul..... No. 1	71	105	176	.....	1	198		
	do ..... " 2	90	65	155	4	1	200	3,623	
	do ..... " 3	55	58	113	.....	1	159		
	St. Urbain	123	15	138	.....	1	193		
	Isle aux Condres.....	6	74	80	.....	.....	90	855	
	Eboulemens	148	103	251	.....	.....	137	2,115	
	St. Hilarion	51	53	104	.....	1	137	.....	St. Hilarion, St. François Xavier and Pointe au Pic not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	St. Irenèe.....	34	83	117	.....	.....	130	997	
	Ste. Agnès	62	156	218	4	.....	263	1,615	
	Malbaie..... No. 1	60	34	94	7	.....	122		
	do ..... " 2	28	121	149	2	3	177	2,960	
	do ..... " 3	45	34	79	.....	.....	84		
	Pointe au Pic.....	21	27	48	.....	.....	68	.....	
	St. Fidèle	93	47	140	4	.....	165	813	
	St. Siméon	17	47	64	.....	.....	76	456	
	Totals—*Totaux*...	936	1,052	1,988	24	8	2,286	13,434	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*	P. A. TREMBLAY, 116.							

			Hon. L. H. Holton.	L. A. Sheets.						
Chateauguay	St. Antoine		57	52	109	1	.....	159	1,080	
	St. Jean Chrysostome	No. 1	28	67	95	3	.....	203		
	do	" 2	75	48	123	1	.....	208	4,291	
	do	" 3	56	72	128	1	2	190		
	do	" 4	55	27	82	1	.....	97		
	St. Malachie	" 1	79	14	93	2	.....			
	do	" 2	72	6	78	1	.....	642	2,958	
	do	" 3	48	3	51	1	.....			
	do	" 4	112	43	155	1	.....			
	Ste. Martine	" 1	40	105	145	9	.....	174	2,543	
	do	" 2	59	58	117	1	.....	199		
	St Urbain	" 1	49	28	77	.....	2	116	1,666	
	do	" 2	56	32	88	2	2	174		
	Ste. Philomène	" 1	53	56	109	9	5	216	1,548	
	do	" 2	30	36	66	.....	.....			
	St. Joachim de Chateauguay	" 1	23	81	104	.....	.....	204	2,080	
	do do	" 2	44	29	73	1	1			
	Totals—*Totaux*		936	757	1,693	34	12	2,582	16,166	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*		The Hon. L. H. Holton, 179.							

			E. Cimon.	J. A. Gagné.						
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Chicoutimi, Village		81	39	120	3	.....	156	1,393	
	do Township	No. 1	99	79	178	.....	.....	201	2,707	
	do do	" 2	51	123	174	2	1	197		
	Grande Baie		90	51	141	.....	.....	162	1,304	
	Bagot, Village		21	16	37	.....	.....	48	1,598	
	St. Alphonse		60	63	123	1	.....	153		
	Laterriere		62	68	130	1	.....	143	1,319	
	St. Fulgence		47	33	80	.....	.....	95	.....	
	Tremblay		89	47	136	.....	.....	156	1,589	
	Jonquière		80	77	157	3	1	183	1,290	

The remaining places not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnées dans le recensement.*

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	CHICOUTIMI & SAGUENAY (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Hebertville ..... No. 1	62	70	132	1	.....	160	3,177	
		do ..... " 2	55	100	155	.....	.....	164		
		do ..... " 3	53	25	78	.....	3	103		
		St. Prime	54	61	115	.....	.....	166	.....	
		Roberval	46	47	93	.....	.....	109	2,467	
		St. Louis	60	36	96	.....	1	108	.....	
		St. Jerome	70	77	147	.....	.....	168	.....	
		Grandmont	35	36	71	.....	.....	79	.....	
		St. Jean	65	4	69	.....	.....	81	612	
		Tadousac	60	11	71	.....	.....	84	765	
		Ste. Marguerite	19	2	21	1	1	23	.....	
		Bergeronnes	25	29	54	3	.....	63	.....	
		Escoumains	34	36	70	.....	.....	90	1,023	
		Mille Vaches	61	25	87	.....	.....	97		
		Sault au Cochon	38	3	41	.....	.....	55	.....	
		Bersimis	36	.....	36	.....	.....	59	.....	
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,453	1,158	2,611	15	7	3,103	19,344	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	ERNEST CIMON, 295.							

		H. Leonard.	Hon. J. H. Pope.						
Compton	Compton	12	94	106	.....	1	188	2,852	
	Eaton Township	6	112	118	.....	.....	172	2,144	
	Birchton	18	101	119	.....	.....	165	.....	
	Sandhill	19	65	84	.....	3	145	.....	
	Waterville Village	17	11	28	.....	.....	62	.....	
	Waterville, West—*Ouest*	28	28	56	1	.....	146	.....	
	Compton, Centre—*Centre*	51	65	116	2	1	200	.....	
	Moes River	48	21	69	2	.....	151	.....	
	Clifton, East—*Est*	33	27	60	1	.....	118	}	
	Clifton Municipality..... No. 1	74	35	109	1	.....	} 266	} 1,263	
	do " 2	40	11	51	.....	.....	}	}	
	Auckland Township	7	33	40	.....	.....	75	260	
	Westbury	1	66	67	2	.....	125	363	
	Ditton and Clinton	16	82	98	1	.....	189	}	
	Chesham	16	40	56	2	.....	133	} 924	
	Hampden	28	41	69	1	.....	110	}	
	Marston	55	42	97	2	.....	187	} 936	And Whitton.
	Winslow, North—*Nord*	82	26	108	.....	.....	129	702	
	Whitton	32	16	48	.....	.....	106	.....	
	Newport (Island Brook)... No. 1	5	78	83	.....	.....	141	.....	
	do " 2	14	55	69	.....	1	125	.....	
	Hereford Township..... " 1	24	78	102	.....	1	153	}	
	do " 2	12	26	38	.....	.....	103	} 1,230	
	Bury..... " 1	29	80	109	.....	2	165	}	
	do " 2	14	124	138	.....	2	199	} 1,215	
	Winslow, South—*Sud*..... " 1	71	23	94	.....	1	191	}	
	do " 2	10	24	34	.....	1	194	} 975	
	Singwick	34	60	94	.....	.....	166	801	
	Totals—*Totaux*	796	1,464	2,260	15	13	4,104	13,665	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Hon. J. H. Pope, 668.

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	DORCHESTER	Ste. Claire No. 1	3	127	130	.....	.....	164	2,482	
		do " 2	24	84	108	.....	.....	142		
		St. Anselm " 1	28	84	112	.....	3	179	2,285	
		do " 1	26	76	102	.....	.....	186		
		St. Isidore " 1	4	32	36	1	.....	223		
		do " 2	3	40	43	2	.....	141	2,473	
		do " 3	12	48	60	.....	.....	102		
		St. Bernard " 1	26	64	90	.....	1	195	1,820	
		do " 2	19	15	34	.....	.....	81		
		Ste. Henedine	19	109	128	.....	.....	179	1,234	
		Ste. Marguerite No. 1	18	63	81	.....	.....	249	1,571	
		do " 2	7	50	57	.....	.....			
		St. Edouard " 1	41	42	83	2	.....			
		do " 2	18	31	49	.....	3	287	1,844	
		do " 3	25	9	34	2	.....			
		Cranbourne	21	23	44	1	.....	107	598	
		Ste. Justine	.....	43	43	.....	.....	81	406	
		Ste. Germaine	13	20	33	.....	.....	140	730	

	St. Léon	17	24	41	1	.....	170	.....	St. Léon not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionne dans le recensement.*
	St. Malachie..... No. 1	31	63	94	1	.....	273	1,106	
	do ..... " 2	7	34	41	.....	.....			
	Totals—*Totaux*.....	362	1,081	1,443	10	7	2,899	16,549	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*	FORTUNAT ROULEAU, 719.							

		O. BOURBEAU.	L. RAINVILLE.						
	DRUMMOND, County—*Comte.*								
DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA	St. Bonaventure	80	16	96	.....	2	170	1,144	
	St. Guillaume ..... No. 1	51	92	143	9	.....	198	2,532	
	do ..... " 2	85	64	149	2	.....	222		
	St. Germain..... " 1	60	67	127	1	.....	252	2,000	
	do ..... " 2	48	76	124	2	.....	195		
	Drummond Village.....	29	39	68	1	.....	97	.....	Drummond Village and Warwick Township not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnes dans le recensement.*
	Grantham...	43	37	80	2	1	145	829	
	Wendover and Simpson.....	93	39	132	1	.....	211	767	
	Wickham...	25	36	61	.....	.....	90	515	
	do West—*Ouest*.....	53	20	73	2	1	118	421	
	L'Avenir.....	71	147	218	1	.....	297	1,716	
	Durham....	36	64	100	.....	.....	124	729	
	do South—*Sud*...	89	110	199	4	1	235	1,361	
	Kingsey.. ..... No. 1	75	80	155	.....	.....	197	1,907	
	do ..... " 2	61	20	81	1	.....	106		
	Kingsey Falls	73	87	160	1	.....	148	360	
	ARTHABASKA, County—*Comte.*								
	Warwick Village.....	64	23	87	.....	.....	105	542	
	do Township...	112	35	147	7	1	209	.....	
	Chénier..... No. 1	87	56	143	.....	.....	293	1,866	
	do ..... " 2	40	23	63	2	.....	282		
	Tingwick	65	111	176	1	1	229	1,177	
	Arthabaskaville.....	44	50	94	1	.....	127	730	
	St. Christophe.....	23	89	112	1	1	161	1,287	
	Victoriaville.....	95	29	124	7	1	171	1,425	

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DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA ..... (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	ARTHABASKA, County—*Comte.*								
	St. Valiere de Bulstrode	89	32	121	.....	.....	147	766	
	St. Albert	64	8	72	.....	6	122	371	
	St. Clothilde	68	2	70	5	1	113	371	
	Chester West—*Ouest*	101	75	176	1	.....	218	1,368	
	do East—*Est*	47	47	94	2	.....	123	780	
	do North—*Nord*	101	78	179	5	.....	257	1,544	
	St. Norbert,	48	49	97	.....	.....	112	852	
	Princeville	29	48	77	1	.....	119	511	
	Stamfold.....No. 1	19	96	115	.....	.....	173	1,953	
	do ..... " 2	52	83	135	1	.....	185		
	St. Louis de Blanford	23	53	76	1	.....	97	533	
	Totals—*Totaux*	2,143	1,981	4,124	62	16	6,060	31.522	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*	DESIRÉ OLIVIER BOURBEAU, 162.							

		Hon. P. Fortin	B. Le-Boutillier.						
Gaspé	St. Norbert of Cape Chatte	69	1	70	2		116	930	
	Ste. Anne des Monts	36		36	7	1	159	1,215	
	Rivière Claude	13		13			38		
	Mont Louis	20	5	25			48	520	
	Manche d'Epée	4		4			22		
	Fox River	28	1	29			155	932	
	l'Anse au Griffon	8		8		1	106	679	
	Cap Rosier	20		20		1	44	714	
	Little Gaspé	15	1	16		2	72		The other places not mentioned in Census. —*Non-mentionnées dans le recensement.*
	Peninsula	27		27		1	70		
	Gaspé Village	11	3	14		2	52		
	Gaspé Bay South—*Sud*	26	1	27		6	84	726	
	York	11	14	25			76	283	
	Sandy Beach	4	7	11		1	188		
	Douglastown	33	4	37			188	1,160	
	Malbay.....No. 2	25	1	26		1	84	1,387	
	do .....“ 1	22	4	26		1	75		
	Cannes des Roches	5	6	11			56		
	Percé Village	47	18	65		1	162	1,743	Percé.
	Bonaventure Island	3	5	8			21		
	Cape Cove	51	9	60	12	1	196		
	Grand River	90	3	93			139	1,063	
	Pabos	65	1	1			136	1,570	
	Newport	45	16	16	2		101		
	Aubert Harbour	44	11	55		2	227		
	l'Etang du Nord	92		92	1	2	137		
	Cap aux Meules	45	1	46		1	104		
	House Harbour	50	4	54			110		
	Grosse Isle	4		4			22		
	Totals—*Totaux*	913	116	1,029	24	24	2,988	12,922	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Hon Pierre Fortin, 797.

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Province of QUEBEC. / *de QUEBEC.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* L. O. David.	A. Desjardins.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
	Hochelaga	Hochelaga Village ..... No. 1	37	49	86	1	.....			
		do do ..... " 2	54	56	110	.....	.....			
		do do ..... " 3	29	35	64	2	.....	625	.....	
		do do ..... " 4	47	45	92	.....	.....			
		Côté de la Visitation Village	35	39	74	2	1	143	.....	
		St. Louis Village ..... No. 1	92	46	138	11	6	198	.....	
		do do ..... " 2	62	30	92	14	2	192	.....	Names of places not the same as those mentioned in Census.—*Noms des places n'étant pas les mêmes que ceux mentionnes dans le recensement.*
		do do ..... " 3	31	48	79	3	.....	158	.....	
		do do ..... " 4	6	27	33	3	.....	58	.....	
		do do ..... " 5	34	86	120	.....	1	174	.....	
		St. Jean Baptiste Village ..... " 1	48	67	115	1	.....	199	.....	
		do do ..... " 2	53	65	118	32	52	213	.....	
		do do ..... " 3	55	54	109	5	.....	182	.....	
		do do ..... " 4	71	68	139	.....	.....	206	.....	
		do do ..... " 5	51	73	124	10	6	212	.....	
		do do ..... " 6	41	69	110	.....	4	202	.....	
		do do ..... " 7a	22	36	58	.....	3	199	.....	
		do do ..... " 7b	26	60	86	2	1	139	.....	
		do do ..... " 8	52	64	116	3	.....	195	.....	
		Côté des Neiges do	66	94	160	5	.....	112	.....	
		Outrement do	17	28	45	2	.....	105	.....	

Notre Dame de Grace Village, West—*Ouest.*	25	64	89	.....	1	360	.....	
do do East—*Est*	21	59	80	.....	1			
Côté St. Antoine Village	36	61	97	.....	1			
St. Cunegonde do No. 1	60	77	137	3	.....	197	.....	
do do " 2	38	35	73	3	.....	112	.....	
do do " 3	27	35	62	20	1	130	.....	
do do " 4	49	62	111	3	1	162	.....	
do do " 5	55	80	135	2	2	199	.....	
do do " 6	32	34	66	6	2	133	.....	
St. Henri Town—*Ville* " 1	56	38	94	.....	.....	127	.....	
do do " 2	71	61	132	.....	1	171	.....	
do do " 3	61	42	103	1	.....	160	.....	
do do " 4	35	23	58	.....	1	81	.....	
do do " 5	52	64	116	2	.....	165	.....	
do do " 6	52	68	120	6	.....	197	.....	
do do " 7	55	85	140	1	2	190	.....	
do do " 8	45	50	95	2	.....	133	.....	
do do " 9	38	43	81	.....	4	129	.....	
do do " 10	42	46	88	.....	1	132	.....	
St. Gabriel Village " 1	19	61	80	.....	1	155	.....	
do do " 2	35	76	111	3	.....	112	.....	
do do " 3	38	77	115	7	4	186	.....	
do do " 4	36	47	83	.....	4	153	.....	
do do " 5	28	19	47	.....	1	104	.....	
do do " 6	31	54	85	4	1	169	.....	
Côté St. Paul Parish—*Pariosse*	7	14	21	.....	.....	81	.....	
do Village	54	70	124	4	2	226	.....	
Verdun do	12	22	34	.....	.....	109	.....	
Longue Pointe Parish—*Pariosse*	65	108	173	.....	5	254	.....	
Pointe aux Trembles do	43	94	137	6	.....	187	.....	
Rivière des Prairies do	24	74	98	4	.....	129	.....	
Sault au Recollet do No. 1	73	93	166	2	3	447	.....	
do do " 2	98	64	162	7	.....			
Totals—*Totaux*	2,342	3,039	5,381	182	115	8,600	.....	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, 697.

HUNTINGDON	JULIUS SCRIVER, Acclamation	16,304	

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	IBERVILLE	St. Athanase	No. 2	59	43	102	.....	.....	155	
		do	" 1	59	76	135	2	11	185	
		Iberville, Town—*Ville*	" 1	62	46	108	1	.....	163	
		do	" 2	65	32	97	1	.....	155	
		St. Grégoire	" 1	70	45	115	.....	12	152	
		do	" 2	111	19	130	.....	.....	186	
		St. Alexandre	" 1	63	47	110	.....	.....	143	
		do	" 2	79	56	135	1	.....	179	
		St. Brigide	" 1	63	72	135	2	.....	170	
		do	" 2	56	47	103	5	2	159	
		St. Sébastien	" 1	80	103	183	.....	.....	116	
		do	" 2	49	19	68	.....	.....	75	
		St. George, Henryville	" 2	39	33	72	2	1	82	
		do	" 1	74	62	136	.....	1	173	
		Totals—*Totaux*		929	700	1,629	14	27	2,093	15,413

Majority for *Majorité pour* } FRANÇOIS BÉCHARD, 229.

			L. F. G. Baby.	F. B. Godin.					
Joliette	Joliette, Town—*Ville*	No. 1	102	21	123	2	.....	498	3,047
	do	" 2	71	32	103	3	1		
	do	" 3	80	32	112	.....	1		
	St. Charles Borromée	" 4	68	50	118	.....	1	200	1,202
	St. Paul	" 5	23	53	76	2	.....	277	1,943
	do	" 6	10	104	114	2	.....		
	St. Thomas	" 7	86	46	132	2	.....	199	1,843
	Ste. Elizabeth	" 8	47	72	119	3	.....	157	2,753
	do	" 9	13	12	25	1	1	50	
	do	" 10	66	44	110	.....	.....	168	
	do	" 11	15	36	51	.....	.....	64	
	St. Félix de Valois	" 12	74	19	93	1	3	378	3,196
	do	" 13	39	34	73	1	3		
	do	" 14	95	19	114	1	2		
	Ste. Emélie	" 15	37	18	55	.....	1	.....	544
	St. Jean de Matha	" 16	32	27	59	.....	.....	392	2 293
	do	" 17	65	92	157	5	4		
	Ste. Mélanie	" 18	87	57	144	1	.....	174	1,548
	Ste. Béatrice	" 19	57	18	75	.....	2	93	927
	St. Alphonse	" 20	63	36	99	1	2	137	1,263
	St. Ambroise	" 21	81	51	132	4	.....	112	1,868
	St. Côme	" 22	53	32	85	1	.....	153	645
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,261	905	2,169	30	21	3,055	23,075

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Louis François George Baby, 359

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Province of QUEBEC. / *de QUEBEC.*		D. GIROUARD.	R. LAFLAMME.						
JACQUES CARTIER	St. Anne.....No. 1	50	83	133	.....	.....	160	1,296	
	do ..... " 2	14	119	133	.....	.....	162		
	Isle Bizard	73	43	116	.....	.....	136	835	
	Ste. Geneviéve, Village.....	93	17	110	5	6	134	672	
	do Parish—*Paroisse*.....No. 1	54	60	114	4	.....	145	1,304	
	do ..... " 2	32	52	84	.....	1	129		
	Pointe Claire, Village.....	28	35	63	.....	1	95	461	
	do Parish—*Paroisse*	22	132	154	3	11	197	1,611	
	St. Laurent .....No. 1	145	51	196	3	.....	226	2,011	
	do ..... " 2	134	45	179	.....	.....	204		
	do ..... " 3	83	58	141	2	1	163		
	Lachine, Town—*Ville*..... " 1	57	64	121	.....	6	171	1,696	
	do do ..... " 2	106	97	203	.....	1	252		
	do do ..... " 3	43	51	94	.....	2	114		
	do Parish—*Paroisse* ..... " 1	36	54	90	3	1	127	993	
	do do ..... " 2	40	47	87	.....	.....	109		
	Totals—*Totaux*.....	1,010	1,008	2,018	20	30	2,524	11,179	
	Majority for / *Majorité pour* } D. GIROUARD, 2, as established on re-count by the Judge—*Tel qu'établi par le dépouillement des votes fait de nouveau par le Juge.*								

		Jos. Dumont.	C. F. Roy.						
Kamouraska	St. Anne No. 1	52	112	164	2	1	200	3,134	
	do " 2	74	91	165	1	3	191		
	St. Onésime	39	60	99	3	.....	119	770	St Onésime, Ixworth & Chapais.
	Rivière Ouelle No. 1	59	25	84	1	.....	293	2,016	
	do " 2	118	26	144	1	.....			
	St. Pacome " 1	63	76	139	2	1	256	1,863	
	do " 2	29	50	79	.....	.....			
	St. Denis	18	116	134	.....	1	154	980	
	St. Philippe	37	70	107	1	.....	119	991	
	Mont Carmel	27	113	140	.....	5	179	985	
	Kamouraska, Village No. 1	29	46	75	.....	.....	100	797	
	do Parish—*Paroisse* " 2	52	28	80	.....	.....	147	1,484	
	do do " 3	53	43	96	.....	4	241		
	St. Pascal " 1	130	28	158	.....	1	421	2,658	
	do " 2	99	27	126	1	.....			
	do " 3	58	17	75	1	.....			
	St. André " 1	78	73	151	.....	1	177	1,738	St. André & Notre Dame du Portage.
	do " 2	37	49	86	.....	1	100		
	Ste. Hélène	97	56	153	1	4	188	1,399	St. Hélène, Bungay and Chabot
	St. Alexandre No. 1	45	81	126	1	1	141	1,763	St. Aléxandre Park and St. Antonin.
	do " 2	60	58	118	.....	.....	130		
								120	Pohénégamonk.
								556	Woodbridge and Painchand.
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,254	1,245	2,499	15	23	3,156	21,254	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Joseph Dumont, 9.

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Province of QUEBEC. *de QUEBEC.*									
LAPRAIRIE	Laprairie, Village No. 1	49	101	150	1	.....	179	1,259	
	do " 2	22	32	54	2	1	71		
	Laprairie, Parish—*Paroisse* " 3	33	34	67	2	1	88	1,697	
	do do " 4	50	16	66	1	.....	91		
	do do " 5	25	73	98	1	2	124		
	St. Philippe, do " 6	89	26	115	5	.....	128	1,754	
	do do " 7	32	37	69	.....	.....	96		
	St. Jacques le Mineur " 8	33	61	94	3	1	115	1,835	
	do do " 9	40	69	109	4	1	142		
	St. Constant " 10	125	36	161	2	5	214	1,898	
	do " 11	61	16	77	1	.....	93		
	St. Isidore " 12	26	108	134	4	4	84	1,814	
	do " 13	16	52	68	.....	1	155	1,604	Sault St. Louis.
	Totals—*Totaux*	601	661	1,262	26	16	1,590	11,861	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } ALFRED PINSONNEAULT 60.

			L. Forest.	H. Hurteau.						
L'Assomption	St. Sulpice	No. 1	88	33	121	1	.....	150	864	
	Repentigny	" 2	80	16	96	3	1	107	850	
	St. Paul	" 3	81	64	145	5	.....	184	1,048	
	Lachenaie	" 4	31	62	93	.....	.....	123	852	St. Charles
	L'Assomption, (Village)	" 5	97	28	125	4	.....	154	1,210	
	L'Assomption, (*Haut de*)	" 6	107	12	119	.....	.....	301	1,599	
	L'Assomption	" 7	101	12	113	1	.....			
	L'Epiphanie	" 8	13	57	70	2	1	276	1,365	
	do	" 9	60	100	160	2	2			
	St. Roch	" 10	30	106	136	1	.....	361	2,523	
	do	" 11	30	108	138	7	.....			
	St. Henri	" 12	3	88	91	4	.....	296	2,435	
	do	" 13	43	89	132	3	.....			
	St. Lin	" 14	45	91	136	2	.....	423	2,697	
	do	" 15	16	81	97	3	.....			
	do	" 16	27	74	101	1	.....			
	Totals—*Totaux*		852	1,021	1,873	39	4	2,375	15,473	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } H. Hurteau, 169.

Laval	Joseph Alderic Ouimet, Acclamation	9,472	

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	LÉVIS	St. Joseph, Parish—*Paroisse* No. 1	35	106	141	.....	2	161	2,412	
		do do " 2	44	12	56	.....	.....	73		
		Lauzon, Village " 1	57	91	148	.....	1	175	1,847	
		do " 2	64	59	123	.....	2	150		
		do " 3	89	53	142	.....	1	158		
		do " 4	66	97	163	.....	3	182		
		Bienville, Village " 1	45	41	86	.....	.....	178	980	
		do " 2	33	30	63	.....	1	178		
		Lévis Town—*Ville* (Wards—*Quartiers*):—								
		Lauzon No. 1	58	75	133	5	.....	176	1,144	
		do " 2	54	24	78	.....	.....	92		
		Notre-Dame " 1	94	21	115	.....	1	144	3,322	
		do " 2	165	41	206	2	.....	244		
		do " 3	112	32	144	6	3	176		
		do " 4	119	63	182	12	1	226		
		St. Laurent " 1	97	34	131	8	.....	168	2,225	
		do " 2	131	34	165	2	.....	205		
		do " 3	41	59	100	3	.....	144		
		St. David de l'aube Rivière Parish—*Paroisse.*	103	11	114	8	8	167	.....	St. David not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Notre-Dame, Parish—*Paroisse* No. 1	54	16	70	1	.....	220	1,361	
		do do " 2	51	31	82	2	.....			

St. Télesphore		15	16	31	.....	1	49	.....	St. Télesphore not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
St. Romuald, Parish—*Paroisse*	No. 1	95	44	139	2	.....	161	3,000	
do do	" 2	69	69	138	4	2	173		
do do	" 3	22	113	135	.....	.....	192		
do do	" 4	17	74	91	1	.....	118		
St. Nicolas, do	" 1	48	53	101	1	.....	126	2,356	
do do	" 2	19	109	128	2	1	154		
do do	" 3	41	42	83	.....	.....	87		
St. Etienne, do	.....	64	56	120	.....	3	196	766	
St. Lambert, do	No. 1	38	75	113	.....	.....	131	1,563	
do do	" 2	76	26	102	.....	1	124		
St. Jean Chrysostôme, do	" 1	30	106	136	.....	2	102	1,707	Etchemin.
do do	" 2	5	77	82	1	.....	177		
St. Henri, do	" 1	53	68	121	2	.....	147	2,418	
do do	" 2	26	84	110	3	.....	125		
do do	" 3	14	84	98	1	1	108		
Totals—*Totaux*		2,144	2,026	4,170	56	35	5,367	24,831	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Hon. Joseph Godérich Blanchet, 118.

		Fournier.	Casgrain.						
L'Islet	L'Islet No. 1	47	57	104	3	.....	392	4,084	
do	" 2	1	80	81	1	.....			
do	" 3	25	78	103	1	.....			
St. Eugéne	" 4	41	65	106	1	.....	187	.....	St. Cyrille, Lessard, Beaulieu, Arago and Leverrier.
St. Cyrille	" 5	65	47	112	.....	.....	153	1,028	
St. Aubert	" 6	118	32	150	.....	1	227	1,382	
St. Jean Port Joli	" 7	147	49	196	.....	.....	283	3,436	St. Aubert & Fournier.
St. Roch des Aulnets	" 8	56	111	167	5	.....	230	2,311	
Ste. Louise	" 9	54	96	150	.....	.....	241	1,211	St. Louise, Ashford.
Ste. Perpètue	" 10	31	33	64	1	.....	229	1,065	Casgrain, Dionne, Lafontaine, Garneau, St. Pamphile and St. Eugène not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
St. Pamphile	" 11	43	39	82	2	.....			
Totals—*Totaux*		628	687	1,315	14	1	1,942	13,517	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } P. B. Casgrain, 59.

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Province of QUEBEC. *de QUEBEC.*		L. A. Corté.	C. J. Rinfret.						
LOTBINIÈRE	St. Jean Deschaillons ..... No. 1	36	84	120	.....	.....	176	2,518	
	do ..... " 2	50	67	117	9	.....	200		
	Ste Emélie	25	57	82	1	.....	143	1,131	
	Leclercville, Village	20	43	63	.....	.....	107	.....	Leclercville not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Lotbinière ..... No. 1	47	93	140	2	.....	203	2,129	
	do ..... " 2	10	79	89	.....	.....	124		
	St. Edouard	39	126	165	5	.....	223	1,197	
	Ste Croix ..... No. 1	65	108	173	.....	.....	217	2,260	
	do ..... " 2	23	43	66	.....	.....	96		
	St. Flavien ..... " 1	76	24	100	.....	.....	140	1,405	
	do ..... " 2	68	28	96	1	.....	173		
	St. Antoine ..... " 1	53	94	147	2	.....	200	1,809	
	do ..... " 2	56	23	79	.....	.....	115		
	St. Apollinaire ..... " 1	47	23	70	.....	.....	134	1,533	
	do ..... " 2	65	28	93	.....	.....	165		
	St. Agapit	66	24	90	1	.....	141	657	
	St. Narcisse	51	12	63	1	.....	113	.....	St. Narcisse and St. Patrick not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Ste. Agathe	93	29	122	3	.....	183	1,051	
	St. Giles	43	27	70	.....	.....	118	1,197	
	St. Patrick	39	71	110	.....	.....	165	.....	
	Totals—*Totaux*	972	1 083	2,055	25	.....	3,136	16,887	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } COMTE ISAIE RINFRET, 111.

			Désaulniers.	Houde.	Yale.					
Maskinongé	Rivière du Loup	No. 1	31	46	6	83	1	.....	420	2,925
	do	" 2	38	53	31	122	.....	.....		
	do	" 3	18	84	6	108	9	.....		
	Maskinongé	" 1	30	39	1	70	.....	7	382	2,080
	do	" 2	16	37	15	68	3	.....		
	do	" 3	23	13	6	42	.....	.....		
	St. Didace	" 1	8	63	48	119	.....	.....	346	2,055
	do	" 2	15	26	29	70	4	.....		
	do	" 3	1	4	19	24	.....	.....		
	Ste. Ursule	" 1	31	48	40	119	2	.....	148	2,322
	do	" 2	11	54	42	107	10	.....	158	
	St. Leôn	" 1	19	108	3	130	3	.....	175	1,801
	do	" 2	30	75	4	109	.....	.....	151	
	St Justin		5	81	15	101	6	.....	182	1,578
	St. Paulin		11	75	9	95	18	.....	190	1,680
	Hunterstown		7	13	4	24	2	.....	65	1,238
	St. Alexis		2	19	1	22	2	.....	34	.....
	Totals—*Totaux*		296	838	279	1,413	60	7	2,251	15,079

St. Alexis not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Frédéric Houde, 542.

			L. E. Oliver.	Jos. E. Turgeon.					
Mégantic	Inverness	No. 1	82	42	124	2	1	201	2,741
	do	" 2	73	35	108	.....	.....	204	
	Inverness, West—*Ouest*		50	32	82	1	.....	106	
	Leeds	No. 1	103	13	116	1	1	598	2,754
	do	" 2	89	34	123	2	2		
	do	" 3	65	59	124	.....	1		
	Ireland, North—*Nord*		47	28	75	.....	3	122	1,318
	Ireland, South—*Sud*, and Coleraine		89	29	118	.....	2	185	

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	MEGANTIC ..... (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Halifax, South—*Sud*..... No. 1	47	110	157	4	1	212	2,747	
		do ..... " 2	74	43	117	4	.....	168		
		Halifax, North—*Nord*..... " 1	57	77	134	1	5	345	2,245	
		do ..... " 2	61	33	94	1	2			
		Somerset, South—*Sud* ..... " 1	66	40	106	1	.....	212	1,682	
		do ..... " 2	52	16	68	.....	1	282		
		Somerset, North—*Nord* ..... " 1	8	72	80	.....	.....	162	1,946	
		do ..... " 2	63	44	107	3	.....	263		
		Nelson ..... " 1	31	40	71	1	.....	130	1,633	
		do ..... " 2	22	26	48	1	.....	98		
		Thetford..... " 1	15	31	46	2	1	245	1,092	
		do ..... " 2	43	37	80	.....	2			
		Plessisville Village.....	54	40	94	.....	.....	135	731	
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	1,191	881	2,072	24	22	3,668	18,879	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } LOUIS EPHREM OLIVIER, 310.

		G. B. Baker.	Geo. Clarke.						
Missisquoi	Stanbridge No. 1	72	76	148	3	3	197	5,924	
	do " 2	78	28	106	1	1	167		
	do " 3	59	75	134	2	.....	183		
	do " 4	64	71	135	2	.....	182		
	do " 5	25	101	126	15	4	200		
	do " 6	49	93	142	.....	1	186		
	Dunham " 1	53	62	115	19	1	185	3,316	
	do " 2	80	64	144	10	.....	200		
	do " 3	58	41	99	16	1	178		
	Dunham Village	29	16	45	.....	.....	45	248	
	Sweetsburg Village	27	11	38	4	1	59	.....	Sweetsburg and Cowansville not mentioned in Census — *Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Cowansville Village	50	52	102	1	.....	129	.....	
	St. Armand, West—*Ouest*	70	28	98	.....	.....	125	1,056	
	do	63	18	86	2	2	120		
	St. Armand, East—*Est*	38	51	89	.....	.....	154	1,340	
	do	26	70	96	3	.....	122		
	Philipsburg Village	29	14	43	1	.....	58	272	
	Frelighsburg Village	22	16	38	1	.....	56	255	
	Farnham, Town—*Ville* No. 1	50	62	112	.....	.....	150	1,317	
	do " 2	60	40	100	.....	.....	128		
	Farnham Township, North—*Nord*	28	16	44	.....	.....	65	1,380	
	Farnham Township, South—*Sud*	70	54	124	6	.....	183		
	Notre Dame des Anges	37	31	68	8	2	94	594	
	Clarenceville, East—*Est*	64	20	84	1	.....	95	1,250	
	Clarenceville, West—*Ouest*	67	48	115	4	.....	137		
	St. Thomas	82	51	133	2	1	176	870	
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,355	1,209	2,564	101	17	3,574	16,922	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } George B. Baker, 146.

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	MONTCALM	Ste. Julienne ..... No. 1	2	40	46	20	108	.....	1	227	.....	
		St. Esprit ..... " 2	18	90	22	41	171	.....	.....	256	.....	
		St. Alexis ..... " 3	26	60	2	47	135	2	.....	237	.....	
		Jt. Jacques ..... " 4	.....	70	1	79	150	1	.....	190	.....	
		do ..... " 5	1	53	1	79	134	.....	5	180	.....	
		do ..... " 6	2	62	.....	48	112	1	.....	209	.....	
		St. Lignori ..... " 7	1	126	7	12	146	.....	1	232	.....	
		Rawdon ..... " 8	2	66	76	.....	144	.....	.....	265	.....	
		Chertsey ..... " 9	1	83	4	28	116	.....	.....	197	.....	
		Wexford ..... " 10	12	15	1	3	31	1	.....	96	.....	
		Kilkenny ..... " 11	21	33	80	17	151	.....	.....	257	.....	
		Totals—*Totaux*..	86	698	240	374	1,398	5	7	2,346	12,742	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } FIRMIN DUGAS, 324.

		O. Carbonneau.	A. C. P. R. Landry.						
Montmagny	Montmagny Village	70	68	138	.....	.....	239	1,512	
	St. Thomas ..... No. 1	70	74	144	3	.....	105	2,893	
	do ..... " 2	83	62	145	.....	4	216		
	Berthier	112	18	130	8	2	204	1,411	
	St. Pierre Rivière du Sud	91	62	153	.....	1	184	1,292	
	St. François Rivière du Sud ..... No. 1	60	28	88	.....	1	111	1,613	
	do do ..... " 2	74	31	105	.....	4	139		
	St. Ignace, Cap ..... " 1	64	125	189	.....	.....	236	3,278	
	do ..... " 2	54	159	213	.....	2	260		Cap St. Ignace, Bourdages, Patton & Talon.
	Township de Montminy	48	112	160	.....	3	188	917	Montminy, Ashburton, Rolette and Panet.
	Isle aux Grues	20	45	65	.....	.....	78	639	
	Totals—*Totaux*	746	784	1,530	11	17	1,960	13,555	
	Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Auguste C. P. R. Landry, 38.								

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		J. Langelier.	P. V. Valin						
Montmorency	Ste. Brigitte de Laval	40	41	81	.....	.....	88	763	
	L'Ange Gardien	72	97	169	4	.....	194	1,049	
	Château Richer ..... No. 1	80	55	135	.....	1	149	1,618	
	do ..... " 2	42	70	112	4	.....	132		
	Ste. Anne	29	80	109	.....	6	152	1,154	
	St. Joachim	30	59	89	6	.....	111	923	
	St. Tite	18	78	96	1	1	164	663	
	St. Féréole	42	58	100	2	.....	125	991	
	Ste. Pétronille	26	18	44	2	.....	60	.....	Ste. Pétronille not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnée dans le recensement.*
	St. Pierre	6	81	87	2	.....	89	1,109	
	Ste. Famille	52	57	109	1	2	143	834	
	St. François	22	34	56	.....	3	69	552	
	St. Jean ..... No. 1	41	35	76	1	2	218	1,436	
	do ..... " 2	62	21	83	3	.....			
	St. Laurent	43	47	90	3	2	120	993	
	Totals—*Totaux*	605	831	1,436	29	17	1,814	12,085	
	Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Pierre Vincent Valin, 226.								

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			Wm. DARLING.	M. H. GAULT.						
	MONTREAL..... (West—*Ouest.*)	Wards—*Quartiers:*								
		St. Antoine ..... No. 1	30	50	80	5	.....	138		
		do ..... " 2	38	49	87	3	2	156		
		do ..... " 3	21	36	57	4	2	111		
		do ..... " 4	36	57	93	.....	6	172		
		do ..... " 5	30	69	99	.....	.....	154		
		do ..... " 6	42	53	95	2	.....	150		
		do ..... " 7	34	66	100	1	1	155		
		do ..... " 8	29	74	103	4	.....	154		
		do ..... " 9	39	68	107	1	2	151		
		do ..... " 10	33	65	98	1	.....	136		
		do ..... " 11	28	48	76	.....	.....	126		
		do ..... " 12	24	36	60	.....	.....	110		
		do ..... " 13	22	46	68	.....	.....	103		
		do ..... " 14	33	82	115	.....	.....	171		
		do ..... " 15	30	69	99	1	.....	145		
		do ..... " 16	52	76	128	.....	.....	198		
		do ..... " 17	40	72	112	.....	.....	207		
		do ..... " 18	39	56	95	.....	7	182		
		do ..... " 19	36	54	90	.....	.....	165	23,925	
		do ..... " 20	34	68	102	2	.....	162		
		do ..... " 21	25	95	120	.....	.....	210		

do	" 22	14	40	54	.....	.....	188	
do	" 23	41	76	117	.....	.....	171	
do	" 24	36	58	94	.....	.....	148	
do	" 25	23	30	53	.....	.....	75	
do	" 26	34	93	127	.....	.....	221	
do	" 27	7	22	29	.....	.....	57	
do	" 28	16	47	63	.....	.....	123	
St. Antoine	" 29	40	82	122	.....	.....	211	
do	" 30	11	39	50	.....	.....	81	
do	" 31	17	64	81	3	.....	141	
do	" 32	51	88	139	5	.....	210	
do	" 33	29	77	106	2	.....	182	
do	" 34	32	76	108	1	.....	155	
do	" 35	27	73	100	.....	.....	174	
do	" 36	21	68	89	.....	.....	134	
do	" 37	12	60	72	.....	.....	117	
St. Laurent	" 38	49	78	127	.....	.....	207	
do	" 39	28	47	75	.....	.....	120	
do	" 40	28	38	66	.....	.....	107	
do	" 41	21	41	62	.....	.....	108	
do	" 42	13	56	69	.....	.....	127	
do	" 43	32	95	127	.....	.....	199	
do	" 44	21	70	91	.....	.....	124	
do	" 45	11	57	68	2	.....	112	
do	" 46	44	64	108	2	.....	170	13,106
do	" 47	27	75	102	.....	.....	184	
do	" 48	27	41	68	.....	.....	103	
do	" 49	36	69	105	.....	.....	194	
do	" 50	26	58	84	.....	.....	139	
do	" 51	35	39	74	.....	.....	106	
do	" 52	38	65	103	.....	.....	152	
do	" 53	33	60	93	.....	.....	153	
do	" 54	26	43	69	.....	.....	122	
do	" 55	26	56	82	.....	.....	144	
Totals—*Totaux*		1,627	3,334	4,961	39	20	8,215	37,031

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } MATTHEW HAMILTON GAULT, 1,707.

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			B. DEVLIN.	M. P. RYAN.						
146	MONTREAL ..... (Centre—*Centre.*)	Wards—*Quartiers* :—								
		Ste. Anne..... No. 1	36	30	66	.....	1	442		
		do ..... " 2	48	61	109	.....	.....	460		
		do ..... " 3	56	63	119	.....	.....	295		
		do ..... " 4	50	77	127	.....	2	262		
		do ..... " 5	44	30	74	.....	1	323		
		do ..... " 6	44	56	100	5	6	425		
		do ..... " 7	69	82	151	2	.....	374		
		do ..... " 8	85	90	175	12	6	433		
		do ..... " 9	75	38	113	4	3	511		
		do ..... " 10	92	41	133	4	1	364		
		do ..... " 11	57	38	95	13	3	249		
		do ..... " 12	92	52	144	1	.....	262		
		do ..... " 13	43	29	72	.....	2	205	18,639	
		do ..... " 14	67	54	121	1	.....	407		
		do ..... " 15	40	83	123	4	.....	276		
		do ..... " 16	39	69	108	.....	.....	305		
		do ..... " 17	25	58	83	.....	3	440		
		do ..... " 18	37	64	101	5	2	390		
		do ..... " 19	60	60	120	7	.....	188		
		do ..... " 20	42	90	132	3	1	193		
		do ..... " 21	31	62	93	2	1	130		
		do ..... " 22	59	60	119	13	6	187		
		do ..... " 23	61	57	118	.....	.....	178		
		do ..... " 24	14	88	102	36	.....	248		
		do ..... " 25	41	124	165	7	.....	259		

West—*Ouest*	"	26	21	78	99	5		203	
do	"	27	30	52	82			137	
do	"	28	14	59	73	1	1	167	
do	"	29	9	43	52			103	1,265
do	"	30	29	104	133	1	1	276	
do	"	31	22	55	77		1	128	
do	"	32	18	83	101	1	1	177	
Centre—*Centre*	"	33	21	41	62		1	125	
do	"	34	36	74	110		4	200	
do	"	35	21	43	64		1	114	1,110
do	"	36	21	82	103		1	193	
do	"	37	47	75	122	3		194	
East—*Est*	"	38	55	51	106	1		169	
do	"	39	28	43	71	1	1	120	
do	"	40	55	58	113			172	2,889
do	"	41	52	57	109	1	1	167	
do	"	42	59	70	129			195	
Totals—*Totaux*			1,845	2,624	4,469	133	51	10,646	23,903

Majority for *Majorite pour* } M. P. Ryan, 779.

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			F. X. Archambeault.	C. J. Coursol.				
Montreal (East—*Est.*)	Wards—*Quartiers*:—							
	St. Lewis—*St. Louis* No.	1	53	55	108		1	172
	do "	2	37	45	82		1	122
	do "	3	68	68	136		2	183
	do "	4	61	67	128		3	184
	do "	5	50	76	126		1	177
	do "	6	47	81	128		1	194
	do "	7	53	60	113		4	177
	do "	8	57	81	138		14	201
	do "	9	86	64	150		75	193
	do "	10	58	62	120		1	146
	do "	11	46	57	103	2	2	146
	do "	12	38	53	91	6		136
	do "	13	55	54	109		7	169
	do "	14	39	64	103		4	184
	do "	15	45	77	122	1		181
	do "	16	46	58	104	1		176
	do "	17	33	45	78	5		151
	do "	18	46	50	96	3		156
	do "	19	51	62	113	3		195

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Province of QUEBEC. *de QUEBEC.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* F. X. Archambault.	C. J. Coursol.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
18	MONTREAL	St. James—*St. Jacques*..... " 20	30	77	107	4	.....	176		
	(East—*Est.*)	do ..... " 21	57	78	135	1	.....	119		
	(Continued.)	do ..... " 22	26	59	85	.....	.....	122		
	(*Suite.*)	do ..... " 23	46	63	109	1	.....	180		
		do ..... " 24	51	80	131	.....	4	179		
		do ..... " 25	53	76	129	.....	14	199		
		do ..... " 26	51	82	133	.....	6	126		
		do ..... " 27	39	78	117	.....	1	188		
		do ..... " 28	53	80	133	.....	.....	200		
		do ..... " 29	38	78	116	1	.....	175		
		do ..... " 30	58	85	143	.....	7	200		
		do ..... " 31	51	82	133	4	.....	192		
		do ..... " 32	24	35	59	1	.....	109	17,680	
		do ..... " 33	45	77	122	3	.....	198		
		do ..... " 34	56	67	123	2	.....	189		
		do ..... " 35	53	79	132	5	.....	192		
		do ..... " 36	66	64	130	14	.....	199		
		do ..... " 37	54	87	141	3	.....	195		
		do ..... " 38	23	46	69	43	.....	150		
		do ..... " 39	47	64	111	7	.....	171		
		do ..... " 40	26	74	100	7	.....	148		
		do ..... " 41	50	62	112	10	.....	198		
		do ..... " 42	34	47	81	.....	.....	144		
		do ..... " 43	64	53	117	6	.....	199		
		do ..... " 44	48	72	120	3	.....	186		

St. Mary's—*Ste. Marie*	45	66	95	161	3	.....	267				
do	" 46	40	73	113	2	.....	180				
do	" 47	42	62	104	1	.....	178				
do	" 48	23	73	96	.....	.....	163				
do	" 49	54	69	123	2	.....	178				
do	" 50	51	90	141	3	.....	119				
do	" 51	55	63	118	9	.....	173				
do	" 52	35	61	96	1	.....	150				
do	" 53	56	65	121	1	.....	19				
do	" 54	45	95	140	.....	.....	210				
do	" 55	40	71	111	1	.....	141				
do	" 56	36	74	110	1	.....	158				
do	" 57	43	57	100	4	.....	149				
do	" 58	58	60	118	3	.....	180				
do	" 59	53	63	116	3	.....	182				
do	" 60	59	53	112	2	.....	170				
do	" 61	31	41	72	8	.....	132				
do	" 62	50	52	102	8	1	200				
do	" 63	52	37	89	1	.....	135				
do	" 64	50	50	100	1	.....	172				
do	" 65	48	76	124	1	.....	174				
do	" 66	37	53	90	.....	.....	137				
do	" 67	35	91	126	.....	.....	188				
do	" 68	28	79	107	6	.....	149				
do	" 69	35	99	134	2	7	195				
Totals—*Totaux*		3,234	4,626	7,860	199	156	11,676	13,695			46,291

Majority for } Hon. Charles Joseph Coursol, 1,392.
Majorité pour }

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Electoral Districts. — *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — Observations.
		J. E. BUREAU.	S. COUPAL DIT LAREINE.						
NAPIERVILLE	St. Remi, Village ..... No. 1	90	12	102	1	1	114	831	
	St. Remi ..... " 2	96	46	142	3	1	215	1,938	
	do ..... " 3	69	36	105	.....	.....	131		
	St. Michel ..... " 4	70	60	130	.....	.....	163	1,986	
	do ..... " 5	70	55	125	.....	1	158		
	St. Edouard ..... " 6	48	72	120	.....	.....	198	1,625	
	do ..... " 7	29	56	85	.....	3	154		
	Sherrington ..... " 8	46	57	103	3	2	171	2,035	
	do ..... " 9	19	27	46	.....	2	71		
	do ..... " 10	8	62	70	1	.....	98		
	Napierville, Village ..... " 11	40	32	72	.....	.....	141	.....	Napierville, Village, not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	St. Cyprien ..... " 12	10	114	124	1	.....	193	3,273	
	do ..... " 13	22	120	142	2	.....	215		
	Totals—*Totaux*	617	749	1,366	11	10	2,022	11,688	

Majority for — *Majorité pour* } SIXTE COUPAL DIT LAREINE, 132.

		F. X. O. Méthot.	G. A. Turcotte.						
Nicolet	St. Pierre les Becquéts ..... No. 1	71	30	101	.....	.....	264	} 2,942	
	do do ..... " 2	48	19	67	.....	.....	113		
	do do ..... " 3	76	41	117	.....	3	217		
	Ste. Sophie de Levrard	48	16	64	.....	.....	117	.....	Ste. Sophie not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnée dans le recensement.*
	Gentilly ..... No. 1	123	32	155	2	.....	339	} 2,884	
	do ..... " 2	113	24	137	2	.....			
	Ste. Marie de Blandford	14	5	19	.....	.....	47		
	Ste. Gertrude ..... No. 1	101	51	152	.....	.....	290	} 1,552	
	do ..... " 2	64	13	77	3	.....	288		
	Becancourt ..... " 1	80	9	89	.....	.....	342	} 2,629	
	do ..... " 2	95	59	154	.....	1	350		
	Ste. Angéle de Laval	96	19	115	2	.....	146	1,022	
	La Rochelle	31	6	37	.....	.....	46	421	
	St. Grégoire ..... No. 1	73	42	115	.....	2	352	2,619	
	do ..... " 2	57	73	130	.....	.....			
	St. Célestin ..... " 1	47	111	158	1	1	281	} 1,609	
	do ..... " 2	23	43	66	60	2	283		
	St. Wenceslas ..... " 1	74	34	108	2	.....	151	} 729	
	do ..... " 2	25	17	42	.....	.....	186		
	Ste. Eulalie	57	19	76	.....	.....	290	261	
	St. Leonard ..... No. 1	58	53	111	2	5	221	} 747	
	do ..... " 2	18	30	48	.....	.....	243		
	Nicolet, Parish—*Paroisse* ..... " 1	26	34	60	2	.....	227	} 2,797	
	do do ..... " 2	38	36	74	2	.....			
	Nicolet, Town—*Ville* ..... " 1	37	11	48	.....	1	243		
	do do ..... " 2	31	51	82	.....	.....			
	Ste. Monique et Ste. Perpétue ..... " 1	44	56	100	.....	.....	362	} 263	
	do do ..... " 2	62	35	97	.....	3		} 2,239	
	do do ..... " 3	28	35	63	1	.....			
	Ste. Brigitte des Saults	101	14	115	.....	2	180	548	
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,759	1,018	2,777	79	20	5,578	23,262	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } François Xavier Ovide Méthot, 741.

for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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152										
	Ottawa (County—*Comte.*)	Eardly ..... No. 1	104	36	140	1	.....	176	1,120	
		Aylmer Village ..... " 2	72	17	89	3	1	352	1,650	
		do ..... " 3	128	35	163	4	5			
		Hull Township ..... " 4	63	49	112	.....	2	181		
		do ..... " 5	108	.....	108	2	4	128		
		do ..... " 6	91	26	117	9	2	263		
		do ..... " 7	66	3	69	1	3	112		
		Hull City—*Cité* ..... " 8	25	17	42	1	.....	74		
		do ..... " 9	58	25	83	.....	.....	122		
		do ..... " 10	32	16	48	1	.....	87		
		do ..... " 11	46	23	69	1	.....	.....	8,318	
		do ..... " 12	74	21	95	2	1	163		
		do ..... " 13	76	11	87	.....	1	182		
		do ..... " 14	82	10	92	1	106	171		
		do ..... " 15	71	18	89	.....	.....	171		
		do ..... " 16	66	13	79	.....	.....	116		
		do ..... " 17	52	19	71	.....	.....	155		
		do ..... " 18	52	9	61	1	.....	.....	.....	
		Gatineau Point Village ..... " 19	74	4	78	1	.....	137	.....	Gatineau Point Village not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Templeton Township ..... " 20	50	63	113	.....	.....	200		
		do ..... " 21	29	6	35	6	1	87	3,401	
		do ..... " 22	37	19	56	2	3	138		

Buckingham Village	"	23	153	18	171	.....	4	265	1,301	
do	"	24	2	28	30	.....	.....			
Ange Gardien	"	25	15	23	38	2	.....	182	1,234	
do	"	26	45	26	71	2	2			
Buckingham Township	"	27	52	31	83	2	2	290	1,587	
do	"	28	13	9	22	2	14			
St. Malachi	"	29	12	22	34	1	1	68	513	
Lochaber	"	30	2	29	31	.....	2	62	1,776	Lochaber, Thurso and Gore.
do	"	31	24	108	132	.....	.....	184		
do	"	32	5	39	44	1	.....	68		
Mulgrave and Derry	"	33	6	28	34	.....	.....	46	195	
McGill, Blake, Wells and Bigelow	"	34	6	9	15	.....	.....	30	.....	McGill, Blake and Wells not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnes dans le recensement.*
Ste. Angélique	"	35	27	97	124	10	2	198	1,738	
do	"	36	16	67	83	1	2	123		
Notre Dame de Bonsecours	"	37	79	22	101	7	108	302	1,253	
do do	"	38	28	22	50	.....	.....			
St. André Avellin	"	39	51	43	94	5	.....	190	1,872	
do	"	40	22	44	66	1	.....			
Ripon	"	41	11	76	87	.....	3	287	1,409	
do	"	42	15	26	41	.....	2	182		
Hartwell and Suffolk	"	43	56	26	82	7	88	184	665	
Masham	"	44	50	24	74	1	.....	122	1,904	
do	"	45	14	61	75	.....	.....			
Portland	"	46	25	4	29	1	1	77	396	
Wakefield	"	47	69	30	99	3	1	139	1,338	
do	"	48	21	4	25	.....	1	70		
Lowe	"	49	148	4	152	5	.....	184	965	
Hincks	"	50	43	.....	43	.....	31	56	406	
Aylwin	"	51	36	24	60	1	.....	101	559	
Wright	"	52	67	.....	67	.....	2	89	918	
do	"	53	85	.....	85	.....	.....	137		
Northfield	"	54	44	.....	44	.....	.....	64	461	
Bouchette	"	55	92	1	93	.....	.....	142	687	
Cameron	"	56	48	.....	48	.....	.....	62	382	
Egan and Kensington	"	57	122	.....	122	.....	.....	161	835	Kensington.
Aumond	"	58	65	.....	65	.....	.....	85	.....	Aumond not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnes dans le recensement.*
.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	379	Bowman, Bigelow.
Totals—*Totaux*			3,025	1,385	4,410	88	395	7,165	37,262	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } ALONZO WRIGHT, 1,640.

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Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
Province of QUEBEC. *de QUEBEC.*		THOS. MURRAY.	J. POUPORE.						
PONTIAC	Aldfield	15	2	17	.....	.....	28		
	Onslow, North—*Nord*	66	34	100	2	3	134	1,997	
	do South—*Sud* No. 1	53	32	85	1	.....	116		
	do do " 2	17	66	83	2	2	111		
	Quigon	19	26	45	.....	.....	55	.....	Quigon, Shawville, Cawood and Alleyn and and Bryson not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Bristol No. 1	30	50	80	7	.....	123	2,162	
	do " 2	52	27	79	.....	.....	115		
	do " 3	43	49	92	3	.....	92		
	Clarendon " 1	38	68	106	1	36	143	2,675	
	do " 2	36	83	119	.....	3	157		
	do " 3	22	73	95	4	.....	136		
	do " 4	21	96	117	2	.....	160		
	Shawville	6	28	34	1	.....	51	.....	
	Thorne	12	112	124	5	4	161	624	
	Leslie, Clapham and Uddersfield.	23	25	48	2	1	73	397	Clapham and Uddersfield not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Cawood and Alleyn	20	21	41	1	1	59	.....	
	Portage du Fort	37	28	65	1	.....	103	652	
	Bryson	19	27	46	.....	1	77	.....	
	Litchfield No. 1	18	19	37	.....	.....	49	1,243	
	do " 2	108	36	144	1	13	157		
	Calumet Island " 1	82	53	135	.....	2	158	1,080	
	do " 2	37	25	62	.....	.....	74		

	Mansfield and Pontefract	"	1	62	61	123	3	.....	49	786
	do do	"	2	12	29	41	.....	.....	50	
	Waltham and Bryson			23	59	82	2	1	102	404
	Chichester			31	105	136	5	38	177	598
	Allumette Island	No.	1	80	35	115	4	3	138	1,503
	do	"	2	125	45	170	4	3	223	
	Chapeau			15	21	36	.....	1	47	..... Chapeau not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Sheen, Esket, Malakoff and Aberdeen	No.	1	39	43	82	.....	4	101	470
	do do	"	2	13	3	16	.....	2	24	
	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,219 Pontiac, North—*Nord.*
	Totals—*Totaux*			1,174	1,381	2,555	51	108	3,243	15,810

Majority for *Majorité pour* } JOHN POUPORE, 207.

				E. A. DE ST. GEORGE.	R. P. VALLÉE.					
PORTNEUF	St. Augustin	No.	1	23	114	137	3	.....	158	1,880
	do	"	2	7	94	101	.....	.....	108	
	Pointe aux Trembles	"	1	47	80	127	1	.....	142	1,578
	do	"	2	14	45	59	.....	.....	71	
	Ecureuils			35	37	72	.....	.....	82	560
	Cap Santé	No.	1	92	14	106	.....	.....	148	1,350
	do	"	2	72	17	89	.....	.....	120	
	Portneuf	"	1	105	37	142	1	.....	170	1,790
	do	"	2	93	32	125	1	.....	170	
	Deschambault	"	1	62	83	145	1	.....	189	2,402
	do	"	2	44	115	159	1	.....	179	
	Grondines			82	84	166	.....	.....	199	1,503
	St. Casimir	No.	1	49	117	166	.....	.....	175	2,263
	do	"	2	20	71	91	4	.....	106	
	do	"	3	28	55	83	.....	.....	104	
	St. Alban	"	1	10	46	56	.....	1	167	1,665
	do	"	2	26	109	135	2	.....	167	
	St. Bazile	"	1	87	22	109	.....	.....	139	2,012
	do	"	2	100	5	105	.....	.....	124	
	do	"	3	32	10	42	.....	.....	54	

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Province of QUEBEC. — *de QUEBEC.*	Electoral Districts, *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des Candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* E. A. de St. Georges.	R. P. Vallée.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
136	PORTNEUF..... (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	St. Raymond ..... No. 1	74	3	77	.....	.....	105		
		do ..... " 1a	63	6	69	.....	.....	107		
		do ..... " 2	77	93	170	.....	.....	194	3,243	
		do ..... " 3	55	73	128	.....	.....	138		
		do ..... " 4	69	67	136	.....	.....	160		
		Ste. Jeanne de Neuville	112	52	164	.....	.....	195	1,060	
		Ste. Catherine..... No. 1	78	34	112	.....	.....	135	1,263	
		do ..... " 2	49	13	62	.....	.....	71		
		St. Ubald.....	23	100	123	.....	.....	147	.....	St. Ubald not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionne dans le recensement.*
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	1,628	1,628	3,256	14	1	3,924	22,509	
		Casting vote of Returning Officer..... *Vote preponderant de l'Officier-Rapporteur*..	1	.....	Majority for *Majorité pour*	E. A. De St. Georges, 1.				
		On recount by Judge.—*Après un nouveau depouillement des votes fait par un Juge*...	1,572	1,605	Majority for *Majorité pour*	Roch Pamphile Vallée, 33.				

			Hon. W. Laurier.	Phi. Vallières						
Quebec East.....	Wards—*Quartiers*:—									
	Jacques Cartier.....	No. 1	54	30	84	.....	.....	.....		
	do	" 2	81	33	114	2	.....	.....		
	do	" 3	41	40	81	.....	.....	146		
	do	" 4	67	25	92	2	.....	.....		
	do	" 5	58	38	96	3	.....	.....	8,922	
	do	" 6	77	37	114	5	3	185		
	do	" 7	49	25	74	.....	1	.....		
	do	" 8	81	42	123	2	.....	164		
	do	" 9	52	39	91	.....	.....	.....		
	do	" 10	90	31	121	4	5	863		863. Number of electors on the list for remaining subdivisions.—*Le nombre des électeurs pour les autres subdivisions est compris dans cette liste.*
	St. Roch.....	" 11	76	46	122	.....	6	171		
	do	" 12	84	37	121	1	.....	.....		
	do	" 13	23	41	64	.....	.....	92		
	do	" 14	73	49	122	4	.....	.....		
	do	" 15	40	34	74	.....	2	111	6,850	
	do	" 16	57	42	99	.....	.....	134		
	do	" 17	78	21	99	1	3	476		
	do	" 18	54	43	97	4	.....	168		476. do do
	do	" 19	45	30	75	5	.....	127		
	St. Roch Parish—*Paroisse*:—									
	North—*Nord*	" 1	47	36	83	.....	1	146	2,853	
	do	" 2	54	29	83	1	1	148		
	St. Sauveur.....	" 1	65	29	94	.....	.....	130		
	do	" 2	72	51	123	3	.....	171		
	do	" 3	67	43	110	1	1	154		
	do	" 4	84	36	120	.....	1	167		
	do	" 5	68	52	120	6	2	183		St. Roch, South—*Sud.*
	do	" 6	61	59	120	.....	.....	173	9,680	
	do	" 7	64	45	109	9	.....	153		
	do	" 8	72	34	106	.....	.....	146		
	do	" 9	70	46	116	2	7	166		
	do	" 10	42	25	67	.....	.....	93		
	Totals—*Totaux*	....	1,946	1,168	3,114	55	33	4,487	28,305	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Hon. W. Laurier, 778.

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Province of QUEBEC. — *de QUEBEC.*	Electoral Districts. — *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* J. Malouin.	J. G. Ross.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
Quebec (Centre—*Centre*)		Wards—*Quartiers :*								
		St. Louis ..... No. 1	5	36	41	.....	.....			
		do ..... " 2	33	52	85	1	.....	406	2,868	
		do ..... " 3	52	74	126	1	.....			
		Palais ..... " 1	53	44	97	1	.....	331	2,451	
		do ..... " 2	47	81	128	2	.....			
		St. Jean ..... " 1	49	34	83	.....	.....			
		do ..... " 2	87	44	131	2	.....			
		do ..... " 3	104	100	204	.....	.....	1,179	7,913	
		do ..... " 4	87	18	105	9	.....			
		do ..... " 5	139	63	202	3	.....			
		do ..... " 6	58	30	88	.....	.....			
		Montcalm ..... " 1	65	54	119	2	.....			
		do ..... " 2	79	42	121	9	.....	668	4,009	
		do ..... " 3	69	36	105	1	.....			
		do ..... " 4	54	25	79	.....	.....			
		Banlieue	20	49	69	1	.....	176	947	
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,001	782	1,783	32	.....	2,760	18,188	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	JACQUES MALOUIN, 219.							

QUEBEC .... (West—*Ouest.*)	HON. THOMAS MCGREEVY, Acclamation.....								13,206	
			A. P. CARON.	J. THIBODEAU.						
QUEBEC .... (County—*Comté.*)	Ancienne Lorette.....	No. 1	66	89	155	2	1	182	2,233	
	do	" 2	91	78	179	.....	3	170		
	Beauport	" 1	116	32	158	.....	4	172	4,053	
	do	" 2	122	48	170	7	.....	191		
	do	" 3	87	79	166	1	.....	187		
	do	" 4	55	70	125	.....	3	147		
	Charlesbourg.....	" 1	111	48	159	.....	.....	181	2,403	
	do	" 2	98	66	164	.....	1	200		
	St. Ambroise.	" 1	86	74	160	12	2	188	3,395	
	do	" 2	75	83	158	6	2	188		
	do	" 3	25	25	50	.....	.....	57		
	St. Colomb	A.	66	19	85	.....	1	94	3,185	
	do	B.	146	33	179	.....	6	196		
	do	C.	70	63	133	.....	9	178		
	do	D.	95	34	129	.....	19	199		
	St. Gabriel East—*Est*		50	36	86	.....	3	92	737	Valcartier, St. Gabriel.
	do West—*Ouest*.		89	26	115	.....	1	128	960	
	St. Dunstan.....		18	26	44	.....	.....	44	354	
	St Félix.....		79	54	133	.....	.....	150	....	St Félix not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Ste. Foye		107	56	203	.....	1	192	1,625	
	Stoneham and Tewkesbury	No. 1	26	22	48	.....	1	103	662	
	do do	" 2	24	12	36	.....	2	48		
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,702	1,073	2,775	28	59	3,287	19,607	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*		A. P. CARON, 629.							

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Province of QUEBEC. *de QUEBEC.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISION.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Nom des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled, in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
			Hon H AYLMER	W. B. IVES.						
RICHMOND AND WOLFE		Shipton ..... No. 1	81	45	126	1	1	184	2,354	
		do ..... " 2	71	45	116	1	.....	187		
		do ..... " 3	39	24	63	.....	1	102		
		Danville ..... " 4	64	48	112	1	.....	174	621	
		Cleveland ..... " 5	74	22	96	2	.....	158	1,398	
		do ..... " 6	51	73	124	6	2	171		
		Richmond ..... " 7	27	53	80	2	2	132	715	
		do ..... " 8	40	42	82	3	.....	125		
		Melbourne ..... " 9	20	17	37	.....	.....	58	2,560	
		do ..... " 10	84	56	140	6	2	147		
		do ..... " 11	80	52	132	4	.....	200		
		Brompton ..... " 12	47	70	117	.....	.....	200	856	
		Stoke ..... " 13	22	70	92	3	.....	190	568	
		Windsor ..... " 14	53	43	96	5	.....	153	1,107	
		Windsor Mills ..... " 15	27	48	75	1	.....	120		
		St. George de Windsor ..... " 16	.....	54	54	1	.....	84	1,094	
		do ..... " 17	4	82	86	1	1	142		
		Wotton ..... " 18	5	50	55	2	1	74		
		do ..... " 19	15	64	79	.....	.....	177	1,807	
		do ..... " 20	2	82	84	2	.....	135		
		St. Camille ..... " 21	49	54	103	2	.....	142	606	

	Dudswell	" 22	35	51	86	1	1	114	875
	do	" 23	33	35	68	3	.....	129	
	Weedon	" 24	4	70	74	.....	.....	90	
	do	" 25	9	1	10	1	.....	17	1,286
	do	" 26	10	71	81	7	.....	141	
	Stratford	" 27	13	44	57	2	1	92	824
	Garthby	" 28	9	42	51	.....	2	87	
	St. Fortunat de Wolfestown	" 29	7	50	57	.....	.....	123	
	Wolfestown	" 30	5	6	11	.....	.....	16	2,089
	do	" 31	31	107	138	.....	.....	198	
	Ham, North—*Nord*	" 32	5	12	17	4	.....	50	1,043
	do	" 33	43	80	123	.....	.....	170	
	Ham, South—*Sud*	" 34	10	21	31	1	.....	58	293
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,069	1,684	2,753	62	14	4,340	20,036

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } WILLIAM BULLOCK IVES, 615.

			G. J. BARTHE.	L. H. MASSUE.						
RICHELIEU	Sorel, Town—*Ville*	No. 1	44	71	115	.....	.....	.....		
	do	" 2	36	27	63	1	.....	.....		
	do	" 2	46	26	72	.....	.....	.....		
	do	" 3	42	44	86	.....	.....	.....		
	do	" 4	68	36	104	3	.....	.....	5,636	
	do	" 4	66	38	104	.....	1	.....		
	do	" 5	69	62	131	2	1	.....		
	do	" 6	13	24	37	5	.....	.....		
	do	" 7	13	52	65	1	.....	.....		
	Sorel Parish—*Paroisse*		6	103	109	1	.....	.....	3,446	Electoral lists deposited in Court—*Listes des electeurs deposées en cour.*
	Ste. Anne		50	64	114	1	1	.....	.....	
	St. Joseph		4	45	49	2	.....	.....	.....	
	St. Ours, Town—*Ville*		46	17	63	.....	.....	.....	701	
	St. Ours	No. 1	67	39	106	1	5	.....	1,785	
	do	" 2	93	25	118	5	1	.....		

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Province of QUEBEC. — *de QUEBEC.*	Electoral Districts. — *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* G. J. BARTHE.	L. H. MASSUE.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
	RICHELIEU ..... (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	St. Roch	34	49	83	3	1	.....	972	
		Ste. Victoire ..... No. 1	21	98	119	2	.....	.....	1,620	
		do ..... " 2	8	33	41	.....	.....	.....		
		St. Robert ..... " 1	46	84	130	1	1	.....	1,516	
		do ..... " 2	73	42	115	.....	1	.....		
		St. Aimé ..... " 1	78	61	139	.....	.....	.....	3,150	
		do ..... " 2	82	31	113	.....	.....	.....		
		St. Louis de Bonsecours.	58	42	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		St. Marcel ..... No. 1	42	58	100	1	2	.....	1 222	
		do ..... " 2	12	56	68	1	2	.....		
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,117	1,227	2,344	30	16	.....	20,048	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* — LOUIS HUET MASSUE, 110.

			J. B. R. Fiset.	Hon. H. L. Langevin.						
Rimouski	St. Mathieu	No. 1	110	44	154	1	.....	179	896	
	St. Simon	" 2	92	60	152	.....	.....	174	1,186	
	St. Fabien	" 3	86	29	115	.....	2	130	1,695	
	do	" 4	105	17	122	1	.....	138		
	Ste. Cécile du Bic	" 5	27	152	179	3	2	203	2,888	
	do	" 6	39	92	131	.....	1	153		
	Notre Dame du Sacré-Cœur	" 7	58	12	70	.....	2	89	.....	
	Rimouski, Town—*Ville*	" 8	65	62	127	.....	.....	195	1,186	
	St. Germain de Rimouski	" 9	36	47	83	9	... ...	220	2,813	
	do	" 10	35	40	75	2	.....			
	Ste. Blandine	" 11	2	20	22	.....	... ...	29	.....	Ste. Blandine not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnée dans le recensement.*
	St. Anaclet	" 12	46	109	155	....	.. ..	166	1,173	
	Neigette	" 13	18	29	47	1	.....	47		
	Ste. Luce	" 14	57	25	82	1	.....	104	1,774	
	do	" 15	62	19	81	....	3	101		
	St. Donat	" 16	58	27	85	2	.....	117	819	
	St. Gabriel	" 17	66	18	84	1	.....	107	.....	
	Ste. Flavie	" 18	109	62	171	1	.....	209	2,221	
	St. Joseph de Lepage	" 19	36	19	55	4	....	75	.....	
	Ste. Angèle	" 20	47	115	162	4	2	120	71	
	St. Moise	" 21	49	28	77	3	.....	115	.....	
	St. Octave	" 22	99	57	156	3	2	265	2,169	
	Petit Métis	" 23	30	12	42	.....	2	269		
	Cabot	" 24	31	9	40	2	.....	43	.....	Cabot not mentioned in Census — *Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	McNider	" 25	81	80	161	.....	2	191	2,265	
	do	" 26	38	103	146	.....	... ...	174		
	St. Ulric de Matane	" 27	180	32	212	2	.....	243	1,408	
	St. Jérôme de Matane	" 28	92	49	141	6	.....	182	1,858	
	Matane	" 29	66	16	82	.....	.....	91		
	Tessier	" 30	42	8	50	1	.....	56		
	Ste. Félicité	" 31	94	99	193	.....	.....	247	1,088	Dalibaire and Romieux not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Cherbourg	" 32	16	19	35	... ..	.....	251	551	
	Dalibaire	" 33	21	21	42	. ...	.....	41	....	
	Romieux	" 34	10	18	28	1	.....	25	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	683	Metapédia Road—*Chemin.*
	Totals—*Totaux*		2,003	1,554	3,557	48	18	4,749	27,418	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*		J. B. R. Fiset, 449.							

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
			G. CHEVAL.	G. A. GIGAULT.						
Province of QUEBEC, / *de QUEBEC.*										
ROUVILLE	Marieville	No. 1	20	78	98	.....	.....	122	723	
	Ste. Marie de Monnoir	" 2	21	100	121	3	5			
	do do	" 3	38	39	77	1	.....	363	1,698	
	do do	" 4	13	46	59	.....	3			
	Ste. Angèle	" 5	33	94	127	.....	2	160	1,556	
	do	" 6	9	62	71	2	7	93		
	St. Césaire, Village	" 7	85	57	142	1	.....	144	937	
	do	" 8	67	55	122	.....	6			
	do	" 9	59	17	76	.....	7	505	3,737	
	do	" 10	42	26	68	.....	5			
	do	" 11	68	26	94	.....	.....			
	Canrobert	" 12	11	26	37	1	.....	66	255	
	L'Ange Gardien	" 13	47	15	62	.....	2			
	do	" 14	27	34	61	1	3	370	2,194	
	do	" 15	45	31	76	.....	3			
	do	" 16	18	22	40	1	.....			
	St. Paul Abbottsford	" 17	77	77	154	6	1	321	1,674	
	do do	" 18	51	18	69	.....	.....			
	St. Jean Baptiste	" 19	68	54	122	.....	.....	305	1,953	
	do	" 20	34	39	73	16	.....			

St. Hilaire	"	21	72	26	97	.....	.....	213	1,208	
do	"	22	54	20	74	.....	2			
St. Mathias	"	23	58	36	94	.....	.....	120	939	
Richelieu	"	24	13	26	39	.....	.....	54	760	
Notre Dame de Bonsecours	"	25	9	49	58	2	.....	68	.....	Notre Dame de Bonsecours not mentioned in Census---*Non mentionnée dans le recensement.*
Totals—*Totaux*			1,038	1,073	2,111	34	46	2,904	17,634	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } GEORGE AUGUSTE GIGAULT, 35

			H. MERCIER.	LOUIS TELLIER.					
ST. HYACINTHE	St. Hyacinthe, City—*Cité :*—								
	Wards—*Quartiers*	No. 1	105	36	141	.....	.....	146	
	do	" 2	79	20	99	.....	1	136	3,746
	do	" 3	85	33	118	.....	3	166	
	do	" 4	34	33	67	.....	1	86	
	St. Hyacinthe, Confesseur		53	41	94	3	.....	121	788
	do Parish—*Paroisse*	No. 1	80	52	132	7	2	176	
	do do	" 2	81	34	115	.....	1	144	2,581
	do do	" 3	92	27	119	.....	1	159	
	St. Damase	" 1	43	19	62	.....	1	72	
	do	" 2	58	76	134	4	2	158	2,345
	do	" 3	37	69	106	.....	.....	147	
	La Présentation	" 1	44	79	123	1	.....	161	1,839
	do	" 2	53	59	112	2	.....	137	
	St. Charles	" 1	45	70	115	.....	.....	122	1,176
	do	" 2	42	29	71	.....	1	129	
	St. Denis	" 1	23	151	174	6	.....	236	2,463
	do	" 2	5	144	149	.....	4	157	
	St. Judes	" 1	50	59	109	.....	.....	167	2,133
	do	" 2	86	59	145	.....	3	194	
	St. Barnabé	" 1	56	52	108	.....	.....	129	1,239
	do	" 2	24	39	63	.....	1	77	
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,175	1,181	2,356	23	21	3,020	18,310

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } LOUIS TELLIER, 6

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Electoral Districts. — *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* F. BOURASSA.	CHS. LOUPRET.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
ST. JOHN'S (Town—*Ville.*)	St. Jean, Town—*Ville* ..... No. 1	32	43	75	1	.....	117		
	do do ..... " 2	25	30	55	2	.....	92		
	do do ..... " 3	28	21	49	3	.....	100		
	do do ..... " 4	42	39	81	3	1	121	3,022	
	do do ..... " 5	44	18	62	.....	1	113		
	do do ..... " 6	44	43	87	1	.....	147		
	do do ..... " 7	44	40	84	.....	1	141		
	St. Jean ..... " 8	65	19	84	2	1	164	1,048	
	Ste. Luce ..... " 9	82	17	99	.....	6	160	800	L'Acadie.
	Ste. Marguerite de Blairfendie ..... " 10	54	64	118	2	2	142	1,797	
	do do ..... " 11	80	33	113	2	.....	156		
	St. Valentin ..... " 12	39	17	56	.....	4	239	2,148	
	do ..... " 13	53	55	108	4	.....			
	Lacolle ..... " 14	51	60	111	1	.....	194	3,307	
	do ..... " 15	49	72	121	1	1	188		
	do ..... " 16	48	12	60	.....	1	115		
	Totals—*Totaux*	780	583	1,363	22	18	2,189	12,122	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*	FRANÇOIS BOURASSA, 197.							

			L. Désaulniers	S. J. Remington								
St Maurice	Pointe du Lac	No. 1	93	38	131	.....	6	152	1,467	St. Matthieu
	do	" 2	64	19	83	.....	1	130		
	Yamachiche	" 3	99	36	135	.....	.....	157	2,365	
	do	" 4	82	44	126	.....	.....	151		
	do	" 5	49	38	87	... ...	.....	101		
	St. Sévère	" 6	47	86	133	1	1	151	822	
	St. Barnabé	" 7	54	69	123	.....	1	148	1,630	
	do	" 8	68	57	125	.....	.....	145		
	St. Elie	" 9	25	66	91	.....	1	119	472	Augmentation.
	St. Boniface	" 10	51	61	112	.....	.....	143		
	do	" 11	37	33	70	3	1	88		
	St. Etienne	" 12	32	110	142	1	2	175	2,574	
	do	" 13	41	63	104	.....	.....	139		
	Trois Rivières Parish—*Paroisse*	" 14	69	11	80	.....	2	109	1,189	Shawenegan.
	Totals—*Totaux*		811	731	1,542	5	15	1,778	10,658	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*		Louis Léon Lesieur Désaulniers, 80.							

			M. Auger	Hon. L. S. Huntington	R. Nicol					
Sherford	Waterloo Village	No. 1	.....	61	13	74	.....	1	100	1,240
	do	" 2	3	47	33	83	.....	.....	129	
	do	" 3	.....	73	8	81	.....	.....	111	
	Shefford Township	" 1	4	88	41	133	.....	.....	173	
	do	" 2	4	98	26	128	.....	3	171	3,542
	do	" 3	103	19	19	122	.....	1	176	
	do	" 4	8	65	19	92	.....	.....	156	
	Granby Village	A.	7	51	29	87	.....	1	125	876
	do	B.	4	49	21	74	.....	.....	119	
	Granby Township	No. 1	6	61	38	105	.....	.....	173	
	do	" 2	2	84	28	114	.....	1	156	2,225
	do	" 3	33	17	33	83	.....	3	153	
	do	" 4	10	20	33	63	.....	2	111	

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Province of QUEBEC. *de QUEBEC.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* M. AUGER.	Hon. L. S. HUNTINGTON.	R. NICOL.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision, *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	SHEFFORD ..... (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Ste. Cécile ..... No. 1	10	26	83	119	2	1	174	1,791	
		do ..... " 2	33	5	51	89	.....	2	138		
		Ste. Prudentienne ..... " 1	50	21	34	105	3	.....	194	.....	Ste. Prudentienne not mentioned in Census. —*Non menttonné dans le recensement.*
		do ..... " 2	21	54	8	83	.....	.....	141	.....	
		St. Valérien ..... " 1	2	40	79	121	2	.....	194	1,293	
		do ..... " 2	3	33	42	78	.....	.....	123		
		Roxton Falls Village	2	58	34	94	1	.....	127	992	
		do ..... No. 1	7	46	65	118	.....	.....	184	2,396	
		do ..... " 2	7	25	64	96	.....	4	157		
		Ely, North—*Nord* ..... " 1	2	74	6	82	.....	2	124	856	
		do ..... " 2	3	23	32	58	.....	2	82		
		Ely, South—*Sud* ..... " 1	41	40	53	134	1	.....	183	1,267	
		do ..... " 2	.....	33	27	60	.....	.....	100		
		Stukely, North—*Nord* ..... " 1	.....	34	80	114	1	.....	184	1,887	
		do ..... " 2	3	13	27	43	.....	2	52		
		do ..... " 3	3	5	115	123	.....	.....	180		
		Stukely, South—*Sud*	4	67	45	116	2	1	184	712	
		Totals—*Totaux*	272	1,414	1,186	2,872	17	21	4,374	19,077	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	Hon. LUCIUS SETH HUNTINGTON, 228.								

SHERBROOKE (TOWN—*Ville.*)	EDWARD T BROOKS, Acclamation							8,516	

		J. P. LANTHIER.	L. H. MASSON.						
SOULANGES	Coteau Landing Village	28	37	65	1	1	101	400	
	St. Clet	79	26	105	.....	.....	172	1,057	
	St. Ignace No. 1	46	46	92	3	.....	162	1,642	
	do " 2	22	11	33	.....	.....	67		
	Soulanges Village	10	7	17	.....	.....	25	.....	Soulanges Village not mentioned in Census. —*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	St. Joseph No. 1	94	35	129	4	.....	174	234	
	do " 2	73	7	84	.....	4	122		
	St. Zotique " 1	70	30	100	1	1	184	1,600	
	do " 2	49	39	92	4	1	146		
	St. Polycarpe " 1	127	21	148	.....	.....	286	3,992	
	do " 2	84	12	96	.....	.....	148		
	do " 3	53	9	62	.....	.....	99		
	St. Télesphore " 1	48	15	63	.....	.....	102	1,883	Les Cèdres.
	do " 2	69	30	99	1	.....	142		
	Totals—*Totaux*	852	325	1,185	14	7	1,930	10,808	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } JACQUES PHILIPPE LANTHIER, 527.

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	STANSTEAD	Barford Township, North—*Nord*	43	28	71	.....	.....	123	1,339	
		do South—*Sud*	37	27	64	3	.....	128		
		Dixville Village	32	47	79	.....	.....	92		
		Coaticook do No. 1	45	11	56	2	1	115	1,160	
		do do " 2	71	24	95	.....	.....	169		
		do do " 3	37	12	49	.....	1	100		
		do do " 4	32	20	52	.....	.....	87		
		Ramston Township " 1	93	40	133	1	.....	183	2,551	
		do " 2	73	21	94	2	.....	140		
		do " 3	75	29	104	.....	.....	148		
		do " 4	75	46	121	1	3	152		
		Hatley Township " 1	104	34	138	1	1	195	2,318	
		do " 2	74	15	89	.....	.....	145		
		do " 3	108	40	148	.....	.....	148		
		Magog Township, East—*Est*	66	27	93	2	.....	128	1,174	
		do West—*Ouest*	56	28	84	3	1	116		
		Stanstead Township No. 1	74	56	130	.....	1	197	4,022	
		do " 2	66	62	128	.....	.....	190		
		do " 3	104	25	129	.....	1	178		
		do " 4	89	46	135	.....	.....	192		
		do " 5	39	32	71	.....	.....	98		

	Stanstead Plain Village	65	39	104	.....	.....	129	574	
	Beebe Plain Village	34	29	63	.....	1	82	.....	Beebe, not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,492	738	2,230	15	10	3,235	13,138	
	Majority for *Majorité pour* } Charles C. Colby, 754.								

		P. E. Grandbois.	A. Pouliot.						
Témiscouata	Trois Pistoles No. 1	39	86	125	.....	.....	159	3,967	
	do " 2	37	60	97	2	.....	111		
	Ste. Françoise	21	29	50	1	.....	67	.....	
	Bégon, Township	49	33	82	.....	.....	107	677	
	Isle Verte No. 1	75	49	124	1	.....	179	3,212	
	do " 2	43	31	74	1	.....	86		
	St. Eloi	44	61	105	1	.....	128	1,134	
	St. Paul de la Croix	54	11	65	.....	.....	127	.....	
	St. Clement	32	5	37	.....	.....			
	St. Arsène	93	39	132	.....	.....	178	1,512	
	Viger, Township No. 1	49	32	81	.....	.....	112	1,626	
	do " 2	57	18	75	1	1	107		
	St. François Xavier	16	39	55	.....	2	66	.....	
	Cacouna, Village	39	23	62	2	.....	90	641	
	do Parish—*Paroisse*	46	48	94	2	.....	157	1,335	Ste. Françoise, St. Paul de la Croix, St. Clement, St. François Xavier, St. Honoré, St. Louis du Ha! Ha! and Ste. Rose, not mentioned in Census. — *Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Fraserville, Town—*Ville* No. 1	43	54	97	2	.....	203	1,541	
	do do " 2	8	38	46	1	.....			
	Rivière du Loup	36	81	117	.....	.....	150	1,174	
	Notre Dame du Portage	31	38	69	2	.....	90	615	
	St. Antoine	54	86	140	.....	1	170	1,185	
	St. Modiste	39	33	72	1	.....	109	1,124	
	St. Honoré	22	4	26	.....	.....			
	St. Louis du Ha! Ha!	36	8	44	1	.....	51	.....	
	Notre Dame du Lac	75	37	112	.....	.....	137	.....	
	Ste. Rose	41	9	50	1	1	56	.....	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,748	Denonville and Lac Temiscouata.
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,079	952	2,031	19	5	2,640	22,491	
	Majority for *Majorité pour* } Paul Etienne Grandbois, 127.								

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	TERREBONNE.....	St. Jerome, Village..... ..... No. 1	54	6	60	.....	.....	260	1,159	
		do do ..... " 2	30	8	38	.....	.....			
		do Parish—*Paroisse* ..... " 1	31	2	33	.....	.....	346	2,480	
		do do ..... " 2	50	4	54	.....	.....			
		Ste. Sophie, do ..... " 1	3	3	6	.....	.....	271	1,311	
		do do ..... " 2	53	.....	53	1	.....			
		New Glasgow	12	2	14	.....	.....	29	168	
		Ste. Anne des Plaines, Parish—*Paroisse* No. 1	35	12	47	3	1	285	1,821	
		do do ... " 2	17	17	34	1	1			
		Terrebonne, do	51	41	92	2	1	154	836	
		do Town—*Ville* ..... No. 1	47	24	71	.....	.....	100	1,050	
		do do ..... " 2	67	12	79	1	.....	109		
		Ste. Therèse, Village..... .... " 1	74	.....	74	1	.....	218	914	
		do do .... " 2	62	6	68	3	1			
		do Parish—*Paroisse* ..... " 1	65	3	68	5	.....	260	1,768	
		do do ..... " 2	48	28	76	.....	1			
		St. Janvier.....	93	1	94	.....	.....	166	1,300	
		St. Hypolite.....	36	.....	36	.....	.....	177	967	
		St Sanveur .... No. 1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	247	1,845	
		do .... " 2	37	3	40	.....	.....			

Ste. Adele	" 1	52	2	54	.....	.....	259	1,570	
do	" 2	63	3	66	1	.....			
Ste. Agathe des Monts	" 1	36	.....	36	.....	1	328	1,448	
do do	" 2	115	.....	115	.....	.....			
St. Marguerite		37	4	41	2	.....	86	954	And Doncaster.
Totals—*Totaux*		1,194	181	1,375	20	6	3,295	19,571	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } L. F. R. Masson, 1,013.

		H. G. Malhiot.	Wm. McDougall						
Three Rivers (City—*Cité.*)	Wards—*Quartiers*:—								
St. Ursule		46	78	124	3	.....	166	1,179	
Notre Dame	No. 1	63	68	131	.....	.....	176	1,687	
do	" 2	54	61	115	2	.....	158		
St. Louis	" 1	48	81	129	1	.....	178	2,266	
do	" 2	47	71	118	.....	.....	160		
do	" 3	63	56	119	1	.....	162		
St. Philippe	" 1	56	52	108	1	.....	147	2,444	
do	" 2	44	79	123	4	.....	163		
Outside City Limits — *Hors de la Cité*		15	38	53	2	1	86	844	Parish.—*Paroisse des Trois Rivières.*
Total—*Totaux*		436	584	1,020	14	1	1,388	8,414	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } William McDougall, 148.

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174 TWO MOUNTAINS.....	St. Columban.....	2	35	37	1	.....	146	676	
	St. Canut.....	1	16	17	.....	.....	146	645	
	Ste. Scholastique..... No. 1	1	44	45	.....	.....	155	2,811	
	do ..... " 2	2	14	16	.....	.....	106		
	do ..... " 3	1	16	17	.....	.....	126		
	Ste. Monique.....	1	52	53	1	.....	145	707	
	St. Augustin..... No. 1	1	55	56	.....	.....	183	1,812	
	do ..... " 2	.....	50	50	.....	.....	99		
	St. Eustache..... " 1	.....	65	65	.....	.....	150	1,987	
	do ..... " 2	.....	43	43	.....	.....	113		
	do ..... " 3	1	44	45	.....	.....	93		
	do ..... " 4	.....	40	40	.....	.....	91	.....	
	St Joseph.....	.....	47	47	3	.....	135	1,292	St. Eustache Village and Ste. Scholastique Village.
	l'Annonciation.....	.....	34	34	.....	.....	83	.....	
	St. Placide.....	.....	53	53	.....	.....	145	1,172	
	St. Benoit ..... No. 1	.....	105	105	1	3	174	1,613	
	do ..... " 2	.....	22	22	.....	.....	67		
	St. Hermas	1	62	63	.....	.....	169	1,307	
	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,593	
	Totals—*Totaux*..	11	797	808	6	3	2,326	15,615	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*	J. B. DAOUST, 786.							

		R. Harwood.	J. Bt. Mongenais.						
Vaudreuil	Isle Perrot	74	27	101	.....	.....	187	935	
	Vaudreuil Village	57	2	59	1	.....	82	494	
	do Parish—*Paroisse* ..... No. 1	85	35	120	.....	2	178	2,848	
	do do ..... " 2	24	8	32	.....	.....	38		
	do 1st Subdivision ..... " 3	22	9	31	.....	.....	51		
	Como Village	34	11	45	.....	.....	76	.....	
	Rigand Parish—*Paroisse* ..... No. 1	32	123	155	1	.....	189	3,384	
	do ..... " 2	14	142	156	.....	3	198		
	do ..... " 3	26	116	142	2	2	179		
	Ste. Marthe Parish—*Paroisse* ..... " 1	30	88	118	.....	2	187	2,115	
	do ..... " 2	46	96	142	.....	1	195		
	Ste. Justine Parish—*Paroisse* ..... " 1	60	73	133	.....	3	179	1,227	
	do ..... " 2	52	26	78	.....	.....	116		
	St. Lazare Parish—*Paroisse* ..... " 1	74	2	76	1	1	102	.....	Newton, Como and St. Lazare, not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	do ..... " 2	72	6	78	1	.....	139	.....	
	Totals—*Totaux*	702	764	1,466	6	14	2,096	11,003	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Jean Bt. Mongenais, 62.

		M.E. Ducharme	Hon. F. Geoffrion.						
Verchères	Verchères ..... No. 1	43	124	167	.....	.....	190	2,739	
	do ..... " 2	29	124	153	.....	.....	167		
	do ..... " 3	22	80	102	.....	2	108		
	Varennes Village	71	12	83	2	.....	95	561	

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of QUEBEC. — *de QUEBEC.*

Electoral Districts. — *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* M. E. Duchesne	Hon. F. Geoffrion.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
	St. Julie ..... No. 1	55	50	105	.....	.....	118	1,153	
	do ..... " 2	64	52	116	.....	.....	169		
	Belœil ..... " 1	75	43	118	.....	.....	246	1,719	
	do ..... " 2	46	49	95	.....	.....			
	St. Marc	93	60	153	2	1	183	1,117	
	St. Antoine ..... No. 1	99	25	124	1	.....	148	1,663	
	do ..... " 2	80	21	101	1	.....	126		
	Contrecœur ..... " 1	54	94	148	1	2	287	1,813	
	do ..... " 2	47	40	87	7	.....			
	Varennes Parish—*Paroisse* ..... " 1	47	112	159	1	.....	178	1,952	
	do ..... " 2	55	49	104	.....	.....	123		
	Totals—*Totaux*	880	935	1,815	15	5	2,138	12,717	
	Majority for — *Majorité pour*	Hon. Felix Geoffrion, 55.							

YAMASKA	St. Zéphérin		172	8	180	.....	.....	233				1,550
	La Baie du Fèbvre	No. 1	87	62	149	.. ..	2	222				2,691
	do	" 2	83	35	118	4	.....	166				
	Pierreville	" 1	147	19	166	.....	.....	203				3,116
	do	" 1	123	30	153	.....	.....	204				
	St. François du Lac	" 1	68	60	128	....	5	210				2,329
	do	" 2	79	33	112	.....	3	174				
	St Michel Village		10	64	64	3	.....	104				362
	do Parish—*Paroisse*	No. 1	13	105	118	3	.....	151				2,093
	do	" 2	14	92	106	.....	2	151				
	St. David	" 1	79	27	106	.....	.....	114				2,934
	do	" 2	73	42	115	.....	3	167				
	do	" 3	27	54	81	1	.....	109				1,242
	St. Pié		54	85	139	4	.....	255				
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,029	706	1,735	15	15	2,463				16,317

Majority for } CHARLES GILL, 323.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Conada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of NOVA SCOTIA / *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them for each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Avard Longley.	Wm. H. Ray.	Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre des Bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de Bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
ANNAPOLIS		Wilmot Township ..... No. 1	62	125	187	3	2	234	1,893	
		do ..... " 2	96	141	237	2	1	294	1,542	
		do ..... " 3	137	108	245	2	.....	297	1,659	
		Granville Township.—Bridgetown	129	64	193	2	.....	250	1,334	
		do Belisle	85	52	137	2	.....	187	1,006	
		do Granville Ferry	54	79	133	4	.....	175	1,455	
		do Thorne's Cove	60	36	96	.....	.....	129	891	
		Clements Township.—Clementsport	70	105	175	.....	.....	224	1,302	
		do Hepican Lake	75	114	189	.....	.....	235	1,272	
		Annapolis Township.—Annapolis Royal	117	77	194	4	.....	108	2,127	
		do Carleton Corner	63	64	127	.....	.....	144	700	
		do Nictaux Plains	88	125	213	4	.....	251	1,386	
		Springfield and Dalhousie Townships	49	45	94	1	.....	117	606	
		Maitland Settlement	47	33	80	.....	.....	93	567	
		Dalhousie.—Morse Road	33	13	46	.....	.....	54	381	
		Annapolis Township.—Lequelle	97	43	140	1	10	144	.....	Lequelle and Wilmot Township, South Side, not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
		Wilmot Township.—South Side	39	74	113	.....	.....	142	.....	
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,301	1,298	2,599	25	13	3,078	18,121	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	AVARD LONGLEY, 3.							

		Angus McIsaac.	John J. McKinnon.	Charles R. Whidden.					
Antigonish	Arisag	120	37	49	206	11	1	242	1,583	
	Cape George	72	33	37	142	1	.....	183	1,254	
	Morristown	52	20	53	125	.....	1	148	1,061	
	Antigonish	67	41	32	140	1	.....	187	3,319	
	do	50	16	83	149	.....	.....	179		
	North Grant	22	25	38	85	2	.....	92	.....	
	Glen Alpine	17	5	67	89	.....	.....	103	1,897	Lochaber.
	Fraser's Mill, Upper Saguenay River	104	14	50	168	4	.....	206	1,266	
	Saint Andrews	83	14	56	153	.....	.....	186	2,297	
	Tracadie	31	18	46	95	19	.....	158	1,882	
	Harbour Birché	70	26	28	124	.....	9	247	1,953	
	Pomket Forks	53	44	89	186	3	.....	254	.....	North Grant, Pomket Forks, Pinkietown, Ohio, not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnes dans le recensement.*
	Pinkietown, Ohio	92	22	74	188	2	.....	235	.....	
	Totals—*Totaux*	833	315	702	1,850	43	11	2,420	16,512	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Angus McIsaac, 131.

		Thos. McKay.	Alex. C. Page.						
Colchester	Truro, East—*Est*, Town—*Ville*	104	49	153	.....	1	230	3,998	
	do West—*Ouest*, Town—*Ville*	132	60	192	.....	.....	250		
	Clifton	96	61	157	1	.....	186	.....	Remaining places not mentioned in Census.—*Les Autres places non mentionnées dans le recensement.*
	Brookfield	101	47	148	6	2	175	.....	
	Stewiacke, Lower	96	112	208	3	5	243	1,530	
	do Middle	55	56	111	1	1	116	2,078	
	do Upper, West—*Ouest*	46	66	112	1	2	127		
	do do East—*Est*	82	46	128	5	.....	146		

RETURN of the Fourth General Flection for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of NOVA SCOTIA / *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral dans le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
			THOS. McKAY.	ALEX. C. PAGE.						
	COLCHESTER (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Salmon River	100	38	138	3	.....	176	.....	
		Kemptown	40	11	51	.....	.....	54	379	
		Earltown	151	43	194	3	1	217	1,233	
		Waugh's River	98	109	207	2	.....	225	1,331	
		Tatamagouche	124	76	200	3	4	253	1,525	
		New Annon	69	84	153	.....	.....	173	1,266	
		North—*Nord* River	134	59	193	.....	.....	214	.....	
		Onslow, Lower	67	69	136	.....	1	149	.....	
		Debert	81	97	178	5	.....	203	} 2,194	
		Londonderry Village	62	80	142	4	1	181		
		do Mines	64	29	93	.....	2	125		
		do Lower	54	88	142	1	4	174	2,587	
		Economy	48	108	156	3	1	191	2,023	
		Five Islands	25	65	90	.....	1	106	3,196	Upper Onslow, Onslow, Old Burns.
		Totals—*Totaux*	1,829	1,453	3,282	41	26	3,914	23,331	
		Majority for / *Majorité pour*	THOMAS McKAY, 376.							

		Wm. Thos. Pipes.	Hon. Chas. Tupper, C.B.					
Cumberland	Amherst, A	93	70	163	2	1	197	3,606
	do B	82	82	164	1	1	199	
	do C	58	68	126	1	1	143	
	do D	64	71	135	2	2	153	
	Westchester	57	88	145	1	3	156	1,086
	Amherst Head, A	46	98	144	4	2	187	2,054
	do B	83	68	151	2	.....	176	
	Philip River, A	50	119	169	1	2	186	2,463
	do B	72	95	167	4	.....	196	
	do C	81	52	133	2	3	145	
	Herbert River, A	67	41	108	1	.....	132	1,920
	do B	75	52	127	2	.....	173	
	Maccan, Upper	90	69	159	1	.....	192	1,162
	Pugwash, A	77	81	158	.....	.....	193	3,199
	do B	79	92	171	.....	1	200	
	do C	60	110	170	1	3	200	
	Wallace, A	57	64	121	.....	1	137	2,579
	do B	39	97	136	.....	.....	160	
	do C	52	59	111	1	.....	131	
	Wentworth	62	57	119	1	1	128	1,146
	Advocate	36	105	141	1	1	148	816
	Parrsboro', A	29	138	167	.....	.....	198	1,004
	do B	36	121	157	1	.....	179	
	Greville Port	23	133	156	1	1	192	2,483
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,468	2,030	3,498	30	23	4,101	23,518

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B., 562.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of NOVA SCOTIA / *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*				Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Electoral Districts. / *Districts d'électoraux.*		Wm. M. McDONALD.	N. L. McKAY.	HUGH McLEOD.	WALTER YOUNG						
CAPE BRETON,	Sydney	65	88	78	66		3	1	200	2,900	
	do	62	71	83	46				180		
	do	38	44	45	23				174		
	North-West Arm	52	59	64	29				130		
	Leatche's Creek	80	46	85	15		9	1	150		Remaining places not mentioned in Census. —*Les autres places non mentionnées dans le recensement.*
	Mira	107	42	132	15				157	944	
	Sydney Mines	78	71	69	33			2	157	3,931	
	North Sydney Mines	74	96	70	50				190		
	Mainadieu	25	18	25	15				49	1,594	
	do	126	40	123	46		2		238		
	Louisburg	63	80	62	79				167	1,446	
	do	104	32	141	7			3	168		
	Gabarus	33	86	43	59			2	141		
	do	61	13	64	6		1		87	1,747	
	do	97	4	99	2				115		
	Loch Lomond	9	11	14	5				23		
	East Bay	127	16	113	8				151	2,090	
	do	170	13	160	4		1	5	194		Howley's Ferry, Ball's Bridge, Beaver Cove, Christmas Island.
	Boisdale	84	35	56	12				102		
	Boularderie	91	27	102	8				135	5,644	

	Lingan	83	47	60	61		4		142	3,429	
	do	132	31	113	16		2	3	186		
	Cow Bay	43	70	55	33		3		135	1,986	
	Big Pond	75	16	62	3				88	743	
	do	10	19	10	18				32		
	Narrows	162	78	128	37		18	1	211		
	Totals—*Totaux*	2051	1153	2056	696		43	18	3,702	26,454	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } WILLIAM M. McDONALD, 898. HUGH McLEOD 903.

		P. W. Smith.	John C. Wade.						
DIGBY	Bear River	67	74	141	4	3	169		The remaining places not mentioned in Census. —*Les autres places non mentionnées dans le recensement.*
	Marshalltown	52	98	150			180		
	Digby	151	57	208	4		298	1,951	
	Sandy Cove	90	24	114		3	157	1,135	
	Freeport	14	52	66			112		
	Westport	43	21	64		2	101		
	Plympton	29	135	164			194		
	Weymouth	67	105	172	6		260	1,440	
	St. Bernards	24	79	103	2	1	160		
	Churchpoint	81	108	189	5		239		
	Meteghan	127	35	162	1		193	1,883	
	Salmon River	77	31	108			190	1,183	
	Tiverton	12	23	35			58		
	New Tusket	25	31	56			72	419	Brier Island, Long Island, Petit Passage, Hillsburg, Head of St. Mary's, St. Mary's Bay, Belleraux and Clare.
	Rossway	17	35	52		3	68		
	Smith's Cove	19	40	59		1	80	9,026	
	Saulmerville	106	71	177	5	2	216		
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,001	1,019	2,020	27	15	2,747	17,037	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } JOHN CHIPMAN WADE, 18.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.— *Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
Province of NOVA SCOTIA / *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE*		JOHN A. KIRK.	ALFRED OGDEN						
GUYSBOROUGH	Guysborough	71	133	204	.....	2	256	1,887	
	Intervale	45	90	135	1	1	154	1,265	
	Manchester	46	115	161	1	.....	189	1,644	
	Melford	73	54	127	1	.....	197	1,765	
	Crow Harbour	13	57	70	.....	.....	85	796	
	Cape Canso	12	76	88	.....	.....	128	1,136	
	County Harbour	23	25	48	.....	.....	60	.....	
	Sherbrooke	94	62	156	9	1	194	1,623	
	Marie Joseph	22	31	53	1	.....	78	776	
	Glenelg, St. Mary's	139	28	167	5	.....	187	.....	Remaining places not mentioned in Census. —*Les autres places non mentionnées dans le recensement.*
	Port Felix	5	45	50	.....	.....	65	.....	
	Indian Harbour	14	27	41	.....	.....	53	.....	
	Caledonia	40	11	51	.....	.....	52	237	
	Salmon River Lakes	15	38	53	.....	.....	104	674	
	Isaac's Harbour	35	29	64	.....	.....	88	928	
	New Harbour	17	27	44	.....	.....	50	.....	
	Tracadie	19	23	42	1	1	48	.....	
	Goshen, St. Mary's	66	47	113	4	.....	126	3,824	Mollasses Harbour, Wine Harbour, Stormont, Forks of St. Mary's.
	Larry's River	23	18	41	.....	1	54	.....	
	Totals—*Totaux*	772	936	1,078	23	6	2,168	16,555	
	Majority for / *Majorité pour*	ALFRED OGDEN, 164.							

Halifax				M. H. Richey.	M. B. Daly.	A. G. Jones.	P. Power.								
Halifax City—*Ville*—Ward	1	1A		72	72	49	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	159			
do	1	1B		76	77	58	54	.....	3	1	.....	190			
do	1	1C		69	69	62	55	.....	1	2	.....	188	6,634		
do	1	1D		32	30	23	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	63			
do	1	1E		89	93	51	46	.....	.....	1	.....	197			
do	2	2A		83	84	41	35	.....	2	.....	.....	180	3,320		
do	2	2B		94	100	57	50	.....	2	2	.....	205			
do	3	3A		113	115	68	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	3,277		
do	3	3B		46	44	32	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	113			
do	4	4		79	78	50	51	.....	7	2	.....	190	2,331		
do	5	5A		65	68	50	44	.....	1	5	.....	173			
do	5	5B		57	54	37	37	.....	.....	2	.....	119			
do	5	5C		123	121	52	52	.....	2	.....	.....	220			
do	5	5D		82	81	68	61	.....	1	2	.....	208	4,788		
do	5	5E		54	52	32	32	.....	2	2	.....	115	5,258		
do	5	5F		108	109	49	50	.....	2	1	.....	210			
do	5	5G		91	87	40	38	.....	7	6	.....	183			
do	5	5H		99	96	46	45	.....	1	.....	.....	201			
do	5	5 I		62	61	26	25	.....	2	5	.....	116			
do	6	6A		106	106	55	50	.....	3	1	.....	220			
do	6	6B		90	91	26	26	.....	3	1	.....	186	3,974		
do	6	6C		63	60	52	45	.....	5	3	.....	230			
do	6	6D		43	42	35	35	.....	3	.....	.....	112			
Ferguson's Cove				50	45	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	667		
Portuguese Cove				45	48	40	39	.....	1	2	.....	94	515		
Sambro				39	34	24	22	.....	.....	2	.....	68	440		
Prospect, Upper				42	39	34	57	.....	.....	3	.....	106	856		
Haggart's Cove				77	74	51	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	1,009	Remaining places not mentioned in Census.—	
French Village				48	44	41	34	.....	3	1	.....	97	668	*Le autres places non mentionnées dans le recensement.*	
Spryfields				22	21	26	24	.....	1	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
North-West Arm				13	12	22	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	439	.....	.....
Bedford				21	23	17	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....
Hammond's Plains				49	48	36	33	.....	4	.....	.....	94	740		
Windsor Road				60	61	60	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	850		
Waverly				55	49	25	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Gay's River				37	38	98	91	.....	2	3	.....	142	716		
Meaghar's Grant				44	43	53	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....
Musquodoboit, Middle				57	53	103	94	.....	6	1	.....	179	1,031		
do Upper				59	58	103	102	.....	2	.....	.....	177	1,078		
Prospect, Lower				16	16	21	20	.....	2	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled in each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*				Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins nuls.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of NOVA SCOTIA / *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE*		M. H. RICHEY.	M. B. DALY.	A. G. JONES.	P. POWER.						
HALIFAX (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Smith's Cove	34	35	37	34			3	85		
	Sheet Harbor	42	36	43	42		4		117	1,023	
	Spry Bay	19	17	52	51			4	97		
	Shoal Bay	39	37	31	29		1		86		
	Ship Harbor	36	38	38	34		2		91		
	Jeddore	59	58	34	33			4	132	1,623	
	Chezzetcook	94	86	102	91		1	6	227	1,344	
	Lawrencetown	18	17	37	36		1		72	504	
	Preston	25	28	20	21		1	1	53	715	
	Dartmouth A	72	72	42	42		5	1	167		
	do B	64	63	39	39				143		
	do C	151	148	61	59		1		265	4,358	
	do D	28	25	15	14			2	51		
	do E	28	26	56	53		1	1	98		
	Ingram River	35	33	33	33		1		74	1,498	Truro Road and Wyse's Corner.
	Hubbard's Cove	47	45	18	17				67		
	Eastern Passage	34	34	46	42		2	1	113	818	
	Salmon River	45	44	26	23		1		119	704	
	Little River	17	16	29	27		1		54	334	

	Petpeswick or Chezzetcook, East—*Est*	22	22	61	62	....	2	1	88	.....
	Musquodoboit Harbor	17	18	89	86	....	5	.....	138	1,151
	Dover	53	54	45	43	.....	.....	.....	104	4,300
	Porter's Lake	23	23	23	23	....	.....	.....	49	.....
	Totals—*Totaux*	3532	3466	2863	2695	.....	92	72	8,373	56,963

Terence Bay, Drysdale, Black Pt., Piers Mills, Sable Island, Pope's Harbor and Niunnteauch.

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } M. H. Richey, 669. / M. B. Daly, 603.

		W. Henry Allison.	Monson H. Goudge.						
Hants	Windsor	78	56	134	1	3	172	}	
	do	114	38	152	5	6	194	} 2,715	
	do	47	80	127	1	2	109	}	
	St. Croix	78	88	166	6	.....	200	1,615	
	Brooklyn	84	95	179	1	1	217	1,106	
	Avondale	85	54	139	2	2	171	}	.....
	Burlington	61	53	114	.....	.....	128	}	Avondale and Burlington not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Scotch Village	75	56	131	.....	.....	147	2,435	
	Falmouth	47	57	104	.....	.....	126	1,598	
	Kempt	165	53	218	2	1	371	1,633	
	Rawdon, North—*Nord*	65	52	117	4	.....	138	719	
	do South—*Sud*	45	29	74	.....	.....	92	776	
	Noel	66	113	179	1	1	210	1,978	
	Nine Mile River	92	95	187	2	2	215	1,620	
	Maitland, South—*Sud*	49	38	87	1	.....	79	} 2,463	
	do Village	55	56	111	1	.....	153	}	
	Selmah	42	42	84	1	3	111	}	.....
	Five Mile River	33	28	61	1	.....	89	}	Selmah and Five Mile River not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnes dans le recensement.*
	Falmouth Forks	56	41	97	5	.....	116	720	
	Shubenacadie	96	91	187	.....	.....	235	1,093	
	Walton	53	48	101	3	.....	136	830	
	Gore	103	105	208	3	4	244	}	....
	Hantsport	73	13	86	1	.....	116	}	Gore and Hantsport not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnes dans le recensement.*
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,662	1,381	3,043	41	25	3,769	21,301	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } W. Henry Allison, 281.

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Province of NOVA SCOTIA / *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISION.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et la nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*			Total number of votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de Bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de Bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
			HUGH CAMERON	SAMUEL McDONNELL	ANGUS McLENNAN.						
	INVERNESS	Port Hastings	58	61	6	125			191	2,213	Plaister Cove.
		Judique	73	125	29	227			265	1,919	
		River Inhabitants	64	67	9	140			264	1,095	
		Port Hood	40	147	3	190			226	1,297	
		Mabou	104	30	1	135			158	3,112	
		Broad Cove Intervale	126	27	91	244			280	1,442	
		do Marsh	45	10	91	146			147	986	
		Margaree Harbor	11	45	141	197			236	1,442	
		Young's Bridge	33	35	61	129			145	1,029	
		Margaree, North-East—*Nord-Est*	54	59	54	167			185	1,476	
		Chetecamp, East Harbor	2	139	8	149			185	1,915	
		Whycocomagh	60	73	13	146			168	2,398	
		River Dennis	52	42	30	124			144	1,022	
		Ainslie Lake, East—*Est*	21	45	45	111			122	816	
		do West—*Ouest*	29	9	13	51			55	397	
		West Bay	8	107	10	125			147	856	North Mountain.

	Glencoe	84	60	5	149	.....	.....	171	..... Not mentioned in Census —*Non mentionnes dans le recensement.*
	Creignish	79	33	7	119	.....	.....	133	
	Mabou Harbour	159	10	3	172	.....	.....	186	
	Chetecamp, South—*Sud*	3	29	92	124	.....	.....	127	
	Indian Rear	36	68	17	121	.....	.....	153	
	Whycocomagh, South—*Sud*	34	63	10	107	.....	.....	136	
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,175	1,284	739	3,198	.....	.....	3,824	23,415
	Majority for *Majorité pour* } SAMUEL MCDONNELL, 109.								

		F. W. BORDEN.	D. B. WOODWORTH.					
KINGS	Canning	127	35	162	3	.....	215	2,898
	Jawbone Corner	114	74	188	4	.....	145	..... Remaining places not mentioned in Census —*Les autres places non mentionnées dans le recensement.*
	Town House	56	74	130	1	.....	204	.....
	Dunham Corner	111	97	208	3	3	161	.....
	Somerset	72	57	129	1	.....	198	939
	Kentville	26	141	167	2	1	160	1,779
	Gaspereaux	107	36	143	.....	.....	193	1,200
	Wolfville	66	89	155	3	.....	231	1,697
	Avonport	98	58	156	1	5	146	.....
	Millville	45	79	124	1	.....	48	.....
	Dalhousie	15	20	35	.....	1	260	208
	North Aylesford	113	98	211	3	4	235	1,530
	Waterville	108	99	207	1	.....	201	.....
	Harbourville	89	91	180	.....	.....	74	.....
	Scots Bay	62	7	69	6	.....	186	.....
	Peraux	132	40	172	5	.....	128	.....
	Lower Horton	74	42	116	2	.....	183	1,519
	Canaan	57	107	164	1	1	180	..... { Canard, Centreville, Lakeville, Berwick, Harbourville, South Aylesford.
	North Bill Town	91	69	160	.....	.....	155	9,740
	Kingston	76	61	137	2	3	193	.....
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,639	1,374	3,013	39	18	3,496	21,510
	Majority for *Majorité pour* } F. W. BORDEN, 265.							

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Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre des bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre des bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
Province of NOVA SCOTIA *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE*		CHARLES EDWARD CHURCH.	CHARLES EDWIN KAULBACK.						
LUNENBURG	Lunenburg, Town—*Ville*..... No. 1	56	121	177	2	.....	200	3,231	
	do do ..... " 2	39	93	132	1	.....	200		
	do do ..... " 3	31	103	134	2	2	172		
	Ritcey's Cove.....	21	63	84	.....	.....	142	1,594	
	Cross Roads.....	67	45	112	.....	.....	167	.....	Remaining places not mentioned in Census —*Les autres places non mentionnées dans le recensement.*
	Oakland.....	71	64	135	2	.....	168	3,129	
	Mahone Bay.....	77	67	144	3	1	193		
	Blockhouse.....	62	73	135	.....	.....	159		
	New Cornwall.....	23	61	84	2	1	93	.....	
	Summerside.....	46	110	156	4	.....	209	.....	
	Wentzells.....	53	109	162	2	.....	195		
	New Germany, Chesleys.....	66	70	136	.....	.....	160	2,851	
	do Bass Corners.....	51	49	100	.....	.....	111		
	Chester Town House.....	70	61	131	2	.....	157		
	do Basin.....	33	77	110	.....	.....	135	2,846	
	do Temperance Hall.....	67	40	107	1	4	127		
	New Ross.....	32	76	108	3	2	131	972	
	Dublin Shore.....	22	78	100	2	.....	187	1,203	
	Petite Rivière.....	54	64	118	2	.....	155	2,572	
	Vogler's Cove.....	28	39	67	2	.....	111		
	Bridgewater, South—*Sud*.....	46	55	101	1	.....	126	2,912	
	do North—*Nord*.....	67	71	138	2	3	189		

	Newcombville	21	125	146	.....	1	192	.....	Sandy Beaches.
	Tancook	17	14	31	.....	.....	66	496	
	Mill Cove	14	27	41	1	.....	46	434	
	Blandford	8	30	38	.....	1	72	428	
	Conquerall Bank	31	114	145	.....	.....	201	1,166	
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,173	1,899	3,072	34	15	4,064	23,834	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } CHARLES EDWIN KAULBACK, 726.

		CARMICHAEL.	DAWSON.	DOULL.	McDONALD.					
161 PICTOU	Pictou, Town—*Ville*	59	59	55	54	.....	.....	.....	153	
	do do	58	61	83	82	.....	.....	.....	182	3,462
	do do	52	59	82	79	.....	.....	.....	179	
	Carribou	69	77	153	153	.....	.....	.....	257	1,263
	Cape John	145	152	102	101	.....	.....	.....	272	1,720
	River John	161	164	69	72	.....	.....	.....	244	1,347
	do West—*Ouest*	48	52	123	128	.....	.....	.....	177	1,073
	Dalhousie	67	75	152	151	.....	.....	.....	235	.....
	Hardwood Hill	97	104	83	79	.....	.....	.....	222	1,167
	Green Hill	130	132	38	39	.....	.....	.....	184	888
	Mount Thom	87	87	137	139	.....	.....	.....	252	1,267
	Gairloch	45	44	146	147	.....	.....	.....	197	894
	Lairg	18	14	91	85	.....	.....	.....	110	590
	Albion Mines	75	67	64	67	.....	.....	.....	172	2,059
	Glasgow	99	92	66	66	.....	.....	.....	175	
	do	107	96	59	65	.....	.....	.....	197	2,498
	do	61	50	67	76	.....	.....	.....	166	
	Little Harbor	84	83	68	69	.....	.....	.....	165	852
	McLellan's Mountain	81	79	141	145	.....	.....	.....	242	1,177
	East Branch, East River	119	105	87	98	.....	.....	.....	227	1,329
	Hopewell	29	28	89	90	.....	.....	.....	126	
	do	72	69	57	60	.....	.....	.....	146	1,905
	do	46	47	57	58	.....	.....	.....	121	
	Middle River	73	73	120	120	.....	.....	.....	213	2,428
	Sailie's Brook	91	82	91	101	.....	.....	.....	194	.....

Remaining places not mentioned in Census. —*Les autres places non mentionnées dans le recensement.*

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Province of NOVA SCOTIA / *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE* — Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Carmichael.	Dawson.	Doull.	McDonald.	Total number of votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de Bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Pictou (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Barney's River	136	131	102	106	.....	.....	.....	256	1,228	
	Merigonish	114	103	27	41	.....	.....	.....	162	1,740	
	Garden of Eden	107	100	38	39	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	
	Westville	38	34	189	189	.....	.....	.....	266	.....	
	French River	65	59	45	48	.....	.....	.....	112	3,227	St. Mary's, Roger's Hill and Gulf Shore.
	Totals—*Totaux*	2433	2378	2681	2747	.....	.....	.....	5,748	32,114	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } Hon. James McDonald, 314. / Robert Doull, 248.

			S. T. R. Bill.	J. F. Forbes.					
Queens	Liverpool	No. 1, A	64	59	123	.....	.....	177	3,104
	do	" 1, B	84	69	153	.....	2	189	
	Western Head	" 1, C	47	18	65	1	.....	71	
	Hunts Point	" 1, D	28	18	46	.....	.....	68	
	Milton	" 2, A	60	101	161	.....	.....	181	2,169
	Brooklyn	" 2, B	60	63	123	4	.....	172	
	Mill Village	No. 3	19	76	95	.....	.....	111	2,136
	Port Medway	" 3	53	45	98	.....	2	139	
	Port Moncton	" 4	74	33	107	.....	1	131	829
	Brookfield	" 5	45	45	90	.....	.....	199	660
	Caledonia	" 6	114	72	186	.....	.....	201	1,269
	Greenfield	" 7	22	38	60	.....	.....	73	387
	Totals—*Totaux*		670	637	1.307	5	5	1,712	10,554

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } S. T. R. Bill, 33.

			Edward P. Flynn.	Rénée Benoit.						
Richmond	Arichat		73	30	103	5	.....	147	1,982	Petit de Grat.
	do	Head of Harbor	109	61	170	1	.....	218	1,058	
	D'Escouse		25	90	115	1	.....	149	1,456	
	River Inhabitants		38	40	78	3	.....	114	1,166	

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Province of NOVA SCOTIA / *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE* — Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Edward P. Flynn.	Rénée Benoit.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Richmond (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Black River	54	41	95	.....	1	100	747	
	Bourgeois River	34	26	60	.....	4	112	964	
	St. Peters	58	55	113	3	.....	143	991	
	Red Islands	51	31	82	.....	.....	86	776	
	Grand River	73	38	111	.....	.....	128	822	
	Ardoise	90	26	116	.....	.....	138	1,672	
	Little Arichat	12	57	69	1	.....	122	1,661	
	Loch Lomond	33	19	52	1	.....	54	435	
	Framboise Road	16	38	54	.....	1	61	538	
	Totals—*Totaux*	666	552	1,218	15	6	1,572	14,268	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } EDWARD P. FLYNN, 114.

		Thomas Coffin.	Robert W. Freeman.	Thomas Robertson.					
Shelburne	North-East Harbor	43	87	45	175	5	1	216	Remaining places not mentioned in Census. --*Les autres places non mentionnées dans le recensement.*
	Shelburne No. 1	8	121	31	160	1	2	183	2,789
	do " 2	6	99	32	137	2	.....	180	
	do " 3	9	99	42	150	.....	.....	158	
	Lockeport " 1	7	37	81	125	5	.....	153	1,579
	do " 2	4	38	66	108	3	.....	138	
	Louis Head	4	56	94	154	2	.....	173	917
	Shag Harbor	12	19	47	78	1	.....	95	1,448
	Cape Island	4	72	41	117	1	.....	152	1,636
	Barrington Head	29	23	79	131	1	.....	159	1,527
	Port La Tour	9	33	120	162	1	.....	185	1,477
	Cape Island	1	47	77	125	.....	.....	137	.....
	Barrington Passage	4	17	98	119	1	.....	156	.....
	Woods Harbor	3	46	61	110	1	1	130	.....
	Port Clyde	54	35	35	124	1	2	146	.....
	Jordan River	1	70	17	88	1	2	101	1,044 Carlton.
	Totals—*Totaux*	198	899	966	2,063	26	8	2,462	12,417

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Thomas Robertson, 67.

		Charles Campbell.	Duncan McDonald.						
Victoria	Grand Narrows	96	40	136	.....	.....	148	.....	Remaining places not mentioned in Census. --*Les autres places non mentionnées dans le recensement.*
	Middle River	93	42	135	.....	.....	143	1,006	
	Baddeck	110	84	194	.....	.....	276	1,749	
	North Gut	22	74	96	.....	.....	111	.....	
	English Town	8	73	81	.....	.....	87	524	

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / Observations.
Province of NOVA SCOTIA / *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE*		CHARLES CAMPBELL.	DUNCAN McDONALD.						
VICTORIA (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Boulardarie	106	69	175			211	1,287	
	Ingonish	20	64	84			92	800	
	Cape North	29	48	77			92	783	
	Bay St. Lawrence	28	14	42			42	419	
	Little Narrows	65	37	102			112	855	
	North Shore	7	103	110			110		
	New Campbelton	54	7	61			66	1,171	Washabucht.
	North River	7	93	100			102	2,752	Kings Cove, Munro's Point, Plaster.
	Totals—*Totaux.*	645	748	1,393			1,592	11,346	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } DUNCAN McDONALD, 103.

		Thomas B. Flint.	Frank Killam.						
Yarmouth	Maitland	72	68	140	1	2	226		Remaining places not mentioned in Census. —*Les autres places non mentionnees dans le recensement.*
	Hebron	62	77	139	.....	1	217		
	Chegogin	28	65	93	.....	1	148		
	Brooklyn	23	27	50	.....	.....	80		
	Milton	23	138	161	1	1	214		
	Yarmouth	25	112	137	.....	.....	190	5,335	
	do	42	127	169	1	4	226		
	do	37	83	120	2	1	188		
	Sand Beach	19	23	42	2	2	74		
	Arcadia	53	64	117	.....	1	189	4,200	Chebo ne, Ohio.
	Rockville	32	21	53	.....	.....	88		
	Carlton	60	35	95	.....	.....	146	778	
	Plymouth	28	88	116	2	1	223	1,321	
	Tusket	57	87	144	2	.....	241	2,934	
	Head Eel Lake	32	118	150	1	1	208		
	Argyle	49	68	117	1	.....	187	1,333	
	Pubnico (East—*Est*)	54	25	79	.....	.....	135	1,903	
	do (West—*Ouest*)	51	90	141	.....	.....	203		
	Kempt	30	14	44	.....	.....	58	385	
	Tusket Lakes	25	13	38	.....	.....	59	361	
	Totals—*Totaux*	802	1,343	2,145	13	15	3,300	18,550	

Majority for *Majorite pour* } Frank Killam, 541.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province	Electoral Districts / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*			Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
			JOHN WALLACE	J. W. DOMVILLE.	ALEX. ROGERS.						
867	of NEW BRUNSWICK. / *du NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.*										
ALBERT	Hopewell	No. 1	35	36	36	107	1	.....	279	1,841	
	do	" 2	27	51	137	215	2	.....	244		
	Hillsborough	" 1	123	53	2	178	.....	.....	195	2,995	
	do	" 2	47	18	25	90	.....	.....	101		
	do	" 3	91	32	23	146	6	.....	171		
	Coverdale	" 1	49	81	61	191	.....	.....	231	1,350	
	Harvey	" 1	48	81	28	157	1	2	182	1,606	
	do	" 2	19	46	104	169	5	.....	191		
	Elgin	" 1	41	36	79	156	.....	.....	186	1,768	
	do	" 2	22	36	66	124	.....	.....	139		
	do	" 3	54	21	51	126	.....	.....	147		
	Alma		40	67	72	179	.....	.....	198	1,112	
	Totals—*Totaux*		596	558	684	1,838	15	2	2,264	10,672	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* — ALEX. ROGERS, 88.

CARLETON			S. B. APPLEBY.	G. H. CONNELL.							
	Woodstock	No. 1	25	54	79	.....	.....	90			
	do	" 2	86	88	174	.....	.....	212			
	do	" 3	64	73	137	.....	2	130	3,963		
	do	" 4	53	55	108	.....	...	123			
	do	" 5	28	30	58	.....	.....	174			
	Richmond	" 6	43	95	138	.....	3	166			
	do	" 7	47	47	94	.....	.....	116	2,342		
	do	" 8	58	42	100	.....	1	124			
	Wakefield	" 9	121	110	231	.....	1	275			
	do	" 10	41	52	93	.....	.....	102	2,321		
	Wilmot	" 11	66	90	156	.....	1	200			
	do	" 12	66	83	149	.....	.....	188	1,761		
	Simonds	" 13	68	65	133	.....	1	163			
	Wicklow	" 14	65	109	174	.....	.....	204	897		
	do	" 15	99	74	173	.....	.....	195			
	Kent	" 16	120	98	218	.....	7	304	2,062		
	do	" 17	25	70	95	.....	.....	80			
	Peel	" 18	87	91	178	.....	.....	254	2,010		
	Aberdeen	" 19	79	127	206	.....	2	237			
	Brighton	" 20	88	136	224	.....	.....	265	930		
	do	" 21	55	106	161	.....	.....	104	851		
	Northampton	" 22	63	71	134	.....	1	150	1,876		
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,447	1,766	3,213	6	13	3,856	935		
									19,938		

Majority for } GEORGE H. CONNELL, 319.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivision.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Nom des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. *Province du NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.*		A. H. GILLMOR, Jr.	J. McADAM.						
CHARLOTTE	Baillie No. 1	39	122	161	.....	1	220	2,606	
	Scotch Ridge " 2	51	106	157	.....	3	233		
	Upper Mills, St. Stephen's " 3	27	31	58	.....	3	73	.....	
	Mill Town " 4	78	71	149	25	3	267	.....	Mill Town and Dufferin not mention in census. *Non mentionnes dans le recensement.*
	do " 5	32	44	76	1	2	115	.....	
	St. Stephen, West—*Ouest* " 6	60	81	141	4	1	194	6,515	
	do East—*Est* " 7	38	74	112	1	.....	139		
	do Old Ridge. " 8	44	56	100	.....	.....	124		
	Dufferin " 9	19	29	48	.....	.....	77	.....	
	St. David " 10	95	112	207	.....	3	289	1,880	
	Dumbarton " 11	86	45	131	1	.....	184	991	
	Ste. Croix " 12	29	56	85	1	.....	121	.....	
	St. Patrick " 13	91	66	157	.....	.....	198	1,355	
	Upper Mills " 14	79	2	81	.....	.....	98		
	Lower Falls " 15	123	35	158	2	1	200	3,314	
	La Tête " 16	77	32	109	3	.....	178		
	Pennfield " 17	92	54	146	.....	2	170	998	
	Leprieaux " 18	38	5	43	.....	.....	75	562	
	Clarendon " 19	15	9	24	.....	.....	25	204	
	West Isles " 20	103	51	154	7	.....	218	1,556	
	Campobello " 21	39	17	56	.....	.....	81	1,073	
	do " 22	61	14	75	.....	.....	99		

North Head	"	23	46	17	63	1	.....	100	1,867	
Grand Harbour	"	24	36	35	71	.....	2	175		
St. Andrews	"	25	48	41	89	.....	.....	123	2,961	
do	"	26	70	76	146	3	3	188		
do Non-resident	"	27	6	3	9	1	1	253		
Totals—*Totaux*			1,522	1,284	2,806	50	25	4,217	25,882	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } ARTHUR H. GILLMOR, jun, 238.

GLOUCESTER ..... HON. TIMOTHY WARREN ANGLIN, Acclamation 18,810

			G. A. Girouard.	Geo. McLeod.	G. McInerney.	R. B. Cutler.	H. O'Leary.				
KENT ..... Dundas	No.	1	59	1	6	89	3	158	.....	2	189	3,347
do	"	2	7	5	1	90	1	104	.....	.....	135	
do	"	3	27	2	2	93	1	125	1	.....	180	
do	"	4	55	3	....	60	4	122	3	.....	150	
Wellington	"	5	57	2	1	73	.....	133	4	.....	173	3,225
do	"	6	102	9	2	42	2	157	.....	.....	187	
do	"	7	103	2	9	19	15	148	2	.....	172	
Richibucto	"	8	24	18	45	9	39	135	.....	.....	166	3,853
do	"	9	3	59	9	10	10	91	2	.....	93	
do	"	10	13	66	13	30	58	180	3	.....	184	
Weldford	"	11	1	52	6	30	4	93	3	.....	145	3,302
do	"	12	39	59	36	48	10	192	.....	.....	247	
do	"	13	.....	58	3	21	33	115	3	.....	146	

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. *du NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des Candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*	G. A. GIROUARD.	GEO. McLEOD.	G. McINERNEY.	R. B. CUTLER.	H. O'LEARY.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	KENT..... (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	St. Mary.....	No. 14	107	6	.....	8	4	125	3	.....	189	2,087	
		do	" 15	148	16	2	77	3	246	1	.....	269		
		Acadaville.....	" 16	9	47	46	1	9	112	.....	.....	150	.....	Acadaville not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Carleton.....	" 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	28	1,071	
		do	" 18	4	53	2	2	29	90	.....	.....	111		
		St. Louis.....	" 19	38	14	46	2	73	173	3	.....	198	1,983	
		do	" 20	13	28	49	1	34	125	4	.....	142		
		Harcourt	" 21	1	10	2	21	23	57	.....	.....	94	233	
		Totals—*Totaux*.....		810	510	280	726	382	2,708	32	2	3,348	19,101	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } GILBERT A. GIROUARD, 84.

		J. Domville.	L. N. Sharp.						
Kings	Hampton	120	64	184	4	.....	132	1,332	
	Norton	107	127	234	3	.....	280	1,714	
	Kars	29	41	70	.....	.....	108	619	
	Waterford	110	48	158	1	.....	211	.....	Waterford and Cardwell not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
	Upham	79	108	187	.....	.....	236	1,413	
	Cardwell	80	108	188	3	.....	224	.....	
	Greenwich	75	39	114	.....	.....	156	887	
	Hammond	50	44	94	2	2	148	1,100	
	Rothesay No 1	95	27	122	1	.....	150		
	do " 2	48	18	66	.....	.....	164		1,063
	do " 3	45	19	64	.....	2	177		
	do " 4	32	22	54	.....	1	189		
	Springfield " 1	50	95	145	.....	.....	189		
	do " 2	67	59	126	1	.....	162		2,044
	Kingston " 1	102	20	122	2	3	154		
	do " 2	90	30	120	2	2	184		2,223
	Havelock " 1	71	83	154	.....	.....	190		
	do " 2	44	53	97	4	1	139		2,031
	Sussex " 1	103	49	152	1	3	192		
	do " 2	63	47	110	2	.....	158		5,606
	do " 3	22	40	62	.....	.....	80		
	Westfield " 1	94	51	145	1	3	202		
	do " 2	27	33	60	1	.....	82		1,500
	Studholm " 1	77	62	139	.....	2	177		
	do " 2	53	101	154	.....	2	187		3,061
	do " 3	53	64	117	.....	.....	144		
	Totals—*Totaux*	1,786	1,452	3,238	28	21	4,415	24,593	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } James Domville, 334.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. / *du NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*	P. MITCHELL.	J. B. SNOWBALL	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	REMARKS. / *Observations.*
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	New Castle	No.	1		115	40	155	1	.....	180	3,584	
	do	"	2		102	48	150	3	.....	180		
	do	"	3		58	110	168	.....	1	185		
	Chatham	"	4		37	87	124	.....	.....	137	4,203	
	do	"	5		41	120	161	5	1	197		
	do	"	6		37	105	142	1	.....	177		
	do	"	7		37	82	119	9	4	151		
	do	"	8		39	40	79	.....	.....	90		
	Ludlow	"	9		57	31	88	.....	3	91	605	
	Blissfield	"	10		82	38	120	.....	.....	132	757	
	Blackville	"	11		60	28	88	.....	.....	106	1,688	
	do	"	12		94	64	158	.....	.....	170		
	Derby	"	13		46	59	105	.....	.....	115	658	
	Northesk	"	14		38	17	55	1	.....	57	2,186	
	do	"	15		85	23	108	2	.....	125		
	do	"	16		92	56	148	2	1	171		
	Nelson	"	17		22	99	121	1	.....	125	1,646	
	do	"	18		70	62	132	.....	.....	145		

	Glenelg	"	19	66	105	171	3	7	196	1,393
	do	"	20	38	28	66	2	.....	73	
	Hardwick	"	21	62	79	141	3	.....	156	1,003
	Alnwick	"	22	10	37	47	.....	.....	49	2,393
	do	"	23	40	72	112	2	.....	122	
	do	"	24	56	155	211	1	1	191	
	Totals—*Totaux*			1,384	1,585	2,969	36	18	3,321	20,116

Majority for *Majorité pour* } JABEZ B. SNOWBALL, 201.

				G. G. KING.	E. S. WIGGINS.					
QUEENS	Gagetown	No.	1	62	65	127	2	.....	298	1,282
	do	"	2	45	12	57	1	.....		
	Petersville	"	3	39	84	123	1	1	168	2,300
	do	"	3	93	47	140	1	.....	186	
	Hampstead	"	4	59	53	112	.....	.....	217	1,296
	Wickham	"	5	71	51	122	3	.....	186	1,161
	Cambridge	"	6	156	72	228	1	.....	276	1,498
	Waterborough	"	7	133	64	197	4	.....	234	1,369
	Canning	"	8	89	34	123	.....	.....	167	990
	Chipman	"	9	235	13	248	.....	.....	281	1,765
	Brunswick	"	10	23	40	63	1	.....	72	450
	Johnston	"	11	83	19	102	3	.....	142	1,736
	do	"	11	55	76	131	.....	.....	160	
	Totals—*Totaux*			1,143	630	1,773	17	1	3,387	13,847

Majority for *Majorité pour* } GEORGE G. KING, 513.

RESTIGOUCHE	GEORGE HADDOW, Acclamation	5,575

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Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Chas. Burpee.	W. D. Perley.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. / *du NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.*									
SUNBURY	Burton No. 1	41	59	100	.....	.....	126	2,675	Burton and Lincoln.
	do " 2	108	46	154	.....	2	195		
	do " 3	60	45	105	.....	.....	237		Non-Resident—*Non residents.*
	Maugerville " 4	58	24	82	.....	.....	95	569	
	Sheffield " 5	68	56	124	.....	.....	138	991	
	Northfield " 6	59	40	99	.....	.....	114	660	
	Lincoln " 5	62	62	124	.....	.....	151		
	Gladstone " 8	51	94	145	2	.....	171	.....	Gladstone not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
	Blissville " 9	51	91	142	.....	.....	155	1,929	
	Totals—*Totaux*	558	517	1,075	2	2	1,382	6,824	

Majority for / *Majorité pour* } CHARLES BURPEE, 41.

St. John (City and County). (*Cité et Comté.*)	Wards—*Quarters*:—												
	Kings	No. 1	86	19	20	83	208	2	.....	135	} 3,785		
	do	" 2	77	48	60	67	242	1	.....	154			
	do	" 3	59	57	54	57	227	1	1	145			
	Wellington	" 1	69	72	71	62	274	1	3	165	} 4,008		
	do	" 2	52	72	72	50	246	1	1	141			
	do	" 3	48	54	47	42	181	1	1	107			
	Prince's	" 1	78	78	79	76	311	.....	.....	175	} 4,976		
	do	" 2	53	62	60	50	225	2	1	125			
	do	" 3	64	34	36	63	197	.....	.....	114			
	Queen's	" 1	48	53	49	45	195	.....	.....	136	} 4,985		
	do	" 2	61	75	71	53	260	2	1	158			
	do	" 3	68	67	67	65	267	.....	.....	165			
	do	" 4	39	65	60	35	199	.....	.....	118			
	Duke's	" 1	70	51	47	62	230	.....	.....	141	} 4,253		
	do	" 2	51	49	46	51	197	1	1	126			
	do	" 3	60	54	52	53	219	.....	.....	129			
	Sydney	.....	66	50	46	65	227	3	5	155	2,265		
	Carleton, Town—*Ville*:—												
	Guy's Ward—*Quartier Guy*.	No. 1	73	96	93	62	324	3	2	189	} 4,553		
	Albert do *Albert*	" 2	70	65	63	67	265	2	3	149			
	Brooks do *Brooks*	" 3	58	61	63	57	239	1	1	142			
	Portland, Town—*Ville*:—												
	Ward—*Quartier* 1, Division 1	.....	88	42	48	77	255	3	.....	157	} 12,520		
	do 2	.....	95	78	72	83	328	2	.....	193			
	do	.....	160	109	100	134	503	.....	.....	282			
	do 2	.....	165	99	84	152	500	3	2	302			
	do 3	.....	130	78	68	109	385	3	1	240			
	do 4	.....	74	85	84	66	309	1	.....	185			
	Simonds	No. 1	49	8	13	43	113	1	2	67	} 3,564		
	do	" 2	118	37	29	108	292	6	4	211			
	do	" 3	80	74	73	73	300	2	2	175			
	St. Martin's	" 1	79	41	41	78	242	5	.....	155	} 2,410		
	do	" 2	27	10	8	23	68	.....	.....	88			
	do	" 3											

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

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Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. *du NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*				Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
			ISAAC PURPEE.	G. E. KING.	A. L. PALMER.	CHAS. W. WELDON.						
	ST. JOHN..... (City and County.) (*Cité et Comté.*) (Continued.) (*Suite*)	Lancaster ..... No. 1	60	64	61	56	241	2	.....	169	4,821	
		do ..... " 2	86	36	37	82	241	.....	.....	88		
		do ..... " 3	31	30	31	30	122	2	.....	141		
		Musquash	100	54	39	82	175	3	.....	163		Musquash not mentioned in Census—*Non mentioné dans le recensement.*
		Non-residents ..... No. 1	36	24	26	33	119	.....	1	226		
		do ..... " 2	58	26	21	55	160	1	5	273		
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	2686	2180	1981	2449	9,296	54	38	5,979	52,120	

Majority for } ISAAC BURPEE, 506.
Majorité pour } CHAS. W. WELDON, 269.

ST. JOHN (City—*Cité.*)		Hon. S. L. Tilley.	J. S. B. Deveber.							
Wards—*Quartiers:*										
King's	No. 1	37	115	152	5	4	181	}	3,785	
do	" 2	54	74	128	2	2	164			
do	" 3	71	62	133	1	1	157			
Wellington	" 1	88	68	156	2	1	177	}	4,008	
do	" 2	82	51	133	1	.....	149			
do	" 3	63	53	116	.....	1	127			
Prince	" 1	89	76	165	.....	2	185	}	4,976	
do	" 2	75	56	131	1	1	143			
do	" 3	53	79	132	1	2	145			
Queen's	" 1	66	64	130	.....	.....	168	}	4,985	
do	" 2	90	59	149	5	.....	173			
do	" 3	84	64	148	3	1	185			
do	" 4	59	43	102	.....	.....	119			
Duke's	" 1	65	86	151	.....	.....	173	}	4,253	
do	" 2	50	63	113	.....	.....	140			
do	" 3	54	65	119	2	1	187			
Sydney		59	105	164	3	3	205		2,565	
City's		130	81	211	5	3	249		1,982	
Albert		71	84	155	1	2	165		1,219	
Brooks		79	65	144	1	1	151		1,332	
Non-residents		56	53	109	2	.....	259			
Totals—*Totaux*		1,475	1,466	2,941	35	25	3,663		28,865	

Majority for } Hon. S. L. Tilley, 9.
Majorité pour

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. — *du NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.*	Electoral Districts. — *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* F. X. BERNIER.	JOHN COSTIGAN.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écrits.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins nuculs.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
VICTORIA		St. Leonard	21	186	207	1	1	298	1,997	
		St. Basile	48	59	107	.....	.....	199	1,669	
		Madawaska	45	44	89	.....	.....	203	1,816	
		St. Hilaire	61	37	98	.....	1	126	.....	St. Hilaire, Ste. Ann, St. Jacques, Drummond and Lorne not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
		St. Francis	57	118	175	.....	5	240	1,752	
		Ste. Ann's	5	67	72	.....	1	109		
		St. Jacques	12	40	52	.....	.....	81		
		Andover	51	49	100	2	2	292	1,165	
		Grand Falls No. 1	16	67	83	2	.....	140	1,389	
		do " 2	12	26	38	.....	.....	93		
		Drummond	10	44	54	.....	3	196		
		Perth No. 1	5	39	44	.....	.....	173	747	
		do " 2	17	7	24	1	.....	108		
		Lorne	4	15	19	.....	.....	64		
		Gordon	4	33	37	.....	.....	92	645	
		Totals—*Totaux*	368	831	1,199	6	13	2,414	11,641	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } JOHN COSTIGAN, 463.

			R. A. Chapman.	Sir A. J. Smith.					
Westmoreland	Dorchester	No. 1	26	82	108	1	.....	127	
	do	" 2	41	88	129	1	1	151	
	do	" 3	69	67	136	6	.....	152	
	do	" 4	93	46	139	3	1	156	5,617
	do	" 5	80	30	110	1	4	128	
	do	" 6	120	24	144	1	2	166	
	do	" 7	59	46	105	.....	.....	131	
	do	" 8	6	33	39	1	.....	165	
	Shediac	" 1	52	105	157	3	.....	195	
	do	" 2	51	67	118	1	1	157	
	do	" 3	31	83	114	.....	.....	149	
	do	" 4	56	54	110	.....	1	116	5,756
	do	" 5	62	42	104	3	1	123	
	do	" 6	47	54	101		1	134	
	Salisbury	" 1	35	130	165	3	2	185	
	do	" 2	57	128	185	1	3	202	3,237
	do	" 3	33	101	134	3	1	147	
	Moncton	" 1	82	77	159	1	.....	193	
	do	" 2	72	70	142	5	3	169	
	do	" 3	52	61	113	.....	.....	138	
	do	" 4	41	52	93	8	2	133	4,810
	do	" 5	65	83	148	.....	.....	180	
	do	" 6	44	96	140	10	2	176	
	do	" 7	63	76	139	13	2	197	
	Westmoreland	" 1	89	56	145	.....	4	173	
	do	" 2	37	75	112	1	4	131	2,407
	do	" 3	13	62	75	1	.....	89	
	Botsford	" 1	86	97	183	6	3	242	
	do	" 2	124	76	200	4	.....	251	3,742
	do	" 3	62	78	140	1	5	163	
	Sackville	" 1	30	96	126	2	1	165	
	do	" 2	43	97	140	.....	.....	174	
	do	" 3	46	68	114	1	1	140	3,766
	do	" 4	25	86	111	.....	1	118	
	do	" 5	36	86	122	.....	1	132	
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,928	2,572	4,500	81	47	5,548	20,335

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Sir Albert J. Smith, 644.

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. *du NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* J. PICKARD.	C. H. B. FISHER.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins nuculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
YORK.....	Fredericton, Wards—*Quartiers :*									
	Kings.....	No. 1	51	25	76	.....	3	118	991	
	Queens	" 2	86	35	121	.....	.....	187	1,275	
	Non-residents	" 3	14	5	19	.....	1	271	.....	
	Carleton.....	" 4	71	47	118	1	2	180	1,495	
	St. Ann's.....	" 5	79	64	143	1	1	199	1,604	
	Wellington.....	" 6	20	31	51	.....	1	75	641	
	Kingsclear	" 7	105	49	154	.....	.....	273	1,824	
	Prince William.....	" 8	39	16	55	.....	3	80	1,338	
	do	" 9	28	24	52	.....	.....	148		
	Dumfries.....	" 10	29	25	54	.....	.....	92	970	
	do	" 11	1	11	12	.....	.....	27		
	Canterbury	" 12	25	6	31	.....	1	84		
	do	" 13	61	70	131	1	4	263	2,909	
	do	" 14	7	20	27	1	.....	64		
	do	" 15	19	6	25	.....	.....	36		
	Southampton	" 16	35	42	77	.....	1	223		
	do	" 17	42	15	57	.....	1	115	1,617	
	do	" 18	36	7	43	.....	1	74		
	Queensbury	" 19	58	30	88	.....	.....	186	1,685	
	do	" 20	51	15	66	.....	.....	118		

Bright	"	21	92	12	104	2	2	161	}	1,559	
do	"	22	15	42	57	.....	.....	101			
Douglas	"	23	70	40	110	1	5	246	}	2,681	
do	"	24	71	19	90	.....	.....	179			
St. Mary's	"	25	117	35	152	2	.....	191	}	2,885	
do	"	26	59	14	73	.....	3	264			
Stanley	"	27	107	49	156	1	.....	277	}	1,756	
do	"	28	19	17	36	.....	.....	122			
Maryland	"	29	25	13	38	.....	.....	74		488	
Manners Sutton	"	30	34	48	82	.....	.....	200	}	1,422	
do	"	31	24	2	26	.....	.....	32			
Totals—*Totaux*			1,490	834	2,324	10	29	4,660		27,140	

Majority for } JOHN PICKARD, 656.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. — *de L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.*	Electoral Districts. — *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eau dans chaque subdivision.*			Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
			P. A. McINTYRE.	E. B. MUTTART	A. C. MACDONALD.	M. McFAYDEN.					
	KING'S CO. DISTRICT. (*District du Comte de King.*)	East Point ..... No. 1	99	121	114	67	401	.....	3	274	23,068	
		East Baltic ..... " 2	114	68	76	55	313	4	.....	226		
		Souris-East ..... " 3	152	109	85	82	428	2	.....	319		
		Grinsels, Souris Line Road ..... " 4	91	32	35	39	197	.....	.....	149		
		L. Peter's Rollo Bay ..... " 5	71	105	93	40	309	1	4	203		
		Leslies, Lot 43 ..... " 6	87	17	16	63	183	2	1	131		
		O'Donnels, Rollo Bay ..... " 7	36	77	67	26	206	1	.....	141		
		Montecello ..... " 8	62	20	27	35	144	.....	2	120		
		A. Lewis, St. Peter's ..... " 9	58	53	58	40	209	2	.....	167		
		Keenans, St. Peter's ..... " 10	66	54	59	49	228	.....	.....	166		
		Webster's Mills ..... " 11	25	49	52	20	146	3	1	119		
		J. O. Brien's ..... " 12	43	64	77	25	209	2	2	182		
		St. Andrews ..... " 13	94	55	72	83	304	1	.....	219		
		Red House ..... " 14	66	79	74	44	263	.....	.....	182		
		Dundas ..... " 15	32	115	112	28	287	2	1	241		
		Goff's Mills—Wood Mills ..... " 16	32	127	145	20	324	.....	2	235		
		Scrimgeonis ..... " 17	29	106	122	20	277	1	5	257		
		Finlay's ..... " 18	38	92	110	38	278	2	.....	249		
		18 Mile Brook ..... " 19	35	144	163	28	370	.....	2	248		
		Edward's ..... " 20	5	35	40	3	83	.....	3	66		
		Whim Road ..... " 21	17	77	95	47	236	.....	.....	156		
		Montague ..... " 22	34	85	96	44	259	3	1	198		

St. Mary's Road	"	23	25	67	86	61	239	4	.....	176	
Sentner's	"	24	55	99	130	87	371	.....	1	293	
High Bank	"	25	38	37	44	67	186	.....	1	127	
Creighton's	"	26	50	27	38	91	206	2	2	184	
George Town	"	27	45	163	178	49	435	1	.....	362	
Totals—*Totaux*			1499	2077	2264	1251	7,091	33	31	5,390	23,068

Majority for } Ephraim B. Muttart, 578.
Majorité pour } Augustine C. Macdonald, 765.

			Ed. Hackett.	C. Howatt.	S. F. Perry.	J. Yeo.						
Prince Co. District. (*District du Comte du Prince.*)	North Cape and Norway	No. 1	56	36	22	14	128	.....	.....			
	Tignish	" 2	116	83	115	84	398	3	4			
	Little Tignish	" 3	45	30	108	87	270	2	.....	587	8,191	
	Kildare	" 4	26	29	8	13	76	1	.....			
	Well's Mills	" 5	24	19	18	18	79	3	.....	166		
	Alberton	" 6	60	60	45	53	218	1	2			
	Cascumpee Village	" 7	20	18	34	36	108	.....	.....	362		
	Gorville or Yeo's Mills	" 8	13	14	72	76	175	.....	.....	166		
	Townships No. Seven and Eight	" 9	17	25	60	84	186	2	2	304	4,579	
	Brae	" 10	12	18	34	53	117	1	.....	119		
	Townships No. Eleven and Twelve	" 11	69	48	61	91	269	1	.....			
	Township No. Thirteen	" 12	19	18	108	145	290	1	1	365		
	Township No. Fourteen	" 13	87	67	68	93	315	.....	1	253		
	Wellington	" 14	52	45	5	9	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Lower Township, No. Sixteen	" 15	25	35	21	41	122	1	.....	110	5,303	
	Egmont Bay	" 16	49	49	66	67	231	2	.....	389		389 Wellington included.
	Fifteen Point	" 17	63	59	98	93	313	.....	1			
	Miscouche	" 18	86	84	31	33	234	.....	2	315		
	Saint Eleanor's	" 19	40	48	40	45	173	.....	3			
	Summerside, West-ouest	" 20	45	46	17	16	124	1	2			
	Summerside, Central	" 21	50	54	25	30	159	1	.....	649	3,561	
	Summerside	" 22	74	77	40	45	236	.....	.....			
	Summerside, West-ouest	" 23	52	55	60	69	236	1	1			

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour le Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*				Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. *de l'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.*		Ed. HACKETT.	C. HOWATT.	S. F. PERRY.	J. YEO.						
	PRINCE CO. DISTRICT. (*District du Comté du Prince.*) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	Travellers Rest..... No. 24	36	40	19	22	117	.....	.....	312	6,430	
		Kensington..... " 25	82	75	49	67	273	.....	1			
		Township No. Eighteen..... " 26	52	52	59	66	229	6	2	314		
		Macpeque..... " 27	11	9	46	46	112	.....	2			
		Township No. Twenty-five..... " 28	64	62	34	39	199	1	1	183		
		Centreville..... " 29	30	35	31	35	131	.....	1	261		
		Strong Corner..... " 30	76	74	21	23	194	.....	4			
		Seven Mile Bay..... " 31	32	35	13	16	96	.....	.....	255		
		South-West Bedique..... " 32	84	82	12	16	194	.....	.....			
		Cape Travers..... " 33	63	86	25	49	223	.....	.....	324		
		Tryon..... " 34	25	38	26	42	131	1	2			
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	1655	1605	1491	1716	6,467	29	32	5,434	28,064	

Majority for } JAMES YEO, 61.
Majorité pour } ED. HACKETT, 50.

			Brecken.	McGill.	Pope.	Sinclair.					
Queen's County District (*District du Comte de Queen.*)	First Local Electoral District of Queen's County	No. 1	52	59	66	87	264	1	5	225	
	do do	" 2	77	94	100	124	395	2		293	
	do do	" 3	90	19	98	26	233		2	150	
	do do	" 4	105	139	132	158	534	8		365	
	do do	" 5	155	101	166	102	524	6	7	405	
	do do	" 6	72	60	75	59	266	4		229	
	Second Local Electoral District of Queen's County	" 1	100	76	108	84	368	2		275	
	do do	" 2	245	57	253	62	617	3	2	464	
	do do	" 3	83	154	84	152	473		4	327	
	do do	" 4	48	88	54	96	286	5		234	
	do do	" 5	67	168	74	167	476			289	
	Third Local Electoral District of Queen's County	" 1	27	130	35	139	331	1	1	272	
	do do	" 2	99	79	109	81	368	4	2	251	
	do do	" 3	206	71	208	64	549		3	400	
	do do	" 4	168	63	149	43	423	3	1	309	
	do do	" 5	94	94	97	95	380	12		367	
	Fourth Local Electoral District of Queen's County	" 1	87	79	92	85	343	6	4	250	
	do do	" 2	104	107	104	107	422	2	1	289	
	do do	" 3	112	29	111	29	281			243	
	do do	" 4	131	75	135	77	418			318	
	do do	" 5	89	83	93	89	354	2		294	
	Charlottetown, Common and Royalty	" 1	137	46	143	50	376		5	267	
	do do	" 2	156	82	167	88	493	1	4	372	
	do do	" 3	193	70	196	69	528	1	2	350	
	do do	" 4	165	107	174	108	554	3	1	354	
	do do	" 5	113	48	117	51	329	1	2	224	
	do do	" 6	127	94	135	100	456	2	2	312	
	Totals—*Totaux*		3,102	2272	3275	2392	11,041	69	48	8,018	42,651
	Majority for / *Majorité pour*		James Colledge Pope, 883. / Frederick de Saint Croix Brecken, 710.								
Cariboo	Joshua Spencer Thompson, Acclamation										1,955

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA. — *de la COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE.*	Electoral Districts. — *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
			T. R. McINNES.	J. ROBINSON.						
NEW WESTMINSTER ...		Court House, City of New Westminster, Fraser River ..... No. 1	100	71	171	1	1			
		Trenant School House, South Arm .... " 2	36	12	48	3	1			
		Boyd and Kilgowe, North Arm ..... " 3	14	13	27	.....	1			
		J. Bests, Sapperton ..... " 4	47	30	77	1	1			
		School House, Langley ..... " 5	39	19	58	2	.....			
		Court House, Burrard Inlet ..... " 6	60	57	117	.....	.....	737	1,356	
		School House, Maple Ridge ..... " 7	20	17	37	.....	.....			
		Riverside, Matsqui ..... " 8	2	21	23	.....	.....			
		School House, Chilliwhack ..... " 9	34	24	58	1	.....			
		do Sumas ..... " 10	18	15	33	.....	.....			
		Wm. Woodward House, Mud Bay ..... " 11	10	9	19	.....	.....			
		Heintz House, Hills Prairie ..... " 12	8	11	19	.....	.....			
		Totals—*Totaux*	388	299	687	8	4	737	1,356	
		Majority for / *Majorité pour*	THOMAS ROBERT McINNES, 89.							

| | | |

RETURN of the Fourth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur la Quatrième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.—Suite.

Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA. — *de la COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE.*	Electoral Districts. — *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. — *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* J. A. Macdonald.	A. DeCosmos.	J. P. Davies.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. — *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. — *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. — *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. — *Observations.*
Victoria.....	Polling District ..... No. 1		145	89	70	304	4	1	203	.....	
	do ..... " 2		150	91	83	324	1	.....	209	.....	
	do ..... " 3		83	51	50	184	2	1	127	.....	
	do ..... " 4		111	65	60	236	1	.....	175	.....	
	do ..... " 5		138	71	89	298	5	.....	199	.....	
	do ..... " 6		106	63	54	223	.....	1	145	.....	
	do ..... " 7		64	45	29	138	1	.....	96	.....	
	do ..... " 8		99	63	45	207	1	.....	140	.....	
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	896	538	480	1,914	15	3	1,294	4,540	
		Majority for / *Majorité pour* — Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Minister of the Interior, 416. / A. DeCosmos, 58.									
Yale.....	Edgar Dewdney, Acclamation.....									1,316	

Province of MANITOBA.
de MANITOBA.

LISGAR	JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ, Acclamation	3,109	
MARQUETTE	Right Honorable SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., Acclamation	3,629	
PROVENCHER	JOSEPH DUBUC, Acclamation	2,143	

			Hon. A. Morris.	D. A. Smith.						
SELKIRK	Headingly	No. 1	41	19	60	1	.....	126	667	
	St. Charles	" 2	37	101	138	2	2	216		
	St. James	" 3	20	43	63	.....	1	145	.....	
	St. Boniface	" 4	60	63	123	1	.....	132	821	
	Lorette, Winnipeg	" 5	25	62	87	1	.....	96	.....	Lorette not mentioned in Census.-*Non mentionnée dans le recensement.*
	Wards—*Quartiers* :—									
	South—*Sud*	" 6	53	59	112	.....	2	211	1,332	St. James and St. John.
	West—*Ouest*	" 7	120	68	188	2	.....	401		
	East—*Est*	" 8	60	45	105	.....	.....	236		
	North—*Nord*	" 9	71	38	109	.....	.....	414		
	Kildonan	" 10	59	57	116	2	.....	156		
	Totals—*Totaux*		546	555	1,101	9	5	2,133	2,820	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH, 9

RETURN

OF THE

ELECTIONS HELD SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE GENERAL ELECTION

AND UP TO THE DATE HEREOF,

2nd APRIL 1879.

RAPPORT

SUR LES

ELECTIONS QUI ONT EU LIEU DEPUIS LES ELECTIONS GENERALES,

ET À VENIR JUSQU'À CETTE DATE,

2 AVRIL 1879.

RETURN of the Elections held subsequently to the General Election and up to the date hereof, 2nd April, 1879.
Rapport sur les Elections qui ont eu lieu depuis les Elections Générales, et à venir jusqu'à cette date, 2 Avril 1879.

Province of ONTARIO. / *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — W. C. Farley.	John White.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivisions.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Hastings (East Riding.) (*Division Est.*) Election held 25th Feb., 1879. (*Election tenue le 25 fév.* 1879.)		Thurlow, Township	No. 1	65	102	167	.....	10	216	5,186	
		do	" 2	71	69	140	3	.....	210		
		do	" 3	82	49	131	.....	.....	185		
		do	" 4	87	67	154	.....	1	184		
		do	" 5	101	62	163	1	.....	203		
		do	" 6	54	124	178	.....	.....	211		
		Hungerford	" 1	29	118	147	4	.....	193	4,633	
		do	" 2	48	83	131	4	1	163		
		do	" 3	46	107	153	1	.....	174		
		do	" 4	71	49	120	2	.....	143		
		do	" 5	80	41	121	.....	.....	146		
		Tyendinaga	" 1	66	74	140	.....	.....	181	7,573	
		do	" 2	74	78	152	3	1	181		
		do	" 3	80	41	121	1	.....	174		
		do	" 4	49	87	136	1	.....	170		
		do	" 5	80	37	117	.....	.....	152		
		do	" 6	64	69	133	3	.....	163		
		do	" 7	64	29	93	2	.....	124		
		Mill Point		88	87	175	2	.....	238	.....	Mill Point not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Totals—*Totaux*		1,299	1,373	2 672	27	13	3,411	17,392	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*		John White, 74.							

88—15	Hastings (North Riding.) (*Division Nord.*) Election held 6th Nov., 1878. (*Election tenue le 6 nov.*, 1878.)	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell { Minister of Customs / *Ministre des Douanes* }	Acclamation								16,607	
225	Huron (Centre Riding.) (*Division Centre.*) Election held 2nd Nov., 1878. (*Election tenue le 2 nov.*, 1878.)			Hon. R. J. Cartwright.	S. Platt.							
		Goderich, Town—*Ville*	No. 1	44	55	99	1	.....	158			
		do do	" 2	43	58	101	1	1	181			
		do do	" 3	39	43	82	1	.....	166			
		do do	" 4	34	36	70	.....	.....	127		3,954	
		do do	" 5	33	43	76	1	2	155			
		do do	" 6	39	43	82	1	.....	164			
		do do	" 7	21	41	62	1	.....	108			
		Colborne, Township	" 1	68	45	113	.....	.....	140			
		do do	" 2	21	41	62	1	.....	104		2,429	
		do do	" 3	71	57	128	3	.....	172			
		do do	" 4	25	57	82	2	.....	107			
		Brussells, Village		75	57	132	.....	.....	185			Brussels not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné dans le recensement.*
		Grey, Township	No. 1	65	54	119	1	.....	158			
		do do	" 2	81	63	144	2	.....	183			
		do do	" 3	106	23	129	4	2	167		3,855	
		do do	" 4	47	50	97	10	1	132			
		do do	" 5	78	40	118	1	1	153			
		Hullett do	" 1	50	51	101	1	.....	132			
		do do	" 2	94	21	115	.....	.....	154			
		do do	" 3	22	32	54	2	7	95		3,678	
		do do	" 4	66	28	94	3	.....	131			
		do do	" 5	77	49	126	1	.....	177			
		do do	" 6	40	22	62	1	.....	98			

RETURN of the Elections held subsequently to the General Election and up to the date hereof, 2nd April, 1879.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur les Elections qui ont eu lieu depuis les Elections Générales, et à venir jusqu'à cette date, 2 Avril 1879.—Suite.

Province of ONTARIO. *d'ONTARIO.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them for each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* Hon. R. J. Cartwright.	S. Platt.	Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre des Bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de Bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	Huron..... (Centre Riding.) (*Division Centre.*)	McKillop, Township..... No 1	33	92	125	5	2	169	3,828	
		do do ..... " 3	61	79	140	2	.....	182		
		do do ..... " 3	52	38	90	.....	2	107		
		do do ..... " 4	31	40	71	4	.....	93		
	Election held 2nd Nov., 1878. (*Election tenue le 2 nov.*, 1878.) (Continued.) (*Suite.*)	do do ..... " 5	43	11	54	4	.....	89		
		do do ..... " 6	40	35	75	.....	.....	102		
		Tuckersmith do ..... " 1	58	81	139	2	.....	178	3,699	
		do do ..... " 2	98	19	117	4	1	145		
		do do ..... " 3	92	26	118	1	2	143		
		do do ..... " 4	89	38	127	.....	.....	143		
		Seaforth, Town—*Ville*..... " 1	48	52	120	1	2	190	1,368	
		do do ..... " 2	43	26	69	.....	.....	121		
		do do ..... " 3	55	55	110	4	2	179		
		Totals—*Totaux*.....	2,002	1,601	3,603	65	25	5,188	22,791	

Majority for *Majorité pour* } Hon. R. J. Cartwright, 401.

Russell, Ont..... (Election held 4th Nov., 1878.) (*Election tenue le 4 nov.*, 1878.)	Hon. John O'Connor.....	President of the Privy Council. *President du Conseil Privé.*	Acclamation.	18,344	
Province of NOVA SCOTIA *de la NOUVELLE-ECOSSE*					
Cumberland, N.S..... (Election held 4th Nov., 1878.) (*Election tenue le 4 nov.*, 1878.)	Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B..	Minister of Public Works. *Ministre des Travaux Publics.*	Acclamation	23,518	
Pictou, N.S..... (Election held 4th Nov., 1878.) (*Election tenue le 4 nov.*, 1878.)	Hon. James McDonald	Minister of Justice. *Ministre de la Justice.*	Acclamation.....	32,114	
Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. *du NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.*					
St. John, N.B..... (City—*Cité.*) (Election held 4th Nov., 1878.) (*Election tenue le 4 nov.*, 1878.)	Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley	Minister of Finance. *Ministre des Finances.*	Acclamation	28,805	

RETURN of the Elections held subsequently to the General Election and up to the date hereof, 2nd April, 1879.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur les Elections qui ont eu lieu depuis les Elections Générales, et à venir jusqu'à cette date, 2 Avril 1879.—Suite.

Province of QUEBEC. *de QUEBEC.*	Electoral Districts. *Districts électoraux.*	SUBDIVISION.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* J. G. H. BERGERON.	L. A. SEERS.	J. B. C. St. AMOUR.	Total number of votes polled in each subdivision. *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de Bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de Bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. *Observations.*
	BEAUHARNOIS, Que..... (Election held 9th Jan., 1879.) (*Election tenue le 9 janv.*, 1879.)	Beauharnois, Town—*Ville*..... No. 1	52	117	.....	169	.....	7	247	1,423	
		St. Clément ..... " 2	17	102	.....	119	.....	2	307	2,068	
		do ..... " 3	26	86	.....	112	.....	1			
		St. Timothée..... " 4	86	66	.....	152	.....	2	329	2,479	
		do ..... " 5	63	30	3	96	.....	.....			
		Ste. Cécile..... " 6	34	57	8	99	.....	.....	178	2,965	
		Salaberry, Town—*Ville*..... " 7	90	39	4	133	.....	.....	370	.....	Salaberry, Town—*Ville*—Not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnée dans le recensement.*
		do ..... " 8	84	53	2	139	.....	3			
		St. Etienne ..... " 9	54	82	1	137	.....	2	191	1,097	
		St. Louis de Gonzague..... " 10	82	39	2	123	.....	1	384	3,172	
		do ..... " 11	65	57	4	126	1	.....			
		St. Stanislas de Kostka..... " 12	123	35	4	162	.....	.....	251	1,553	
		Totals—*Totaux*	776	763	28	1,567	1	18	2,257	14,757	
		Majority for *Majorité pour*	JOSEPH GÉDÉON H. BERGERON, 13.								

			F. X. Cimon.	J. S. Perrault						
Charlevoix	Baie St. Paul	No. 1	85	95	180	5	1	198	3,623	
	do	" 2	46	124	170	.....	.....	200		
(Election held 13th Feb., 1879.)	do	" 3	59	65	124	.....	2	159		
(*Election tenue le 13 fév.*, 1879.)	St Urbin		17	122	139	1	.....	193	855	
	Petite Rivière		26	34	60	.....	2	89	597	
	Isle aux Coudres		66	16	82	.....	.....	90	718	
	Eboulemens		68	172	240	3	.....	291	2,115	
	Settrington		46	60	106	.....	.....	126	862	
	St. Irenée		73	32	105	.....	2	132	997	
	Ste. Agnès		131	67	198	1	.....	269	1,615	
	Malbaie	No. 1	70	35	105	2	.....	122	2,960	
	do	" 2	96	41	137	1	.....	178		
	do	" 3	27	46	73	4	.....	84		
	Pointe au Pic		18	29	47	.....	.....	68	.....	Pointe au Pic not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnée dans le recensement.*
	St. Fidèle		37	108	145	.....	.....	163	813	
	St. Siméon		33	31	64	.....	.....	76	456	
	Totals—*Totaux*		898	1,077	1,975	17	7	2,438	15,611	
	Majority for *Majorité pour*		Jos. Stanislas Perrault, 179.							
Compton	Hon. John Henry Pope	Minister of Agriculture and Statistics... *Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Statistics*	Acclamation						13,665	
Election held 4th Nov., 1878. (*Election tenue le 4 nov.*, 1878.)										
Joliette	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Minister of Inland Revenue..... *Ministre du Revenu de l'Interieur..*	Acclamation.						23,075	
(Election held 4th Nov., 1878.) (*Election tenue le 14 nov.*, 1878.)										

RETURN of the Elections held subsequently to the General Election and up to the date hereof, 2nd April, 1879.—*Continued.*

Rapport sur les Elections qui ont eu lieu depuis les Elections Générales, et à venir jusqu'à cette date, 2 Avril 1879.—Suite.

Province of QUEBEC. / *de QUEBEC.*	Electoral Districts. / *Districts d'électoraux.*	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. / *Noms des candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*	Total number of Votes polled in each subdivision. / *Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins écartés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre des bulletins maculés.*	Number of Electors on the Electoral List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. / *Population de chaque collége électoral d'après le dernier recensement.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
	TERREBONNE..... ..... (Election held 6th Nov., 1878.) (*Election tenue le 6 nov.*, 1878.)	HON. L. F. R. MASSON { Minister of Militia and Defence ..... / *Ministre de la Milice et de la Defense* }	Acclamation.....					19,591	
	THREE RIVERS, CITY. —*Cité.* (Election held 21st Nov., 1878.) (*Election tenue le 21 nov.*, 1878.)	HON. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN { Postmaster-General ..... / *Maître-Général des Postes* }	Acclamation					7,570	

Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. — *de L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.*					
QUEEN'S COUNTY DISTRICT, P.E.I. (Election held 9th Nov., 1878.) (*Election tenue le 9 nov.*, 1878.)	HON. JAMES COLLEDGE POPE	Minister of Marine and Fisheries..... / *Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries*	Acclamation..	42,574	
Province of MANITOBA. — *de MANITOBA.*					
MARQUETTE ..... (Election held 30th Nov., 1878.) (*Election tenue le 30 nov.*, 1878.)	JOSEPH RYAN		Acclamation	3,629	

RICHARD POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie, Canada.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada,
Ottawa, 2nd April, 1879.

Bureau du Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Canada,
Ottawa, 2 d'avril, 1879.